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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Acher*, with the mails, left Bombay Dec. 3, made Aden 10th, and left on the same day for Suez, where she arrived on the 18th ult. The mails left Alexandria Dec. 20th (per *Medusa*), and arrived at Malta 26th, from whence they were conveyed (per *Ardent*), to Marseilles, and arrived 30th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 26th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

*. * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 30th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 3.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal November 25 | Madras November 22
Bombay December 3.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1862 corresponds with the Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909. Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852. Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852. Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 1st February 1851, and will end 19th February, 1852. Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

It is gratifying to be in a condition to commence the year 1862, as we began the past year, with an announcement of the continued political tranquillity of the vast dominions now comprehended under the name of "British India." That this state of repose may be prolonged; that time and opportunity may be afforded for those moral and social ameliorations which are needed by its population, and which the Government are anxious to accomplish, but which the interruption of political quiet would retard, must be the devout wish of all who feel an interest in the welfare of the millions composing that population.

The hazards to which our Indian Government is exposed, however, may be faintly discerned in the renewal of the fierce religious dispute betwixt the Mahomedans and Parsees at Bombay, which, at the date of the last accounts, had subsided, but, like a smothered flame, this dangerous strife broke out afresh.

It will be recollected that a Parsee newspaper, published at Bombay, in Guzerattee, contained a memoir of Mahomet, accompanied by a lithographed portrait. There was nothing in the memoir disrespectful to the Prophet; but, besides the repugnance which good Mahomedans feel to all pictorial representations of so divine a personage, the print was so badly executed, that they deemed it a premeditated insult, which they resented. The measures adopted by the authorities, and the judicious steps taken by the Cazeer, on the one part, and the leading Parsees on the other, brought about a seeming adjustment of the difference, and the Mohurram festival, when Mahomedan jealousy is easily excited, passed off without commotion.

On the 22nd November, the Parsees were again attacked, without apparent cause. A party of Mahomedans broke into a Parsee fire-temple, where they committed wanton outrages, and were only prevented by the arrival of the police from desecrating the sacred fire itself. On the 23rd, large masses of Mahomedans assembled, many of

them armed with clubs, prepared to attack the Parsee quarter. The magistrates and police were assailed with stones, but, with the assistance of some lancers, they routed the rioters, who, however, kept reassembling in large bodies for several hours, and it was not till many were hurt, and 100 made prisoners, that they were dispersed. The Parsees took no part in the riot, and behaved remarkably well. On the 25th, a party of Mussulmans perpetrated a disgraceful outrage upon the cemetery of the late Framjee Cowasjee, into which they forced an entrance, dragged down the brass lattice-work which protected several bodies in the "Towers of Silence," and defiled the place.

The Government now issued a "notice," warning all parties against joining in these disturbances, and inviting the aid of the respectable and influential individuals of either community, in allaying the animosities which prevailed between the members of the two persuasions. An increased force, civil and military, was also collected to preserve order, which was at length restored. A meeting of the leading Parsees and Mahomedans (to the number of above fifty) took place at the residence of Mr. Lumsden, the judicial Secretary, at which Sir Erskine Perry, Brigadier Wylie, and Major French were also present. Sir Erskine delivered a conciliatory speech; and an apologetic paper in Guzeratee was read on the part of the Parsee editor. Whereupon the Cazee, on behalf of himself and his countrymen, accepted the apology, and promised peace.

From this civil broil we turn to the operations of the British force in the Momand country, which our last Summary left at the village of Dubb, employed in constructing forts in the district, and there they remained at the date of the latest advices from the camp, the 14th of November. The fort at Dubb was making very slow progress, owing to the sandy nature of the soil. A detachment of the force (the 2nd Irregular Cavalry) was stationed at a place called Muthae, to keep the hill-men of that neighbourhood in check. Not a single casualty had occurred on our side from the fire of the enemy, and they had latterly been rendered more chary than ever of approaching our camp, by falling into an ambuscade, which severely punished their temerity. The Momunds had assembled under Saadut Khan, the chief of Lallpoora, to consult as to ulterior measures, being greatly perplexed by the intention to erect forts in their country. It is believed that Saadut Khan has hitherto held aloof from the doings of his eastern clansmen, and that he will not now commit himself to support them. A reinforcement of forty-five men from each of the regiments at Peshawur had left that station to join the force under Sir Colin Campbell.

Rahamdad Khan had posted himself about half a mile above Minchinees, where the river is hemmed in by rocks. Here he continued to lay a tax on the "jalas," or floats, and had even raised it from eight to sixteen annas on each. The hill Momunds are represented as walking about among our tents without let or hindrance, as it is no easy matter to distinguish between the hostile and the friendly tribes, all being equally characterized by filth, raggedness, and ruffianly appearance.

Captain Coke had returned to Kohat, having taken possession of the Talbaland Khel, of Maree-oboo, and Maree-ab. The force never actually went to Dour, as the annexed territory lies between Hangoo and Meeranzaie. The people are said to be well pleased at the prospect of

being our subjects. The force was attacked but once, in the following manner:—

"Lieut. Garrett, of the Engineers, started from Capt. Coke's camp to go to the top of a hill close by. He was accompanied by ten men. As these straggled somewhat in going up, he had only three of them when he approached the top of the hill. Just as this small party reached the crest, up sprang ten Wuzerees, matchlock in hand. They fired one round at Lieut. Garrett, and then took to their heels as fast as they could down the hill. Lieut. Garrett had his whiskers singed by a ball, and one of the men with him, belonging to Coke's regiment, was shot through the brain and of course killed on the spot. The Wuzerees never stopped to see what execution they had done, fortunately supposing that the officer must have had a large body of men with him."

The Wuzerees had not molested our troops, to any extent, for some time; but a fort is being erected at Bahadur Khel, in the Salt Range, upon which an attack was made by a party of that tribe, who were gallantly repelled by the detachment on out-post duty, and suffered a loss, in killed, of eleven men.

The *Lahore Chronicle* quotes a letter from Mooltan, dated 20th of November, which states that orders had been issued to the whole of the field force at that station, to hold themselves in readiness to march, *on service*, at the shortest notice.

Affghanistan appears to be on the eve of a sanguinary civil war. Dost Mahomed Khan was still alive, but his recovery is considered hopeless. The present accounts confirm the report that he had named his son Afzul Khan his successor, who had ceded the precarious boon to his younger brother Goolam Hyder. This person had taken his father's place in the Dewan Kanah; but it is said that, every night, the maliks of the Koh Daman, and the chief oolama of the city, accompanied Moodad Khan, Populzaie, and the son of Meer Waiz, to the house of Sultan Mahomed; and it is generally asserted that they had sworn to make him ameer on the death of Dost Mahomed. On the other hand, the Kuzailbashies and Ghilzaies remain true to the cause of Afzul and Goolam Hyder. The latter has been politic enough to conciliate Peer Mahomed, by restoring to him a valuable jagheer, of which he had lately deprived him. A foreshadowing of the commotions likely to arise on the ameer's death has been afforded by the conduct of the Hazarabs near Ghuznee, who, as soon as the rumour reached them, at once refused to pay the revenue, and retired to their fastnesses. In the country in Turkistan, lately conquered by the Afghans, the people had taken up arms against Akram Khan, who had only 3,000 men with him at Balkh. From Candahar we learn that Kohundil Khan retains possession of the wives and family of Rahamdil Khan, and refuses to deliver them up—even at the Ameer's request—unless Rahamdil Khan will trust himself in his power.

Dost Mahomed will leave no fewer than twenty-one children.

Maharajah Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, is reported to be in a dying state. He is said to be suffering from dropsy, and in all probability will not long survive this attack.

The intelligence from the Nizam's capital details the means by which the financial difficulty was got over.

"The minister's arrangements to meet the stipulated payment of the 31st October fell short by a large balance, which the Nizam agreed, but not till the last moment, to supply from his treasury.

The deficit is said to be thirty lacs, and the Nizam supplies this sum, not in the current coin of the realm, but in pagodas, sequins, bullion, and jewels. This would import an impoverished treasury; but for that very reason it sets an example to the minister not to forego his right to demand money from the subjects and servants of the state. The country in which the community has an interest has been saved by the sacrifice of the sovereign's personal property, and an obligation is thereby imposed upon the community to respond to the example, and upon the minister to see that they are made to respond to it. The Nizam proceeds to make his payments immediately; the resident's instructions were stringent. He was not permitted to give time beyond the day, as the property is really to be delivered over. His instructions have been conformed to essentially in their spirit, though not perhaps according to the letter."

Oude is still a scene of internal disorder. Zemindars are in arms, setting at defiance a large force of regular troops, commanded by European officers.

The ill-treatment which British subjects have suffered for a long time past at Rangoon has induced the Supreme Government of India to despatch a force thither, under the command of Commodore Lambert, R.N. The compensation to be demanded for damages sustained by British subjects is said to be very considerable, and if the Burmese should be found contumacious, the Commodore has orders to inflict chastisement on the offenders without awaiting further orders.

The Commissioner in Scinde has issued a notice to merchants and traders of all nations connected with the commerce of that province, that two annual fairs will be established, one at Kurrachee, to be held every year, from the 1st of December, for sixty days; the other at Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, commencing every year on the 1st of January, and to last for forty-five days. The first fair at Kurrachee was to commence on the 1st of December, 1851. The first fair at Sukkur was to commence on the 1st of January, 1852. This measure is considered of the highest importance to the prosperity of Scinde.

The Governor-General had left Simla, and was expected at Roorkee on the 24th of November, whence he would proceed to Hurdwar.

The Commander-in-Chief marched into cantonments at Jullunder on the 16th November.

Intelligence of great moment, if authentic, had reached Calcutta, by the way of Tibet, from China, announcing the advance of the insurgents upon Peking, the flight and abdication of the emperor Hien-fung, and the occupation of the throne of the Celestial Empire by the chief of the insurgents, Teen-teh, the representative of the Chinese Ming dynasty, which will thus displace the Manchoo family. This intelligence was brought by a lama, or Buddhist priest, from L'Hassa to Sikkim.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. W. H. Budd, 22nd, en route to Rawul Pindee, Nov. 10.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. De Monreb, 68th N.I., at Cawnpore, Nov. 15; Assist. Surg. J. Young, 28th N.I., at Bombay, Dec. 1.

MADRAS.—Ens. Fred. B. Clagett, 38th N.I., at Fetcham, Surrey, aged 20, Dec. 27; Asst. Surg. J. Cadenhead, at Sambulpore, Nov. 17.

BENGAL.

OUDE.

Our latest intelligence from Lucknow is of the 12th instant:—"Thakoorpershad, the ex-chieftain of Bettyah, where Elderton lost his life, and the uncle of Gunga Buksh, who was decapitated last year at Lucknow, has lately made an incursion into his former Zemindaree. He plundered four villages of the Dewah and Koorsee district, burned the huts, murdered several ryots, and threatened the lives of the men who were cutting the jungles. To prevent a similar occurrence, and the realization of the thakoor's menaces, a company of Barlow's corps, with one gun, were sent last week to Bettyah. This district was one of the worst governed in Oude; especially as the Paseses, a very low caste of professional thieves, are its principal inhabitants. They seldom cultivate the land, and the only honest employment they sometimes perform, is chowkedarry work. Gunga Buksh and Thakoorpershad found them very useful in robbing and plundering for them, when they were in power. They are small but strong and well-built men, and remarkable for their contempt of danger and extreme cunning. Khan Aly Khan, the Chukklidar of this district, has however managed to give the Zemindars of Koorsee and Dewah some confidence in him, by fixing the revenue at a certain rate for three years, for which period he obtained his amildaree. This will induce them to cultivate the land with more industry, and less fear of being robbed of their harvests by the Chukklidar's men. There were no less than twelve forts in the Elaga (district), of which six were formerly held by Thakoorpershad, and were remarkable for their strength; four by Nawab Ally, the Talooqdar of Mahmoodeabad, who, when at peace with the Government, keeps 2,000 armed men in his pay, and two by Rujpasees, or chiefs of Paseses, one of whom can at any time call in the aid of 5,000 men. Of Thakoorpershad's forts, four were dismantled by the Oude Government at Colonel Sleeman's representation. This account of a district in Oude will give you the best idea of the state of the country. Captain Magness has just had an engagement with Mohammed Hossein, the robber Zemindar of Baichogurh, in the Jugdispore and Sultanpore district. The fight commenced with cannonading, but when the enemy's fire slackened, the sepoy's stormed the fort, and succeeded in entering. The chief, however, managed to escape, and carry off his wounded, leaving his nephew and three of his principal soldiers on the field, and eight men prisoners in the hand of the assailants. Magness lost but two men.—*Englishman*, Nov. 22.

The *Englishman's* Lucknow correspondent writes:—"In my last I briefly alluded to the resident's interview with the King, and of the arrival of despatches. I am able now to enter into the particulars. The King had taken a very ill-advised step; he wrote to Lord Dalhousie a letter, inquiring after his health, and despatched it direct. This was to have been, of course, a mere pretence to open a direct communication with the head of the Supreme Government. The letter was returned, and Col. Sleeman was requested, in doing so, to mention to his Majesty, that all communications must be sent through him, as the Governor-General's representative at Lucknow, and that no others would be received but those transmitted through the usual channel. The revenue affairs and the deplorable state of the country were also alluded to by him; they were the chief subjects of conversation between the King and the resident."

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

A special meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund, was held at the Town-hall of Calcutta, on the 10th Nov. There were present only thirty-five members, including four clergymen and five medical gentlemen. At first there arose a difficulty as to the chairman, until Col. Brooke was prevailed upon to act as president. The business of the day commenced with a speech from Col. Sage, who expressed the wish of upwards of 300 subscribers that the meeting should waive a scrupulous observance of certain old and nearly obsolete rules, and proceed to consider several questions of great importance that had not been mentioned in the advertisement. He then alluded to the anxiety that generally prevailed with regard to the solvency of the fund, and condemned himself and his brother directors for not having published the last letter of Major Hannyngton, which would have proved that the fears entertained by the Ferozepore meeting were not justified by the actual state of the accounts. "Nothing," observed the gallant colonel, "nothing that was honest need dread publicity. The army should know everything. Everything should be laid clearly before them, except perhaps some petty details, such as the allowance of passage money to a sick officer, or the grant of a pension to an

officer's widow." The first resolution was then read, and Col. Sage, in the name of his numerous proxies, proposed that the subscriptions and donations to the Military Fund, for all professions, should be carefully revised by the fund actuary. On this a desultory and irrelevant conversation arose—discussion it was not—in which Major Marshall and the Rev. Messrs. Eteson and Gawn bore the principal part; but at length, notwithstanding a somewhat captious amendment proposed by Lieut. Douglas, the original resolution was adopted by all. The same unanimity, however, did not exist with respect to the propriety of discussing the questions not specially brought before the meeting, and on Lieut. Douglas reading aloud articles 27 and 32, it was declared by a majority of 15 to 11 that the meeting "was not competent to entertain other propositions." Col. Sage and Capt. Melville on behalf of their proxies, then entered a formal protest against this decision, and gave notice to the directors to call another special meeting. And thus terminated the proceedings of the day.

Among the military an excitement prevails with regard to the Bengal Fund, the state of which is such as to cause feelings of the deepest anxiety. A correspondent, who appears to have given the subject the most careful consideration, estimates the losses from unforeseen contingencies such as some speculations, and the consequences of Lord Gough's campaigns, "which brought widows on the fund by dozens, at some ten lacs of rupees." "When there was only the Widows' Fund, the number of its members was under 500, and as late as the 30th of April, 1826, the married members of the united funds were only 495; at the end of last year the number was 1,342, or 271 per cent. of the number in the year 1826. The number of persons in the service has increased also, but nothing like the increase of marriages. This state of things was not foreseen or provided for, and yet it is plainly owing to the existence of the Fund which, by securing a provision for the widow, acts directly as a stimulus to marriage, by removing what otherwise might be an insuperable obstacle." Independently of this, it is further surmised that the condition of the Fund has been radically unsound from its commencement, and such seems to be the opinion of Mr. Davies, the actuary employed in 1828 to investigate the case. This unfavourable view has also been adopted by Mr. Farr, who unhesitatingly declares that the "Military Fund is in a critical position." We trust, however, that these fears are exaggerated, and that the Fund will for many a day be found equal to meet every claim that may arise.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 25.

THE ENGLISH AND ORIENTAL SCHOLARSHIPS in the Agra College are henceforth to be open to all youths, of whatever creed or wherever educated, who choose to conform to its rules, and who pass the required examination.

EXPEDITION AGAINST RANGOON.—The eyes of the Burmese are to be opened to the error of their doings in persecuting and oppressing British subjects resorting to Rangoon. On the 19th inst. a naval expedition left Calcutta to enforce apology and reparation, or to inflict chastisement on the offenders if found contumacious. This Cromwellian embassy is to consist of H. M.'s steamer *Fox*, 42, H. M.'s steamer *Serpent*, 12, with the H. C. war steamers *Tenasserim* and *Proserpine*. The *Serpent* and *Proserpine* are to join the force in the Irrawaddy river. Commodore Lambert, who commands the expedition, will present a long bill for damages sustained by the subjects of his Royal mistress, and in the event of its not being promptly settled, he is to take possession of Rangoon. The total is so large, that it is thought the commodore will have to hold the place in pawn, even should the representatives of his golden-footed majesty be found not quite unwilling to meet the demand. Capt. Lewis, of the merchant ship *Champion*, the latest British victim of Burmese extortion, accompanies the expedition as a witness, we suppose, to prove the validity of the claims to be presented and enforced. Lieut. Thomas Latter, 67th regt. N.I., an accomplished Burmese scholar, and Mr. Edwards, an equally accomplished linguist, formerly attached to the embassy at Ava, go as interpreters. The decision of the Governor-General to call the barbarians to account for their wrong-doings has given general satisfaction here. It is not thought likely that there will be any bloodshed, the common belief being that the mere appearance of the armament off Rangoon will frighten the authorities into anything,—in the shape of promises and explanations at all events. One indispensable condition to a peaceful settlement of the matter is, that we are to have a resident, or consular agent, at Rangoon or Ava, backed, of course, by a war vessel on the Irrawaddy, for the protection of British interests.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 22.

CRUISE v. PRINGLE.—The Sudder Court has at last disposed of the old case of "Cruise v. Pringle," after investigating it and deliberating upon it for above two years. We have not yet heard what is to be done to the great gag of Purneah, but we are sure that the inquiry has ended very unfavourably for his character. We know this, because the Court,—or its register at all events—has refused to let the proceedings and their results be laid before the public, thus affording indisputable evidence that the reputation of a brother civilian would suffer by the record of his doings published with the authority of a judicial decision. Such attempts at secrecy are suicidal, as where they are successful they only give ground to believe that things are worse than in reality they are. Another and more modern case of "Cruise v. Pringle," on a charge of bribery, has been sent down by the Commissioner, Mr. Brown, and this, it is probable, will occupy the Court for another period of two years or so. We may suppose, too, that it will be officially burked like the present one, unless it happens to go in favour of the defendant.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 15.

THE BRITISH-INDIAN ASSOCIATION is at last formed. A meeting of native gentlemen was held at No. 3, Cossitollah, on the 29th October, at which the following resolutions were passed:—"That a society be formed under the denomination of the British-Indian Association." "That the following gentlemen form the Committee of the British-Indian Association:—Rajah Pertab Chunder Singh, Rajah Sutto Churn Gosal, Baboo Hurro Coomarr Tagore, Baboo Ramanath Tagore, Baboo Doorgachurn Dutt, Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee, Baboo Hurreemohun Sen, Baboo Aushootos Day, and Baboo Ramgopal Ghose." The main object of the Association is to watch the proceedings of Government with reference to native interests, and take the necessary measures for obtaining a redress of grievances by representations to the local rulers or an appeal to the British Parliament.

MR. BLUNT, late of the civil service, has commenced a suit against the Company for 2½ lacs of rupees, being the amount which he has paid to the Civil Service Fund in excess of the half value of his annuity.

CAPT. WATTS.—The long pending case of Capt. Watts against the *Agra Messenger*, for libel, is yet on the board. The proceedings recorded are the argument and decision on a demurrer by the plaintiff to a plea of justification based on an allegation of the facts. The Chief Justice has allowed the demurrer, on the ground, that were the statement of facts proved true, the comments were more severe than the case warranted. His lordship, however, alluding to the sale by Capt. Watts of his shares in the North West Bank at more than they were worth, Capt. Watts knowing the real condition of the bank, observes that "he could not say that a man of nice honour and strict morality would act as the plaintiff, on the assumption of the truth of these facts, must be taken as having acted."—*Hurkaru*.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—Gannendro Mohun Tagore and the Rev. K. M. Bannerjee have announced a course of lectures on Christianity.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Friend of India* informs us that the question between bridges and level crossings has been settled in favour of the latter in the case of the Calcutta Railway. The same paper states that, in consequence of the small quantity of rain which fell during the last season, it is not deemed advisable to lay down the ballast on the line of embankment now ready till after it has had the benefit of being well settled by one hearty rainy season. The intermediate period will be employed in the construction of the bridges and other masonry, and the preparation of the ballast, and the contractors will thus have an opportunity of extending their attention to the new lines in the second section which have been respectively allotted to them.

THE MACKAYS.—The *Hurkaru* quotes a letter from Juanpore which mentions, not positively, but as a report, that the Government intends to decline prosecuting the Mackays, because of the expense.

AFFRAY AT PESHAWUR.—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th November announces the occurrence of a serious affray in the streets of Peshawur, between the two Great Mussulman sects, the Sheeahs and the Soonies. The latter reviled the former, who were carrying their Tazeeah, until the Sheeahs turned on them, and attacked them with stones and sticks. The fight became general, and about fifty persons were severely wounded, before the kutwal could succeed in separating the combatants.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* draws a melancholy picture of the prospects of the shipping interest in the port of Calcutta. There are now upwards of two hundred vessels in the harbour, and more coming in, and freights are down at the unprecedentedly low rates of thirty shillings per ton for light freight, and twenty-five shillings for dead weight.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF DISMISSED OFFICERS.—The Government of the North-West Provinces has published the following extract from a letter from the Court of Directors. "We consider it so injurious to the service, that men who have been dismissed for misconduct from one department should be considered eligible for re-employment in any other department, that we must entirely discountenance such a practice. It is a wholesome check upon negligence and dishonesty, for the servants of Government clearly to understand, that probity and diligence are the only means of retaining employment under Government."

THE BONUS SCHEME.—The slowness of promotion in the civil service has exercised the ingenuity of its members in devising a remedy for the evil, and numerous have been the schemes proposed and advocated in the different journals. The most feasible one, however, appears to be that suggested at Agra, and it is understood that nine gentlemen of high standing in the service have signified their intention to retire immediately, if this bonus scheme should be carried out. In this case an almost unprecedented amount of promotion will take place, and new and younger blood will be infused into the various departments. —*Delhi Gaz. Nov. 25.*

LIEUT. WALKER, of the Bombay engineers, has completed his survey of the Peshawur district, notwithstanding several fanatical attempts upon his life. He has now gone to Bunnou.

HIGH PRIEST OF OUDE.—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Englishman* sends the following interesting notice of the nature of the office held by the high priest of Oude, the only officer of the kind now left in India:—"This functionary exercises in Oude the highest judicial authority, from which there is no appeal. It is his province in particular to determine matters of religion about which there is any dispute, and doubtful cases of inheritance, but now even criminal cases are brought before him. His office, as judge in criminal cases, is conferred on him by the king, but his degree, and his right to interfere in and decide on law cases, is given him by the Arabian Mushtahid of Kerbelah, who, on his being dubbed doctor of theology, sends him the turban of high priest. The Mushtahid is greatly respected and venerated by the Sheehs for his learning and piety, and looked upon by them as little less than a saint."

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.—At a meeting held on the 14th November, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on the operations of the past year, and it was agreed that the company should be registered under the new Act. The directors showed that the net profit realised during the past twelve months amounted to Rs. 1,12,390, leaving on hand the whole of this season's coal, and a portion of that of last season.

THE LATE RAJAH KRISHNAUTH ROY.—It is said that, by virtue of the grant by royal letters patent from the Crown to the East-India Company of all fines and forfeitures that in England fall to the Crown only, the Company mean to claim the whole of the personal property of the late Rajah Krishnauth Roy (six or seven lakhs), on the ground that it lapsed to the Crown by the verdict of the coroner's jury of *felo de se*. The Rajah had willed a very large sum to the Education Service, but the will was disputed at law, and the Education Service disappointed of an addition to its means that it sadly stood in need of. It may now, perhaps, obtain the legacy through the hands of the Government. It is said that the family of the Rajah will contest the claim strenuously. We are not aware that the question has been ever solemnly decided, how far the English law of forfeiture applies to Hindoos or Mahomedans in India. The question, if now raised, will probably be carried home to the Privy Council. —*Hurkaru, Nov. 8.*

CATASTROPHE.—The Calcutta papers record a catastrophe, which occurred near the town on the 10th instant. One of the Mysore princes, Prince Gholam Mahommed, has for many years been in the habit of making a distribution of warm clothing to the poor at the beginning of the cold season. The gift has this year been delayed, and yesterday a vast crowd of beggars, hearing that it was to be distributed, rushed in at one of the gates, and in the struggle and confusion which ensued, about thirteen men were crushed to death. —*Friend of India, Nov. 11.*

BENGAL COFFEE.—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, an interesting communication was made from Major Hannyngton, forwarding sixteen seers of coffee seed, from a garden in Chota Nagpore; he believes, that coffee of excellent quality may be produced in that station, but feels doubtful whether the cultivation will prove profitable, as it requires an extraordinary degree of care and attention.

GWALIOR.—The *Agra Messenger*, of 15th November, says that a force consisting of a detachment of the 2nd cavalry, under Lieut. Alexander, together with Warburton's battery, to which will be added two large mortars and two howitzers, and the 6th regiment of infantry, were to move from Gwalior on the 18th, to attack the fort of Buragaoon.

A CASE OF IMPORTANCE to all persons engaged in merchandize in Calcutta was decided in the Small Cause Court. A mercantile house agreed to ship some sugar on board the *Monarchy*, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton. They subsequently refused to perform their contract, and the agents were compelled to accept sugar at 3*l.* 7*s.* per ton; and they brought an action for the difference. The defence set up was, that the vessel was not seaworthy, inasmuch as the proportion of hands was less than four to the 100 tons. To this it was rejoined, that the *Monarchy* was fitted with modern appliances, similar to those employed in the American vessels, and could be worked safely with fewer than the ordinary number of hands. It was proved that it was the custom in Calcutta to consider a vessel undermanned which had not four men to the 100 tons, and that all the larger insurance offices had rejected this particular ship on that ground. The judge, Mr. Reddie, decided that there was no law which compelled owners to ship four men to the 100 tons, but that there was an usage, and when that usage was departed from, such departure must be distinctly specified at the time of making the contract. A verdict was therefore entered for the defendants. On the case being appealed to the Supreme Court, however, this decision was reversed, the court being of opinion that the custom had not been sufficiently proved, and that even if such a custom existed, it was an unreasonable one, which should not be upheld by the law.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—Maharaja Goolab Sing has heard of his having been killed by some European gentlemen connected with the press. He has, with a foresight and prudence deserving of peculiar commendation, hit on the expedient of having a press of his own, to prevent the circulation of unauthorized accounts of his death, and preparations for the establishment of a lithographic press, at Jumoo, are in a state of forwardness. A member of the family of the venerable Faqueer Noor-ood-deen, to which the establishment of the *Dereesee-Noor* press is owing, some time since, set up a lithographic press at Sealkote, and commenced the issue of a newspaper, which, however, died after the issue of its third number. The proprietor transferred his materials to Mooltan, and has commenced work there; but we have not heard whether any periodical is issued in connection therewith. —*Lahore Chron., Nov. 12.*

LAHORE.—Col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, presi lent of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, returned to Lahore from Kusowlee, yesterday morning. Mr. Montgomery, the new member of the board, will, it is said, make over the office of commissioner of the Lahore division, to Mr. Barnes, at Julundhur, on his way from Simla, and then proceed to join his new appointment. Mr. John Lawrence, now senior member of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, left Lahore on Saturday evening, by dak, *en route* for Peshawur. At Atok, Mr. Lawrence will join his camp, and remain on the frontier till the 18th or 20th of December. We have reason to know that Mr. Lawrence's mission is not connected with the military operations now being carried out on the frontier. It is rumoured that he will proceed to sea at the close of the present cold season, for the benefit of his health. —*Ibid.*

ROADS.—The present government of India will be remembered, if not for great progress or great vigour, at any rate for great eccentricity, in the art of road-making. There is no road worthy of the name—from Meerut to Lahore, but the Kennedy road, from Kalka to Simla, is going on well; still less is there a road from Lahore to Peshawur, but we shall have a capital one, ere long, to Tibet! Not a nullah is yet bridged on the main line of communication in Upper India; but it is satisfactory to know that Simla and Mahasoo are brought nearer to each other by a tunnel. It is well known that for many years the excursion-makers to the interior from Simla, or the governor-general, or commander-in-chief, in their pilgrimages of six miles "to escape the periodical rains," have had to ascend a hill of 300 yards in length. This obstacle is removed! and the course of traffic, the handboxes of a governor-general's wife, or the hat-boxes of a commander-in-chief's aide-de-camp, may flow on uninterruptedly through the great Mahasoo tunnel. It is supposed that a saving of at least five minutes has been effected by this truly great work, and that too at a comparatively trifling cost, for, with a policy equally wise and generous, the Government have used, in its construction, only unpaid labour; working out the terms of an obsolete treaty with the hill chiefs, which provide that the latter shall keep up such and such public works. Of course, the whole loss falls upon these high-minded chiefs, who are far too conscientious to keep back a single ana from the wages of the labourers, who flock from their villages in companies with chupraees and the sirdars's sepoys, to help in redeeming the national promise. —*Ibid.*

MAHARAJA DULEEP SING is to reside at Mussooree next hot weather.

THE GREAT FAIR AT THE BIRHMAN GHAT, on the Nerbudda, was attended by 25,000 people.

THE JOTEE PURSAD CASE.—We understand that the enquiries of Sir Robert Barlow are not progressing so rapidly as was the case at the commencement. The reason assigned is that a second and public application has been made to Sir James Colville to assist the Sudur judge; and if he should consent to do so, the whole of the enquiry will have to be gone over again. Lala Jotee Pursad's assamees were in daily attendance at the court, in readiness to furnish any information, or answer any questions, but no one had been interrogated up to the 14th of November. —*Lahore Chron.*, Nov. 19.

ON DITS.—Mr. H. V. Nathan, civil and sessions judge of Sarun, is about to retire from the service.—Col. Birch is to succeed Col. Stuart as military secretary to the Government of India, on the latter's return to Europe.—Mr. Barlow, salt agent at Hidgelee, is about to retire.—The Rev. W. Whiting will be appointed chaplain of Cawnpore.—Capt. Macdonald, 50th N.I., retires from the service.—Capt. S. C. Starkie, 3rd Sikh local infantry, is about to retire from the service.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

BREVET.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 573, dated Fort William, 7th Nov. 1851.

The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned officers of the Bengal and Madras establishments, under the operation of General Orders, No. 226, of the 14th November, 1836.

Lieut. Col. Robert John Hussay Vivian, of the Madras Infantry, to be colonel by brevet. Lieut. Colonel William Nairne Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, to be colonel by brevet. Lieut. Col. Thomas Littleton Green, of the Madras Infantry, to be colonel by brevet.—From the 15th Sept. 1851, and to stand above Col. Alexander Carnegie, C.B., of the Bengal Infantry.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. AND BREVET-CAPT. JAMES GORDON, 59TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 25.—At a general court-martial assembled at Fort William, on the 22nd September, 1851, Lieut. and Brevet-Captain James Gordon, of the 59th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.—

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Berhampore, on the 27th April, 1850, at a meeting of officers of the regiment, falsely assured those officers that he had the means, and would positively be prepared, to pay, on the 1st August, 1850, the sum of Rs. 1,980, being his share of the sum to be paid to Capt. W. Blackwood, of the same regiment, in consideration of his retiring from the service; by which false assurance the said officers were induced to enter with him, Capt. Gordon, into a mutual engagement to pay their proper shares, and to hold themselves responsible, jointly and severally, for the payment of the respective quotas of their seniors, by the 1st August, 1850; he, Capt. Gordon, well knowing that neither from his pay and allowances as a lieutenant in the 59th regiment N.I. had he the means, nor from any other source any certain prospect, of fulfilling this engagement; and having failed up to the present time to pay his debt to Capt. Blackwood, now retired from the service, and thereby rendered his junior officers liable for the amount.

2nd. In having, at Berhampore, on or about the 20th November, 1850, fraudulently obtained from Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., of Calcutta, goods to the amount, with cost of carriage, of Rs. 1,075 9 0, under a written promise to pay for these goods in January, 1851, he well knowing that he had not fulfilled his engagement to the officers of the regiment stated in the first charge; that, between the 9th July and the 9th November, 1850, decrees had been given against him in suits before the military Courts of Requests at Berhampore, to the amount, altogether, of Rs. 959 8 6, to be realized by deductions from his pay and allowances, and that he had no certain or reasonable prospect whatever of being able to pay Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. for the goods he obtained from them, and for which no payment has been made to the present time.

3rd. In having, at Berhampore, between the 13th January and the 15th March, 1851, neglected to restore to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., such portion of the goods obtained from them, mentioned in the 2nd instance of the charge, as remained

available; he having been apprized, on the 12th or 13th January, of the offer made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., to take back such goods, and strongly urged by his commanding officer to comply with their offer; the goods remaining available on the 15th of March, when Capt. Gordon agreed to restore them, having become of very trifling amount.

Second Charge.—For having, at Berhampore, on the 10th April, 1851, after having been warned for duty as officer of the day on the 11th April, quitted the station, without leave, and remained absent till the 17th April.

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge in all three instances; and on the second charge, guilty.

The Court find the amount of Court of Requests' awards to have been Rs. 864 8 8, instead of Rs. 959 8 6, as stated in the 2nd instance of the first charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen., Com.-in-Chief, E.I.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1. The charges, the Commander-in-Chief regrets to say, are too fully substantiated to his apprehension in this case, to admit of his attempting to modify the sentence duly awarded by the Court.

2. His regret is enhanced by the impression, arising out of a careful scrutiny of the proceedings, that however gravely reprehensible the conduct of Brevet Capt. J. Gordon is proved to have been on every count of the charges laid against him, a facility of accommodation is apparent, having—though possibly not so intended—all the prejudicial effect of direct connivance in his unwarrantable extravagance afforded by parties not amenable to military law, as regards the 2nd and 3rd instances of the first charge.

3. The Commander-in-Chief has reason to believe, that such of the officers of this army as are still involved in debt, are making laudable and honourable exertion, generally, to free themselves from its charge, and the service from the reproach thereby reflected upon it; and he believes also, that the aggregate amount of such debt has been considerably reduced within the last twelve months.

4. While, therefore, a due adherence to their pecuniary engagements must at all times be required from officers formally pledging themselves, the Commander-in-Chief will continue to regard it as forming no part of his business to abet the demands of creditors who are found to have afforded unwarrantable facilities to officers for running themselves into difficulty, or where there is shown to have been a heedless disregard of the ascertainable circumstances of the party soliciting to be accommodated at their hands.

The name of Capt. James Gordon will cease to be borne on the returns of the 59th regiment N.I. from the date of publication of this order at Berhampore, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army and to the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. mag. of Dacca, to offic. as coll. of district till arr. of G. P. Lyeoester, Nov. 18.

AINSLIE, W. to be a jt. mag. and dep. col. of 2nd grade in Cuttack dist. Nov. 4.

ANNAND, A. S. coll. of Sylhet, reported his return to pres. fr. Cape, Nov. 15.

BARNES, G. dep. com. of Kangra, to be com. of Lahore, Oct. 27.

BAYLEY, E. C. under sec. to the Gov. of India, to offic. as dep. comm. of Kangra, Oct. 31.

BELLI, C. S. to be asst. to mag. &c. of Pooree, and exercise powers of a jt. mag. and dep. col. in district, Nov. 11.

BRODHURST, M. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar, Nov. 12; to offic. as asst. to sub-treasurer.

BROWN, T. A. offic. dep. mag. in Boolundshahur, invested with full powers of a mag. Nov. 8.

BROWNLOW, H. jud. of Shahabad, reported his return from Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 19.

BRUCE, J. D. asst. ch. of office of sub-asst. commis. of Assam at Nowgong, Oct. 24.

BUCKLAND, C. T. jt. mag. of Serampore, to be a commis. for putting Act XXVI. of 1850, in force in Serampore, Nov. 18.

CAMPBELL, C. H. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, made over ch. of the treasury of the dep. collectorate to A. W. Russell, Nov. 6; to proceed into his districts on deputation; to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, Nov. 4; to offic. as superint. of surv. in 3rd or Eastern div. dur. abs. of Chapman; and to exercise powers of collector in certain districts, Nov. 11.

CAMPBELL, J. rec. ch. of med. du. of Dibrughur, Sept. 29.

CHAPMAN, R. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, vested with special powers.

DIROM, W. M. salt agent of Chittagong, resu. ch. of agency from R. Ince, Nov. 19.
 FREELING, G. H. to be an asst. in Allahabad div. Nov. 8.
 GRANT, J. civil and sess. judge of Dinapore, made over ch. of current du. of his office, to proceed to Maida on sessions du.
 GROVE, A. offic. coll. of Calcutta, vested in his capacity of coll. of tolls and rents of the Circular and Eastern Canals, with special powers, Nov. 7.
 HARRISON, R. P. made over ch. of offices of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra to C. E. Lance, Nov. 3.
 HOUGH, G. dep. coll. in the Sunderbuns, trans. to railway dept. instead of R. Finney, Oct. 20.
 HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Bchar, made over ch. of coll. to J. Brown, Nov. 7.
 HUNT, J. to be a com. for putting Act XXVI. of 1850 in force in Serampore, Nov. 18.
 LANCE, C. E. rec. ch. of offices of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, Nov. 3.
 LUSHINGTON, E. reported his dep. for Eur. on furl. in st. *Hindustan*, Nov. 18.
 MONTGOMERY, R. commis. of Lahore div. to be 3rd mem. of bd. of administra. for affairs of the Punjab, Oct. 27.
 MORRIS, G. G. to be a mem. of the local com. of public instruc. at Meerapore, Nov. 1.
 RAVENSHAW, T. E. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Monghyr.
 RUSSELL, A. W. rec. ch. of offic. jt. of mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah fr. C. H. Campbell, Nov. 6; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, Nov. 11.
 SCOTT, R. J. reported his dep. for Eur. on furl. in st. *Hindustan*.
 SELLS, J. S. to be sudder ameen of East Burdwan.
 STACKY, W. H. to be a dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of a co-assistant. in Cawnpore, Nov. 8.
 THOMAS, E. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Paniput, to offic. as under sec. in all the civil departs. with the Governor-Gen. from the 25th Oct.
 TWEDDLE, T. dep. mag. reported his return to pres. fr. Cape.
 WIGRAM, F. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. W. provinces.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRERETON, H. 1 mo.
 CRAWFORD, J. A. 25 days.
 DIROM, W. M. leave cancelled.
 HATHORN, H. V. civ. and ses. judge of Sarun, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
 HOGG, F. F. 1 mo.
 JOHNSON, J. 2 mo. and 20 days.
 LUSHINGTON, H. to Nov. 30, 1851.
 LUSHINGTON, E. H. 15 days.
 MONCKTON, E. H. C. to March, 1853, in ext.
 MONEY, W. 4 mo. on m.c.
 MONEY, G. P. 2 mo.
 MYTTON, R. H. 1 mo.
 PATTON, J. H. 1 mo.
 ROBERTSON, H. D. 2 yrs. to New S. Wales in ext.
 SAUNDERS, H. C. 3 mo.
 ST. QUINTIN, W. 1 mo.
 STRONG, C. R. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 12.
 THOMAS, E. leave cancelled.
 TOOGOOD, O. ass. com. of Mooltan, 6 mo. on m. c.
 TRIPLELAND, T. leave cancelled.
 WEDDERBURN, J. ass. com. in the Punjab, to Nov. 29, in ext.
 WOOD, W. C. 2 mo.
 WYLIE, M. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BELLEW, Rev. J. M. app. an asst. chapl. reported his arr. in ship *Holspur*, Nov. 18.
 BOYLE, Rev. W. to be chaplain of Simla.
 FITZPATRICK, Rev. T. H. M.A. Trin. Col. Dublin, licensed to offic. as a missionary minister in diocese of Calcutta.
 JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. to be chaplain of Delhi.
 PANTING, Rev. R. pl. at disp. of govt. N.W. provinces, fr. Dec. 10.
 SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. 2 mo. prep. to Eur. m.c.
 SMITH, Rev. H. to be chaplain of Mussorie and Dehra.
 STERN, Rev. H. licensed to offic. as a missionary minister in diocese of Calcutta.
 VIRET, Rev. F. C. 2 months, prep. to Eur. m. c.
 WHITING, Rev. W. J. to continue to offic. as minister and chaplain in diocese of Calcutta, and app. a surrogate for granting epis. lic. of marriage.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. jun. asst. to commis. of Assam, reported his return to pres. fr. Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 15.
 BARING, Cornet R. to rank fr. July 25, 1851.
 BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. G. C. 45th N.I. to rec. ch. of post guns fr. Holroyd at Shahjehanpore, and of stat. staff off. fr. Poon, Oct. 24.
 BONHAM, Lieut. col. G. W. on leave, rem. fr. 68th to 50th N.I. at Delhi, Nov. 6.
 BOWRING, Brev. capt. G. G. 59th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 10, in suc. to Gordon, dismissed.

BRASER, Ens. J. to perform duties of 2nd in com. of regt. o Ferozepore in add. to those of adjt.
 BUCKLEY, Brig. F. fr. Umballa, to district of Rohilkund, Nov. 1.
 BURLTON, Capt. F. M. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
 BURN, Brev. maj. H. P. 1st N.I. to be town and fort maj. of Fort William, in suc. to Col. Warren.
 BURROWS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
 BUSH, Capt. R. Y. B. 65th N.I. returned to duty.
 BUTLER, Maj. J. to be lieut. col.
 BUTT, 2nd Lieut. F. R. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt. Oct. 20.
 CARMICHAEL, Brev. col. C. M. C.B. to be coll. fr. Aug. 6, v. Harriott, dec.
 CARNEGIE, Capt. J. W. 15th N.I. to ch. of offices of cantonment jt. mag. sudder bazaar, and abkaree dept. at Umballah, v. Russell.
 CARNEGY, Lieut. col. A. C.B. to be col. fr. Sept. 15, v. Ramsay, dec.
 CAULFIELD, Lieut. J. P. 3rd N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Carnegie, pro. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
 CAVENAGH, Lieut. O. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 10, in suc. to Lewis, retired.
 CLAYTON, Brev. Maj. H. 4th L.C. to be maj. in suc. to Carmichael, pro. to rank fr. Oct. 2, v. Alexander, dec.
 CLEGHORN, Ens. G. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 COLYEAR, maj. T. D. 7th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, v. Carmichael, prom.
 COMBER, Ens. A. K. 18th N.I. to off. as adjt. to wing on escort duty to Lahore, Oct. 25.
 COX, Lieut. J. B. 62nd N.I. to be acting adj. of left wing.
 CRAIGIE, Cornet H. C. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. v. Wilmet, rest. to rank fr. Sept. 11, v. Galloway, dec.
 CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. col. E. A. fr. 73rd to 6th N.I. Nov. 1.
 CUYLER, Ens. G. A. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Carnegie, prom. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
 DANIELL, Ens. J. W. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 DAVIES, Capt. J. S. 32nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 10, in suc. to Maj. Lewis, ret.
 DENNERY, Ens. T. to rank fr. July 20, 1851.
 DORIN, Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. to be adj. 7th regt. inf. Scindiah's contingent, v. M'Donald.
 DONALDSON, 2nd Lieut. L. eng. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
 D'OLEY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. adj. of 1st Sikh loc. inf. app. an extra a.d.-c. on the personal staff of the Gov. Gen.
 EARLE, 2nd Lieut. E. L. art. posted to 2nd co. 3rd batt. Oct. 20; passed exam. in *Hindustani*, Oct. 20.
 EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. fr. 1st co. 2nd to 3rd co. 3rd batt.
 FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. 25th N.I. passed the coll. exam. Oct. 15.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. W. N. eng. to be. col. by brevet, fr. Sept. 15.
 GALLOWAY, Cornet G. A. from 2nd to 3rd L.C. as junior of his rank.
 GARTON, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 GLEIG, Ens. H. L. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 10, in suc. to Lewis, retired.
 GORDON, Capt. J. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 15, v. Carnegie, prom.
 GRANT, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, in suc. to Hicks, dec.
 GRANT, Lieut. col. P. C.B. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 15, v. Carnegie, prom. posted to 14th N.I. Oct. 22.
 HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. on leave, rem. fr. 70th to 48th N.I.
 HARRISON, 1st Lieut. E. 1st co. 5th to 1st co. 4th batt. art. Oct. 22.
 HASTINGS, Lieut. Hon. E. P. R. H. 32nd N.I. obtained certificate of high proficiency in Oodoo, Oct. 3.
 HAWKES, Brev. col. R. fr. 4th lancers to 8th L.C.
 HAWKINS, Brev. col. F. S. C.B. fr. 43rd to 38th N.I. Oct. 20.
 HEARSEY, Ens. J. 38th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter, Oct. 4.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. G. 30th N.I. to do duty at the Landear depot fr. Dec. 1, Oct. 27.
 HICKS, Capt. W. C. 3rd N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Carnegie, prom. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
 HOWELL, Lieut. W. R. H. J. 1st Eur. fus. to offic. as dep. asst. com. gen. at Meerat dur. abs. of Robertson, Oct. 24.
 HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. fr. 2nd co. 3rd to 1st co. 4th batt. Oct. 20.
 HUNT, Cornet C. J. 4th L.C. to be lieut. in suc. to Carmichael, pro. to rank fr. Oct. 2, v. Alexander, dec.
 JACKSON, Lieut. W. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
 JAMIESON, Maj. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
 JERVIS, Lieut. F. V. R. 56th N.I. passed exam. in *Hindustani*.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. E. B. rejoined from spec. duty, to resume ch. of the appt. of dep. judge advocate gen. of the Sirhind div. from Brev. Maj. E. Wiggins, 52nd N.I. Oct. 12.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. J. C. 5th Punjab inf. to be comdt. v. Crewe, on leave.
 LAKE, Maj. F. dep. comm. of Deenanugur, to be dep. comm. of Kangra, Oct. 27.
 LATTER, Brev. capt. Thomas, 67th N.I. placed at the disposal of for dep. Nov. 17.
 LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. pronounced by examiners of the College of Fort William, Oct. 3, to possess such acquirements as entitle him to a degree of honour in Persian.

LE GALLAIS, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. to offic. as adjt. Oct. 25.
 LEIGH, Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. to offic. as station staff at Loodianah, v. Wilson.
 LEVEN, Lieut. J. 62nd N.I. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Thomson.
 LLOYD, Lieut. B. P. to offic. as 1st asst. superint. at Ajmere, dur. abs. of Bouverie, Nov. 8.
 LOMER, Capt. W. H. 21st N.I. to proc. to Dum Dum, to ass. com. of detach. of European recruits, about to proceed to upper provinces.
 LYELL, Capt. H. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 5.
 MACKESON, Capt. F. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 3.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. R. B. 4th L.C. to be capt. in suc. to Carmichael, to rank fr. Oct. 2, v. Alexander, dec.
 MACTIER, Brev. lieut. col. W. C.B. to be lieut. col.
 MALLESON, Lieut. G. B. 33rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 27th N.I. v. Langmore, on leave.
 MANSON, Lieut. col. J. on leave, rem. fr. 48th to 70th N.I. at Umballah, Nov. 6.
 MARQUIS, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to offic. as station staff at Jhelum.
 MARSHALL, Lt. W. B. 4th co. 5th batt. art. appt. as adjt. to left wing of that batt. at Umballah, is cancelled, Nov. 1.
 MCNAIR, Maj. R. 73rd N.I. returned to duty.
 MELVILL, Lieut. H. 7th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, v. Carmichael, pro.
 MOULE, Lieut. col. J. 10th N.I. to rec. reports of gar. and cantonments at Allahabad, Oct. 26.
 OLFHERTS, Lieut. W. art. serv. pl. at disp. of c. in. c. Nov. 12.
 PARSONS, Brev. col. rem. fr. 50th to 68th N.I. Nov. 6.
 PENNY, Brig. N. C.B. fr. district of Rohilkund to Umballa, Nov. 1.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. H. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 18, v. Carnegie, pro.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. B. T. 7th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, v. Carmichael, pro.
 PHILLIPOTS, Ens. H. 15th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Brownlow.
 PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. to offic. as cantonment mag. v. Paterson, on leave, Oct. 25.
 PRENDERGAST, Cornet G. A. 5th L.C. passed the colloq. exam.
 REMINGTON, 1st Lieut. F. F. art. returned to duty.
 RICHARDS, Ens. C. to rank from Aug. 26, 1851.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. J. I. 5th L.C. passed the colloq. exam. Oct. 15.
 ROTTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. posted to 4th co. 1st batt. Oct. 20.
 RUTON, Ens. A. U. F. 66th or Goorka regt. passed the colloq. exam. Oct. 15.
 SAMPSON, Lieut. col. T. E. on furl. from 38th to 43rd N.I.
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 15.
 SHAW, Brig. S. to rec. reports of pres. div. dur. abs. of Whish.
 SHULDHAM, Lieut. col. T. H. 52nd N.I. to rank from Oct. 3, v. Frederick dec.
 SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. to be adjt. to a detachment of European recruits at Dum-Dum, Nov. 4.
 SMITH, Ens. B. H. to rank from Aug. 20, 1851; to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore, Oct. 22.
 SMYLY, Lieut. J. B. 29th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Turner.
 THOMSON, Ens. G. C. to rank fr. July 19, 1851.
 TURNBULL, Capt. M. J. 7th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, v. Carmichael, prom.
 TWYNAM, E. J. L. prom. to rank of ens. fr. Aug. 10, 1851.
 VAKKENEN, Ens. J. A. 54th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
 VAUGHAN, Capt. J. L. to act as comdt. 5th Punjab inf. dur. abs. of Johnston.
 VETCH, Capt. H. princ. asst. to commis. of Assam, at Luckinapore, made ov. ch. of his treasury to Holroyd, Nov. 22.
 VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. returned to duty.
 WARREN, Brev. col. app. brigadier of 2nd class, Nov. 4.
 WATSON, Maj. E. J. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 15, v. Carnegie, prom.
 WHITE, 1st Lieut. E. J. 2nd Eur. fus. returned to duty.
 WHITE, Brig. M. C.B. to rec. reports of Meerut div. dur. abs. of Thackwell, Oct. 25.
 WHITE, Ens. S. D. 42nd N.I. obtained certificate of high proficiency in Hindes, Oct. 3.
 WIGGINS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to rec. ch. of the office of dep. judge advocate gen. of the Sirhind div. on the dep. on sick leave of Lieut. Johnson, Oct. 13.
 WILKINSON, Col. C. D. app. brigadier of 2nd class, Nov. 4.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. to be adj. 5th Punjab inf. v. McNeill.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lt. E. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 4; posted to 2nd co. 6th batt. Oct. 20.
 WILSON, Lieut. H.M.'s 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 22, in suc. to Hicks, dec.
 WINNIETT, Ens. A. W. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 WYNCH, Ens. H. P. W. 59th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 10, in suc. to Gordon, dismissed.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

FISHER, W. P. Nov. 15.
 THOMSON, G. C. Nov. 10.
 TWYNAM, E. J. L. Nov. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. C. executive eng. 1 year fr. Oct. 4 to Bombay and Mahabuleswar hills.
 BECHER, Lieut. J. R. off. dep. sec. bd. of adminstr. at Lahore, 1 m.
 BISHOP, Lieut. W. D. 30th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 BOILEAU, Brev. maj. E. B. art. Nov. 15 to Nov. 15, 1852, in ext. to Mussoorie, m. c.
 BRISTOW, Lieut. J. W. assist. commiss. at Jhung, 1 mo.
 BURN, Maj. H. P. till Nov. 20, in ext. on m. c.
 CARTWRIGHT, Capt. C. T. 15th N.I. Oct. 3 to Feb. 15, 1852, in ext. prep. to Eur.
 CHEERE, Capt. H. inv. estab. 8 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Tirhoot and Calcutta, prev. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. fr. Oct. 20 to April 20, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. 9th N.I. Oct. 15 to Oct. 15, 1852, in ext.
 DENNY, Lieut. J. B. 2nd in com. Kotah contingent, 12 mo. to Nynee Tal, &c. on m. c.
 DE TRÉSIER, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. fr. Oct. 29 to Apr. 29, 1852, in ext. to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 DEWAAL, Capt. P. H. K. 34th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 DIXON, Lieut. H. commandant of the Pyke comp. at Balsoire, fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1852.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. J. 2nd regt. Punjab inf. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, to Dinapore.
 FAIRHEAD, Maj. J. A. inv. estab. Oct. 15 to April 15, 1852, prep. to Europe.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. col. G. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 14 to Oct. 15, 1852, to Simla, on m. c.
 FORREST, Capt. L. T. fr. Dec. 16 to Feb. 28, 1852, to Bombay.
 GORDON, Capt. J. 6th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c.
 HAMILTON, Maj. gen. C. W. fr. Cis-Jhelum to pres.
 HARRIS, Ens. P. H. F. 70th N.I. fr. Aug. 17 to Jan. 1, 1852, in ext. to Mussoorie, on m. c.
 HART, Lieut. E. B. asst. civ. eng. in the Punjab, 3 mo. to Bombay, on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 HICKS, Capt. G. W. 2nd in com. Mhairwarra loc. batt. 4 mo. to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 HOME, Col. R. 43rd N.I. 1 yr. fr. Oct. 9, to Nynee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 HUTCHWAITE, Lieut. col. E. h. art. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. E. B. fr. 15th Oct. to 15th March, 1852, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 LAKE, Maj. E. dep. comm. of Kangra, 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta, to appear before the medical board, Oct. 31.
 LANGMORE, Lieut. E. G. 27th N.I. fr. Oct. 15, to Feb. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 LANGMORE, Lieut. E. G. 27th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 MARTIN, Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to May 1, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, or proceed to sea, on m. c.
 MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. to Europe, on m. c.
 McMULLIN, Ens. C. 78th N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Nov. 15, to visit Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 MCSHERRY, Lieut. col. T. leave lately granted, to commence fr. Dec. 1, 1851, and continue to June 1.
 MILNE, Capt. H. 21st N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 15, in ext. to rem. at Delhi, and to rejoin his regt.
 MORRISON, Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 NEWHOUSE, Lieut. L. R. 19th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 in ext. to proceed to Shajehangpore, and there await arrival of his regt.
 OAKES, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 15 in ext. to remain at Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. fr. Nov. 3 to Feb. 1, to presidency, prep. to apply for permission to retire from the service.
 ONSLOW, Capt. A. W. 41st N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Nov. 2, 1852, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 PEARSE, Lieut. G. G. ass. com. at Huzara, 6 mo. in ext.
 PHIBBS, Capt. J. K. 41st N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Nov. 2, 1852, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S. art. fr. July 11 to Dec. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 PILLANS, Brev. maj. W. S. art. Nov. 15, 1851, to Feb. 15, to pres. prep. to Eur. m. c.
 RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie on m. c.
 RYVES, Ens. W. C. L. 12th N.I. to Jan. 1, in ext. to enable him to proc. fr. Kurrachee to Bombay.
 SALT, Lieut. T. H. h. art. Oct. 31, 1851, to Feb. 28, prep. to sea, on m. c.
 SHAW, Brev. capt. R. 23rd N.I. fr. Dec. 3 to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain in hills near Simla, and north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 STARKY, Capt. S. C. com. 3rd Sikh loc. inf. to April 20, prep. to resign.
 STEVENS, Lieut. H. B. 41st N.I. 1 year, fr. Nov. 2, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

THOMSON, Lieut. J. E. 62nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 14 to pres. prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m.c.
 THOMSON, Ens. W. B. 13th N.I. Sept. 20 to Jan. 1, 1852, to Mussoorie, on m.c.
 TRAVERS, Capt. J. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta, on m.c. Oct. 31.
 TUDOR, Lieut. col. J. C. 46th N.I. fr. Oct. 7, in ext. to rem. at Simla, and rejoin his regt. on its arrival at Kalka.
 TWYSDEN, Lieut. H. D. 33rd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 VALLINGS, Ens. J. 19th N.I. 6 mo. in ext. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 VINCENT, Maj. gen. W. Nov. 5 to Dec. 15, in ext. on m.c.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. 29th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1852, in ext. to Deyrah and hills north of it, on m.c.
 WHISH, Maj. gen. Sir W. S. K.C.B. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 13, to Pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c. Oct. 27.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. Nov. 15 to May 15, 1852.
 YOUNG, Lieut. R. enqs. to Jan. 31, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. B. to rank fr. July 25.
 BRATSON, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. 58th N.I. and d. d. H. M.'s 96th regt. to proceed and join his own corps at Hosheypore, Nov. 4.
 BERWICK, Surg. G. J. 5th batt. art. to med. ch. of a detachment of Eur. recruits at Dum Dum, Nov. 4.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to rank fr. Aug. 20.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. 6th irreg. cav. to med. ch. of 1st co. 1st batt. art. No. 10 light field batt. and 10th co. sappers and miners, at Sealkote, Nov. 4.
 DAVIES, Lieut. H. N. 25th N.I. to offic. as a.-d.-c. dur. abs. of Mayow.
 DE KENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. to rank fr. July 29.
 FAYRE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. doing duty with the Sylhet L.I. batt. to proceed to Dacca and aff. med. aid to the 74th N.I. on the dep. on m. c. of Surg. A. M. McK. Milne, Oct. 10.
 FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. C. T. 70th N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of 1st comp. 4th batt. art. under orders for Peshawur.
 GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. fr. 38th N.L.I. to 54th N.I. Nov. 1.
 GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. to med. ch. left wing 1st Oude local inf. art. detach. and station hospital at Futtelgurh.
 HEYSHAM, Lieut. R. T. 2nd N.I. permitted to resign.
 HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. 32nd N.I. to med. ch. of the brigades and staff at Wuzerabad, Oct. 20.
 IRVINE, Surg. R. H. M.D. fr. 29th N.I. to 6th batt. foot art. to proc. to Mooltan, and ass. med. ch. of art. div.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 46th N.I. to med. ch. of art. detach. civ. station jail hospital and dispensary, at Shahjehanpore.
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 7th L.C. and 71st N.I. proc. with art. to Chumkuhaie.
 LOCK, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to assu. med. ch. of 16th N.I. Nov. 5.
 M'KELLAR, Asst. surg. E. to rank fr. July 9.
 MORRISON, Surg. A. C. 21st N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 4th co. 7th batt. art. and No. 1 light field battery, Oct. 20.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to make over med. ch. of 4th co. 7th batt. art. and No. 1 light field battery to Surg. A. C. Morrison, of 21st N.I. Oct. 20.
 PARRY, Vet. surg. R. B. returned to duty.
 PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. in jt. med. ch. of Simla, to be surg. on H. E. the C. in C.'s personal staff, as a temp. arrangement, Nov. 1, to med. ch. of hd. qr. establishment.
 REID, Surg. A. to assume med. ch. of 1st co. 6th batt. at Phugwarry, Oct. 24.
 SCOTT, Surg. R. M. fr. 54th N.I. to 38th N.L.I. Nov. 1.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to med. ch. of 2nd troop 2nd brig. b. art. at Peshawur.
 SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. to Delhi, and aff. med. aid to 50th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of Delhi garrison fr. Surg. Wrightson.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. to aff. med. aid to 2nd co. 6th batt. art. SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to dept. gov. of Bengal, v. Hughes.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. 3rd Punjab Cav. to jt. med. ch. of Simla, dur. employ. of Peskett on the C. in C.'s personal staff.
 THRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. 11th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to the Hurriannah L.I. batt. on dep. of Asst. surg. J. B. Harrison, M.D. to join 5th Punjab cav. Oct. 27.
 TRANTER, Sub-Asst. surg. G. united Malwa contingent, passed the prescribed exam. promoted from the 3rd to 2nd grade, Nov. 19.
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. to rank fr. Aug. 20; to be in temp. med. ch. of the civ. station of Howrah dur. abs. of Macrae, Nov. 4; assd. temp. med. ch. of civ. station of Howrah, Nov. 5.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. pass. the colloq. exam. Sept. 29.
 WOODBURN, Surg. D. pl. at disp. of govt. of India in mil. dept. fr. Oct. 30.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

MCKELLAR, E. Nov. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. art. to March 15, 1852, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for fur. to Eur. on m. c. Oct. 27.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, in ext. with sanction of govt. to remain in Cashmere on duty.
 SHURLOCK, Asst. surg. W. 1st Assam L.I. to Jan. 15, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 TRESIDDER, J. N. civ. asst. surg. of Mirzapore, leave cancelled.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. 6 mo. to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Maj. gen. H. Godwin, c.B. adm. on staff, Nov. 1.

INFANTRY.

32nd regt. Capt. Bell, to cont. to do duty at Landour depot.—
 64th. Lieut. col. Stopford, c.B. to Dec. 31, to Bombay; Capt. Du Cane, to Dec. 15, in ext.—78th. Lieut. Gillmore, leave can.—
 83rd. Lieut. Ellis, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Bombay.—86th. Lieut. Mechem, 1 mo. to Bombay; Surg. Thom, to resume med. ch. of corps.—96th. Lieut. O'Lowry, to be a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANSON, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 8th Lancers, s. still-born, at Umballa, Nov. 10.
 APCAR, Mrs. Thomas A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 BEADON, wife of C. s. at Chowringhee, Nov. 22.
 BROWN, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 9.
 CARAPIET, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
 CASTON, wife of J. T. d. still-born, at Monghyr, Nov. 14.
 CHICK, wife of N. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
 COWEN, wife of Surg. Chas. H.M.'s 98th regt. d. at Peshawur, Nov. 18.
 DOWNING, wife of W. P. s. at Purneah, Nov. 11.
 DREW, wife of Lieut. col. M. H.M.'s 24th, s. at Wuzerabad, Nov. 6.
 ELISON, Mrs. W. s. at Umritsur, Nov. 8.
 FRASER, wife of Capt. Hugh, enqs. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 2.
 GARNER, wife of Asst. surg. H. S. 12th irr. cav. s. at Jullander, Nov. 3.
 GOMES, wife of D. F. twin sons, at Mozufferpore, Nov. 4.
 GOULDING, wife of James, s. at Delhi, Nov. 12.
 GRIFFIN, the lady of Lieut. col. C. 51st N.I. d. at Landour, Nov. 11.
 HUNTER, wife of John, s. at Delhi, Nov. 14.
 KELSALL, the lady of J. S. d. at Cossipore, Nov. 6.
 MADDEN, Mrs. Elizabeth, d. at Futtelgurh, Nov. 15.
 MAINWARING, the wife of Major E. R. 16th N.I. s. at Deyrah, Nov. 8.
 MALCHUS, Mrs. M. C. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.
 MAPLES, wife of W. c.B. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.
 MARLEY, the lady of W. T. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
 MARSHALL, wife of Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Nov. 8.
 O'DOWDA, the lady of D. d. at Sulkea, Nov. 11.
 PANTING, wife of the Rev. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
 PERMIEN, wife of J. H. s. at Agra, Oct. 31.
 PETERS, Mrs. K. C. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
 SHORTT, wife of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 87th regt. d. at Mussoorie, Nov. 13.
 SIDMONS, wife of Capt. W. J. s. at Indore, Oct. 23.
 SINCLAIR, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
 SMITH, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
 WADDELL, wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
 WARNER, the lady of Lieut. E. C. 2nd L.C. d. at Umballah, Oct. 29.
 WATSON, Mrs. Joseph C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
 WINTLE, wife of Lieut. Alfred, art. s. at Jullander, Nov. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER, J. to Mrs. E. Trawicks, at Serampore, Nov. 13.
 CONWAY, E. W. S. to Miss Elizabeth Ann, d. of R. C. Warnes, at Agra, Nov. 1.
 DANIEL, Cornet C. A. 8th L.C. to M. Margaret, d. of the late Major H. Caster, 73rd N.I. at Ferozepore, Nov. 13.
 EALES, G. to Fanny, d. of the late C. W. Linstedt, at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
 ELLIOT, Lieut. J. H.M.'s 87th regt. to Jane Amy, d. of R. J. Campbell, at Fort William, Nov. 6.
 JONES, T. R. to Miss Emelia, d. of the late G. Gill, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
 PALMER, Surgeon S. to Elizabeth Maria, d. of the late A. C. Seymour, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
 SMITH, Lieut. C. M. art. to Lydia Mary, d. of S. Davies, M.D. at Jullander, Nov. 17.
 TREVOR, C. B. C.S. to Fanny A. d. of Col. G. Warren, at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
 WILLIAMS, James K. to Sarah B. d. of T. P. Whittenberry, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, J. at sea, off Sardah, Nov. 11.
 ANGUS, Blair McNeale, s. of R. at Calcutta, aged 6, Nov. 9.

DE MONNET, Lieut. T. 68th N.I. at Cawnpore, Nov. 15.
 GARNER, inf. s. of Asst. surg. H. S. 12th irr. cav. at Jullunder, Nov. 17.
 HANLY, Florence, d. of J. B. at Delhi, aged 1, Nov. 3.
 HART, J. W. at Calcutta, aged 23, Nov. 14.
 HUTCHINSON, B. E. S. on board the *Monarch*, Nov. 11.
 JOACHIM, N. at Tipperah, aged 53, Nov. 6.
 LAMB, Fred. s. of Lieut. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. at Etawah, aged 1, Nov. 9.
 LEYCESTER, A. Mary, inf. d. of G. P. on board the steamer *Charles Allen*, Nov. 5.
 MICHAEL, Miss Cecilia Martha, at Calcutta, aged 12, Nov. 16.
 PASSOS, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 6.
 PETERS, J. E. s. of R. R. at Calcutta, aged 1, Nov. 13.
 QUIN, A. S. at Ferozepore, Oct. 16.
 RUSSEL, Lieut. B. at Calcutta, aged 46, Oct. 26.
 SHAW, wife of Capt. R. 23rd N.I. at Umballa, aged 31, Nov. 12.
 SMITH, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 34, Nov. 18.
 TURNER, Frank, s. of Capt. H. art. st. Loodiana, aged 1, Nov. 17.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. 28th N.I. at Bombay, Dec. 1.

SHIPPING.

Nov. 7. *Gladiator*, Thomson, London; *Newton*, Redman, Singapore; *Washington Irving*, Palmer, San Francisco; *Agincourt*, Hyne, London; *Hotspur*, Toynbee, London; *Futle Sultan*, Jellicoe, Penang.—8. *Equestrian*, Robertson, Singapore; *Steadfast*, Spencer, Penang; *Jane Pratt*, Clare, Liverpool.—*Atlet Rohoman*, Muscat; *Alliance*, Campbell, Hong-Kong.—11. *Sea Park*, Hamphris, London.—12. *Anne Charlotte*, Wesing, Macao; *Templar*, Brown, Bombay; *Nepalese Ambassador*, Jackson, China.—13. *Bland*, Hoskin, Liverpool; *Fatel Curreen*, Muscat; *Amaranth*, Banson, San Francisco; *Cossipore*, Du Das, London; *Monarch*, Shepherd, Amherst; *Sumner*, Reid, Cape of Good Hope; *Panthea*, Glen, Hong-Kong; *Maidstone*, Naah, London; *Marian*, McEwing, Bombay; *Marie*, Morian; *Bourbon*; *Lanrick*, White, Madras; *Mary Ann Johnston*, Johnston, Liverpool.—14. *Transit*, Moffat, Liverpool; *Travancore*, Brown, Sydney.—17. *James Lumsden*, Loggie, Glasgow; *Forrester*, Caulfield, San Francisco.—18. *Kilblain*, M'Lean, Liverpool; *John Brightman*, Scott, China.—19. *Dorothy*, Adams, Newcastle; *Frances Walker*, Hay, London; *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, Hobart Town; *Clarissa*, Darley, Penang and Singapore; *Southampton*, Bowen, London; *Bellairs*, Rees, Liverpool; *Sweden*, Cotting, San Francisco; *Colbert*, Ronoul, Havre; *Haidie*, Soule, San Francisco; *Europa*, Hutchinson, Hobart Town; *Marcellus*, Spooner, Boston; *Delia Maria*, Burleigh, San Francisco.—21. *Monarch*, Arrow, London; *Cecilia*, Crisp, Rangoon.—22. *Sultany*, Shire, Mauritius; *Red Rover*, Claxton, China and Singapore; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Moulema; *Orphan*, Williams, San Francisco; *Chili*, Leach, San Francisco and Singapore; *Fadernaslandet*, Culberty, Newcastle; *Bank of England*, Davison, Sydney; *Diana*, Grant, Mauritius; *Thane*, Perry, Rangoon; *St. Petersburg*, Reardon, San Francisco and Singapore; *Renaissance*, Pecland, Bourbon; *Dambial*, Blanchard, Bordeaux and Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Agincourt*.—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Rigby, Mrs. Hyne, Misses Sweetenham, Pearson, Hill, H. Hill, G. Rigby, E. Rigby, C. Rigby, A. Rigby, E. Rigby, and L. Rigby; Capt. Gordon, H.M. 61st regt.; Ens. L. Meares, H.M. 98th regt.; Ens. R. Moore, H.M. 22nd regt.; Mr. H. Rigby; 111 men.
 Per *Washington Irvine*.—Miss S. R. Fergusson, J. Whiting and W. J. Carter, Esqrs.
 Per *Hotspur*.—Mrs. Toynbee, Mrs. Bush and one child, Mrs. Bellow and three children, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mrs. Venables, Mrs. Bell and two children, Miss Butter, and Miss Mace; Capt. Ryan, H.M. 70th regt.; Capt. Bush, 65th N.I., Rev. Mr. Bellow; Lieut. Whigham, H.M.'s 70th regt.; Ens. Langford, H.M.'s 29th regt.; Ens. Parry, H.M.'s 21st regt.; Asst. surg. Reid, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. Rennington, B. art.; Lieut. White, 2nd B. foot; Mr. Venables, Mr. Carey, Mr. Angelo, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Mace, Mrs. Redman, and Jonathan Rateford.
 Per *Templar*.—Mr. A. L. Andrews and Mr. J. C. Neal.
 Per *Sea Park*.—Capt. Wertrup and Ens. Brown, H.M.'s 29th regt.; Ens. Daly, H.M. 61st regt.; Ens. Twyford, H.M.'s 98th regt.; 97 men.
 Per *Maidstone*.—Mrs. Lyell and child, Mrs. Ullman, Capt. Lyell, B.N.I.; Mr. Feascher, Rev. Mr. Ullman, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Randal, and Mrs. Pengrose. From the CAPE.—Mrs. Bonham, Mrs. Agnew, Miss Parsons, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Annand; Col. Bonham, B.N.I.; Capt. Champneys; Capt. Babington, M.N.I.; Capt. Agnew and Dr. M'Cosh, B.N.I.; Lieut. Crofton and Mr. Tweedle, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Miss Agnew and Master Agnew.
 Per *Cossipore*.—Miss M. A. Wearal and Miss Isabella Wearal; Robt. Wearal, Harriet Wearal, and John Wearal, children.
 Per *Lanrick*.—Mr. H. Miller.
 Per *Sumner*.—Mrs. Saxon and 3 children.
 Per *John Brightman*.—Mrs. Scott, 2 Misses Scott, and Master Scott.
 Per *Lady Kennaway*.—Mr. T. P. Woodcock, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. John Robertson.

Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. Roberts and 2 children; Mrs. Camberledge, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Cookson, Mrs. Wingrove, Mrs. Bowen and child, Mrs. Stolzenberg, Mrs. Triggs, Mrs. Weston, Misses Master, Pain, Paterson, Scott, Maitland, Hodgson, Bowen, Wainford, Hunter, Winkworth, and Weston; A. A. Roberts, Esq. civil service; Maj. Laughton, B. engs.; Capt. Cookson, B.N.I.; Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Weston and 3 children.

Per *Bellairs*.—Mrs. Rees and child, Miss Webb, Mrs. Doeg, Miss Doeg, and Mr. Doeg.

Per *Clarissa*.—Capt. Macnaught, Master Singer, Mrs. Darley, and family.

Per *Europe*.—Mr. C. F. W. Browne.

Per *Delia Maria*.—Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Gilmore.

Per *Marcellus*.—Rev. J. Ingalls, Mrs. Ingalls, Rev. E. B. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Fennis and child, Mrs. Turton and child, Mrs. Arrow and child, Mrs. Harrison and child, Mrs. Beddie and 3 children, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. Rumley, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Preston and child, Miss Raikes, Miss Oxbrugh, Miss Lambert, Col. Fennis, B.N.I.; Maj. Turton, B.H.A.; Capt. Brown, in charge of troops; Rev. C. Brown, Dr. Brandie, surgeon in charge of troops; Dr. Rumley, H.H.A.; Dr. Allen, R. Dymond, and A. Mansell, Esqrs. 3rd lt. drags.; J. B. Watson, Esq. H.M.'s 7th regt.; — Baring, Esq. E.I.C.'s service; — Ackland, Esq.; — Caril, Esq.; T. Pedgoon and R. Lang, B. pilot service; Misses Dyes; Montgomerie, Morris, Evans, Hay, Smith, Freeman, Farrar, Francis Palchey, Robertson, and Spence; T. Francis and P. Silvery in charge of horses.

Per *Red Rover*.—Mr. D. Jardine.

Per *Sultany*.—Mrs. Shire and Mr. Leda.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.—*Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, China; *Mathilde*, Biamer, Mauritius.—9. *Tunjore*, Pearse, Mauritius.—11. *Aeneas*, Wright, Mauritius; *Turcene*, Dubarry, Mauritius.—12. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore and China; steamer *Enterprise*, Fryer, Moulema; *Pelchelee*, Overend, Liverpool.—13. *Mary*, Marshall, London.—14. *Coldstream*, Cox, London and Cape; *Malabar*, McCleure, London via St. Helena.—16. *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Singapore.—17. *Necoline*, Vallisen, London.—18. *James Drake*, Gore, New York; *Constantine*, Barrows, Whampoa and China; *John Merrick*, Stevens, London; *Arrarat*, Ritchie, Moulema; *Bon Accord*, Salter, Table Bay.—21. *Kent*, Varney, London; *Mary Ann Talhott*, Jean, Mauritius; *Chancer*, Canter, Mauritius; *Huma*, Baxter, New York; *Masonic*, Cony, London; *James Drake*, Gore, New York.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Enterprise*.—For MOULMEIN.—Capt. G. C. Hatch and lady; Messrs. Begbie and Currie.—For AKYAB.—Mrs. Brown; Capt. Cannon and Mrs. Cannon.—For CHITTAGONG.—J. M. Dixon, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 25, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8	to 7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. par.	18 as.	to 1 12 as. ds.
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	do.	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. prem.	2 0	.. 2 4
Third Sicca 4 do.	.. dis.	12 8	.. 12 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	10 8	.. 10 12

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	2425
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	15 to 20 p. sh.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 5	
Gold Dust	20 13	.. 20 15	
Spanish Dollars	220 12	.. 221 5	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8	.. 221 0	
Sovereigns	10 1	.. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 12	.. 20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2 1/2 d. to 2s. 3 d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1 d. to 2s. 1 1/2 d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0 d. to 2s. 1 1/2 d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 10s.

MADRAS.

THE NABOB OF ARCOT'S FAMILY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

An apparent breach of good faith by the Government, with regard to one of the branches of our own nabob's family, is causing no little excitement among the higher grades of the Mahomedan community at this place; and as the whole subject of the relations subsisting between the Company and the native princes must soon come before Parliament, it may be worth while to glance at its most obvious features. The circumstances out of which the existing treaty between the British Government and the Nabob of the Carnatic took its rise are these:—On the overthrow of Tippeo Sultan, proofs, satisfactory at least to those whose purposes they served, were discovered of hostile intrigues by the Nabob of Arcot, Omdut-ul-Omrah, against the British power; in consequence of which the Marquis Wellesley had resolved upon placing that prince "on the retired list," and increasing the British empire in India by the addition of the valuable and long-coveted plains of the Carnatic. When the hand of appropriation was about to be stretched forth to pluck the inviting fruit, Omdut-ul-Omrah was gathered to his fathers. His appointed heir and reputed son, Ali Houssein, was but a young man, and enjoyed not the blessing of prudent advisers; refusing to be satisfied with a merely titular sovereignty, he resolutely set his face against the scheme of absorption propounded by his ambitious and powerful neighbour. He paid the penalty of his independence in the loss of kingdom, title, and estates. The same proposal that had been rejected by Ali Houssein met with more favour in the eyes of his cousin, Azim-ud-Dowlah, who was incontinently elevated to the empty honours of nabobship by Lord Clive, then governor of Madras, on binding himself to be content with a princely revenue, and to leave to the Company all princely powers and duties. As, however, the hostility of the deprived branch of the family, that might of course be safely calculated on, would at that juncture of affairs have proved very troublesome, it was determined to bind over the malcontents to keep the peace by hanging their future support, to be looked for only from the bounty of the spoiler, on the continuance of their good behaviour. A fund was accordingly set apart for the maintenance of the "Carnatic Stipendiaries," by means of which, up to the present hour, the representatives of the fallen dynasty of the Carnatic have been enabled to keep up a shadow of their former dignity and splendour; the permanence of the pensions being supposed to rest on the faith of the British Government, and the continuance of implicit submission on the part of the stipendiaries. Retrenchments in the amounts originally guaranteed have lately awakened much dissatisfaction among this reduced nobility; but the last case, that of Abdoola Khan, the great-grandson of the Nabob Wallajah, who instead of coming into the enjoyment of Rs. 50,000 per annum, his father's and grandfather's stipend, finds himself fobbed off with some Rs. 540 per mensem, under the name of "a charitable allowance," has raised excitement to the highest pitch. The stipendiaries, one and all, are filled with apprehensions for the fate of their families, each fancying that his turn to be plucked will come next; and measures are in progress, we believe, to bring the subject before Parliament at the earliest possible date.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 13.

Two of our local cotemporaries have been discussing with ourselves the recent order of the Madras Government with reference to the Carnatic stipendiaries. The question will by and by have a wider range if the act of injustice is not repaired. The Court of Directors are but feeling their way at present. They are establishing a *principle* for universal application, and do the work quietly, with an obscure person, in a confidential sort of manner. Let us see the grounds on which their conduct in this matter is justly assailable.

The agreement or treaty, made in July, 1801, with the Nabob Azeem-ul-Dowlah, was founded on the declaration by the Company, that, in consequence of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Omrah having entered into correspondence with the enemies of the British Government, all the rights of his family were forfeited. But by the law of nations, the misconduct of a prince does not give the power with whom he is in alliance a right to seize the private property of his family. It is only their political rights, as claiming to rule and have share in the government that are put an end to. The highest crime acknowledged by the English law is the rebellion of a subject, or the attempt to kill or dethrone the sovereign; but even "traitors" do not entail the forfeiture of property on their relations. In war, persons who are taken with arms in their hands, place life and goods in the power of their captors, but the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants are left in the quiet enjoyment of their possessions; for why should men be punished for the acts of their rulers, with which they have had nothing whatever to do?

If, then, we are to have the rights of the stipendiaries decided by the "law of nations," they must be held entitled to all the possessions which their ancestors held before the last treaty was signed, except such portions as they have parted with by consent, or which have been taken from them by sentences of lawful tribunals. The Company must stand either on English or Mahomedan law in its dealings with Mussulmans. It cannot say at one moment, "We will take your property at our sole will and pleasure, because former nabobs sometimes used arbitrary power, and we are heir to all their authority;" and at another time, "We will not permit Mussulmans to adopt sons, because the English law does not sanction adoption, and we are English governors."

The Court of Directors will not stand upon the interpretation of English law in their dealings with the stipendiaries, but they will set up the claims which they have acquired by treaty. What are these? How do they justify what they have done, and what they propose to do?

In the treaties made with the Nabob Wallajah, the rights of the jaghiredars were defined and respected. They had given to the nabobs of the Carnatic service and obedience, as the nobility of all nations are bound to give to the sovereign. When the Company thought proper to depose the Nabob Hussain Ali, they imagined that the Mussulmans would rise and oppose them, so they said to their puppet,—"If the jaghiredars and stipendiaries will remain quiet, they shall keep their lands and pensions, but you, Nabob Azeem-ul-Dowlah, shall be security for their good behaviour. We will give them annual allowances instead of their jaghires, and you must sign the receipts. You are our friend. You will not sign for an enemy of the Company, and by this means they will all be kept quiet, and not trouble the country." The result justified their anticipations. The nobles held their tongues, and the Company possessed the land, and gathered all the revenue without expense and fighting. Will any man say, then, that the Company have not had benefit by this policy? They are not afraid of the jaghiredars now, nor are they afraid of the Nabob; but why should they keep the treaty with his highness and break it with the stipendiaries? The right of the one is just as good as the right of the other. Fortune has made them independent of the power of the Mussulmans, and the grandson of Azeem-ul-Dowlah may be served to-morrow like his poor relations and friends. If the claims of justice and good faith are not to be regarded, what hope has the Nabob that his descendants will sit on the musnud of the Subahdary?—*Ibid.*, Nov. 22.

COLONEL LAW, chief engineer, southern presidency, will retire from the service, says the *Athenæum*, about March next, his corps giving him Rs. 35,000.

THE DIAMONDS OF GOLCONDA.—Dr. Walker has given, in the *Journal of the Madras Literary Society*, the following account of the renowned diamond-mines of Golconda:—"The diamond districts are not properly in the Nizam's country, being enclaves bounded on every side by the territory of the Company, which yielded them to the Nizam by special treaty, as monuments of the world-fame of his dominions. Purteal, on the road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam, and about 50 miles distant from the latter, is the principal village of the chief diamond district; along with the other enclaves, three or four in number, it yields, not from its diamonds but from the usual sources, an annual revenue to the Hyderabad state of Rs. 14,000, and is held in jaghire by Ghooslan Hyder Khan, a personal favourite of the Nizam, and recently a candidate for the vacant dewanship. The search for diamonds is limited enough, but from this no such inference should be drawn as that the Nizam's government is necessarily harsh or oppressive, for in truth the mines are all but exhausted, especially at Purteal, where the numberless knolls and pits hollowed down to the underlying granite fully attest the extent and strictness of the search. There were, when I visited Purteal in May last, two cisterns, or hougas, as they are called, at work. One let to a Mussulman, the other to a Telinghee peasant, at eight annas a month for each cistern, two of which find their way into the pocket of the havildar of the village, and six are credited to the jaghiredar: such is the amount of rent derived from the Golconda mines, scarcely eighteenpence a month, and not a pound sterling a year, if we exclude the occasional fines obtained from soucars of the neighbouring town of Kondapilly, who, for the sum of a few rupees, are permitted the privilege of digging for the gem. The diamonds found are of a very small size, and if the searcher realizes four or five rupees a month for his trouble, he deems himself fortunate. The diamonds are, in the language of the searchers, black and white; a rupee is given for the weight of a grain of jowarre for the first sort, and two rupees for the second."

THE PILGRIMS TO JUGGERNATH, according to a native paper, have been more numerous this year than for 50 years before.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Madras army, Sir R. Armstrong, held his first levee on the 18th of October. It was attended by all the military and some of the members of the civil service. We gather from the paragraph that his Excellency has entirely recovered from the indisposition under which he was labouring when he landed from the *Barham*.

ONWARD MOVEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.—Three native candidates for ordination will be admitted on Wednesday next to the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. They have been at least fourteen years under Christian instruction, and almost all that time in connection with the institution. Two of them are now about thirty years of age, being nineteen when they were baptized by Mr. Anderson, in 1841: the third is twenty-seven, and was baptized also in 1841. They were several years students in the institution before their baptism. After a probationary course of nearly five years, they were licensed as preachers of the Gospel, in 1846. And now, after nearly six years' exercise of their calling and gifts as preachers to their own countrymen in their own tongues, Tamil and Telugu, as well as in English to the Free Church congregation, they are to be admitted to the full powers of ministers of the Gospel in connection with the Madras Free Church Presbytery.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 20.

THE 5TH NIZAM'S CAVALRY.—The subject of the oppressive measures adopted towards the men of the 5th Nizam's Cavalry has not been discussed by the press in vain. On Saturday last, the Resident at Hyderabad issued an order, commanding Brigadier Mayne to return to his own station, and followed up this necessary act by directing a European court-martial to assemble at Bolarum, for the trial of the rissaldar and others of the 5th. The accused are now sure of a fair trial.—*Ibid.* Nov. 15.

CAPT. C. TAYLOR, of the Invalid Establishment, on leave of absence, is about to apply for permission to retire from the service.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 21, 1851.—No. 68. Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Commander-in-Chief directs that surgeons, who may hereafter obtain leave to proceed to Europe, be struck off the returns of corps from the date of promulgation of the order granting the leave.

With reference to the above, all surgeons now in Europe and borne on the strength of corps are to be struck off from the date of the receipt of this order.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. CHARLES HENRY MIDDLETON, 8th L.C.

Saugor, Sept. 26, 1851.—At a general court-martial held at Saugor, on September 12, Lieut. C. H. Middleton, 8th L.C., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:

First Charge.—For having in the mess-house of the 8th L.C. at Mhow, on April 26, 1851, been drunk, he being then and there on cantonment duty, as acting captain of the day.

Second Charge.—For unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the place set forth in the first charge, and on May 24, 1851, with the intention to deter Cornet W. G. B. Russell, 8th L.C., from seeking proper redress for a gross insult offered to him by Lieut. W. B. Boyd, of the same regt., sought to intimidate the said Cornet W. G. B. Russell, by using to him the following expressions, or words to the same effect: "Boyd [meaning Lieut. W. B. Boyd, of 8th L.C.] will shoot you like a snipe;" and by demanding if he, the said Cornet W. G. B. Russell, would fight him, Lieut. C. H. Middleton, and by turning to some of the servants, and saying, "Mind you have some bullets ready."

Lieut. C. H. Middleton, of 8th L.C., charged in addition to the charges originally preferred against him as follows:—

First Additional Charge.—For having at Mhow, on July 5, 1851, being then and there under arrest, entered the mess compound of 8th L.C. in defiance of an express prohibition from Maj. E. Down, his commanding officer, as communicated to him by Lieut. J. G. Cookson, adj. of 8th L.C., in a letter bearing date May 28, 1851, thereby leaving his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

Second Additional Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the time and place set forth in the first additional charge, in consequence of Appao, mess servant in the employ of the mess of the 8th L.C., refusing to comply with his (Lieut. C. H. Middleton's) demand for brandy, which the mess servants had been ordered not to

supply to him, assaulted and ill-treated the said Appao, by striking him with a stick a violent blow on the arm.

Finding.—*Guilty* of the first charge.

Not Guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the first additional charge.

Guilty of the second additional charge, with the exception of the word "violent."

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Recommendation.—The Court, having performed its duty in awarding the sentence laid down for such serious offences as being drunk on duty and breaking his arrest, beg now most urgently and respectfully to bring the following extenuating circumstances to the favourable and merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With regard to the first charge, it appears that the prisoner had but lately (the previous day) come off the sick report, and it is not improbable that he might in that debilitated state have been (as Major Down states) suddenly and unexpectedly overcome by liquor, without having in any way exceeded.

In reference to the first additional charge, there is no doubt that the prisoner did, by entering the mess compound, break (in point of law) his arrest; still the Court are of opinion, that in so doing, he did not wilfully and of malice prepense contemplate flying in the face of military authority.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-Genl.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Oct. 23, 1851.

Remarks.—In this case I find no evidence from which it can reasonably be concluded that Lieut. Middleton was in a debilitated state of health likely to be overcome by liquor, without having in any way exceeded, as suggested by the court, nor does he offer any such excuse for himself. It is deposed to by Major Down, that he, Lieut. Middleton, was almost speechless, he could scarcely articulate, and was totally incapacitated for the performance of any duty. He was overcome very suddenly and was perfectly inoffensive.

The recommendation of the court has imposed upon me the painful necessity of alluding to the intemperate habits of Lieut. Middleton, which have been so marked as to occasion special reports being heretofore addressed to H. E. the C.-in-C. regarding these degrading habits, which have been so long persisted in as to leave no reasonable hope, that if clemency was extended to Lieut. Middleton, he would renounce the vice which has placed him in his present unfortunate position. I feel therefore compelled to confirm the sentence pronounced by the court.

There are some points of discipline connected with this trial upon which my opinion will be communicated hereafter to the proper quarter.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-Genl.

Lieutenant C. H. Middleton is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Saugor, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHATFIELD, R. W. act. jud. and ses. judge of Calicut, assumed ch. of court, Nov. 21.

CLARKE, R. G. act. sub. jud. of Bellary, assumed ch. of court, Nov. 8.

SMYTH, D. F. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of n. div. of Arcot.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ONSLow, T. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARWISE, Ens. W. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

COX, Lieut. C. W. 1st N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Bellary; creditable progress; to rec. moonshee allowance, Nov. 20.

FOSTER, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. d. d. 4th, posted to 5th, batt. Nov. 20.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as interp. Nov. 20.

GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. ret. fr. Europe, perm. to remain at Pres. till after N. E. monsoon, when he will join, Nov. 16.

GREEN, Lieut. col. T. L. 50th N.I. to be col. by brevet, fr. Sept. 15, 1851.

HORSLEY, Cornet F. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LIGHTON, Capt. A. A. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.

MACINTYRE, Lieut. J. M. art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. Nov. 20.

MARDALL, Lieut. F. dep. jud. adv. gen. of s. div. to join and assume ch. of office, Nov. 15.

MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. G. C. N. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MCNEILL, Lieut. D. A. 15th N.I. recently returned fr. Europe, to rem. at pres. till after N. E. monsoon, when he will join, Nov. 15.

MENZIES, 2nd Lieut. R. 1st Mad. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of companies, Nov. 20.

PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.

PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of Bengal govt. with a view to his office, as com. of the Khoordah and Balasore Pyke comps. fr. Nov. 15, 1851, to Jan. 31, 1852.
RIACH, Lieut. W. A. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
SLADEN, 2nd Lieut. E. B. 1st Mad. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani at Bellary, qual. as. interp. to receive moonshee allowance.
TAYLOR, Lieut. and adjt. S. 47th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, to Nellore, and to enable him. to join.
VIVIAN, Lieut. col. J. H. 30th M.N.I. to be col. by brevet, fr. Sept. 15, 1851.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMERON, Lieut. J. M.L. 24th N.I. fr. Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, 1852, to Bombay and Mahabuleshwar hills.
FRASER, Ens. H. 46th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Madras, to enable him to rejoin.
PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 17, to Madras.
STOKES, Brig. J. D. to Europe, on furl.
TAYLOR, Capt. C. to July 31, in ext. to Rajahmundry and Eastern coast, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. 20 days in ext. to enable him to join.
WIGHT, Maj. A. C. 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOODALL, Surg. A. 1st Madras fus. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Nellgherry hills.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW, the lady of Surg. P. A. M.D. 6th N.I. s. at Dharwar, Nov. 6.
BABINGTON, the lady of Maj. 17th N.I. s. at Hosingabad, Nov. 2.
BARTLEY, wife of David, d. at Rajahmundry, Nov. 3.
BEARE, wife of Thos. s. at Royahpettah, Nov. 18.
BROWNE, the lady of Lieut. C. T. S. 24th N.I. d. still-born, at Saugor, Oct. 20.
CLARIDGE, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th N.I. d. at Kamptee, Nov. 2.
CODD, wife of Lieut. P. L. 49th N.I. s. at Moulmein, Oct. 5.
EDWARDS, wife of J. W. d. at Vepery, Nov. 13.
GOLDESWORTHY, wife of Maj. J. W. 1st N.I. s. at Bellary, Nov. 3.
KOCH, wife of C. H. d. at Chintadrepettah, Nov. 13.
LOREERY, wife of C. s. at Mysore, Nov. 9.
PORTER, wife of the Rev. W. d. at Vepery, Nov. 21.
POWELL, Mrs. E. B. d. at Adyar, Nov. 4.
PRINCE, wife of Asst. apoth. R. s. at Vepery, Nov. 18.
WESTWOOD, wife of Apoth. J. s. at New Town, Nov. 20.

MARRIAGE.

M'DONOUGH, J. to Miss J. Lovett, d. of Conductor Lovett, at Palamcottah, Nov. 11.

DEATHS.

BOYD, W. B. late lieut. 8th N.I. at Mhow, Nov. 15.
CADENHEAD, Asst. surg. John, at Sumbulpore, Nov. 17.
CLARKE, the inf. s. of the Rev. B. S. at Bombay, Nov. 16.
ELLIS, Charles, at Madras, aged 51, Nov. 1.
RIVIDAN, Miss Catherine A. at Madras, aged 12, Nov. 12.
VONSOBSTEIN, J. H. T. A. s. of Mrs. at Jaggernaikpooram, aged 36, Nov. 9.
WESTWOOD, inf. s. of Asst. apoth. J. at New Town, Nov. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 17. *Laperouse*, Berchon, Coringa; *Genevieve*, Vincent, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 19. *Zenobia*, Trontoon, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 22, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	½ dis. to 1 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	1 to 1½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	9 to 9½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	8 to 8½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	4 to 4½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	8 to 8½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	7½ to 8½ prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt..	6 to 6½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	21 to 22 prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 6s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

RIOTS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

We regret to have to notice that further disturbances have occurred here amongst the Mahomedans and Parsees in the native town. On the 22nd and 23rd ult. serious riots took place, during which a number of persons of both sects were severely injured by missiles thrown at them. One of them, a Parsee, has since died. The troops had to be called out to the assistance of the police, and 100 men of one of the native regiments have been stationed in Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's meeting-house ever since these latter disturbances commenced. A body of the Poona irregular horse has been ordered down immediately from Seroor, and will be found of great service in preserving order in the town. Mobs always dread coming into collision with a mounted force. A few days ago a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the General and Judicial Departments, at which the principal men of the Mahomedan and Parsee communities met together in the presence of the Chief Justice (Sir Erskine Perry), Mr. Lumsden, and several other European gentlemen, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between the two sects. The cazee (high priest of the Mahomedans) having intimated that if the Parsee editor of the Goozerattee newspaper, in which the memoir and portrait of Mahomed was published, which had led to the feud between these parties, would offer an explanation or apology for having caused the publication, the Mahomedans would be satisfied, and live in peace for the future with their fellow-townsmen, the Parsees; this was agreed to, and the editor having made the amend sought for, in the presence of the assembled heads of both castes, they now seem reconciled to each other, and there has been no exhibition of a feeling of animosity on the part of either sect ever since.—*B. Times*, Dec. 3.

The following is the explanation or apology of Byramjee Cursetjee, through the instrumentality of whose journal (the *Chitra Dnyan Durpan*) the recent commotions arose:—

"We stated several times that the likeness of Huzrut Mahomed, and a brief account of his life, which we published in our paper of the 23rd September, 1851, and completed in the subsequent issue, were not intended by us to hurt the feelings of the Mahomedans; but still we find they consider that we published the likeness and account to offend their feelings. We, therefore, beg to state again, for the satisfaction of all, that we considered, and do still consider, Huzrut Mahomed to be one of the most remarkable persons that ever lived, and that we published a brief account of his life for our readers; and the likeness we published was copied from the work of Simon Ockly. We did not intend to offend the feelings of the Mahomedans by this publication, nor did we even think that it contained anything offensive. Nevertheless, as they have taken offence at it, we beg to express our regret and deference.

"(Signed)

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,

"Editor of the *Chitra Dnyan Durpan*."

Numbers of Mussulman rioters have been fined or imprisoned; and twenty-three of them have been committed to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions. A Parsee has died from injuries inflicted on him. Three Mahomedans are in custody on suspicion of having been among those who caused the death of this unfortunate Parsee.

THE LONDON MAIL of October the 24th arrived at Bombay November 25th, per *Zenobia*.

THE AFFAIRS OF BARODA have occupied the attention of the Bombay papers for many weeks past. Investigations arising out of a case of great atrocity, the details of which have repeatedly been laid before our readers, discover a state of corruption and awaken an amount of suspicion of British honesty grievous to contemplate. The widow of a wealthy banker, left heir to nearly a million sterling of money, was stripped of her possessions by the manager of the house,—robbed of her child,—cast into prison, and pronounced an adulteress and a swindler. Her husband's house was under the protection of the British Government, to whom she applied for redress in vain, until Col. Outram, in 1850, took up the case and found every one of the allegations made by her borne out by proof. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that the native officers of the Residency had accepted of bribes and misled their principal by false interpretations,—that vast sums of money had been sent to Bombay for the purposes of corruption, and that the secrets of Government had by this means been disclosed and transmitted to Baroda. The names of men high in office were brought into suspicion, and the whole mischief aggravated by that mystery-

mongering and procrastination in which it is the delight of Government to indulge. Meanwhile, Government are said to be highly dissatisfied that inquiries should have been pushed so far, and that they are greatly alarmed at the threatened results. —*Bombay Times*, Dec. 3.

DR. HARDING, Bishop of Bombay, was formally inducted into his diocese on Sunday, the 30th November. A very large congregation assembled to witness the ceremony, as well as to hear his lordship preach his first sermon in India. Carriages commenced arriving at the doors of the cathedral as early as a quarter past ten, and before eleven o'clock every seat in the church was occupied. We noticed among the congregation, the Governor, the two members of Council, the Chief Justice, Messrs. Warden and Le Geyt, judges of the Sudder Court; Brigadier Wyllie, Colonel Shortt, and Colonel Blood, together with the leading members of the civil and military services, and most of the other gentlemen in Bombay. His lordship delivered a very excellent sermon from Luke, c. i. v. 17.—*B. Telegraph*, Dec. 3.

ENSIGN ROBINSON.—We regret to announce the death, under melancholy circumstances, of Ensign L. V. Robinson, of the 14th regiment Bombay N.I. Mr. Robinson was doing duty with the detachment stationed at Tana. On Monday he came to Bombay, and having purchased poison, the description of which we have not heard, he again started for Tana, and on his way in the gharee swallowed the poison, which we hear proved fatal before he reached his destination. Mr. Robinson was the senior ensign of his regiment, and had only been three years and a half in the country: doubtless the deceased must have been labouring under an aberration of intellect.—*Ibid.* Oct. 31.

EDUCATION.—The Bombay Board of Education have made their ninth report. The board, in reviewing the past ten years, speak with considerable cheerfulness of the progress manifested during that period. But at the same time, the report in the most explicit terms declares, that it is impossible "to carry out the least extension of the system of education," or "remedy those obvious defects which every one can perceive," without receiving an addition to the Rs. 1,25,000 which the Bombay government annually devotes to educational purposes. The state schools in Bombay educate between twelve and thirteen thousand boys.

THE ORIENTAL BANK has laid before the shareholders the auditors' report on the state of its affairs throughout India and the east, in which the auditors congratulate the proprietors of the bank upon the success of its business during the past year. "Their dividends have been paid out of profits, and notwithstanding the heavy losses at the Bombay Branch, the reserved capital of 112,000*l.* remains intact. The corporate character the bank is about to receive will add materially to convenience in working it, will secure the proprietors against the possibility of ruinous loss under any circumstances, and will afford the hope and promise (with increased safety) of enlarged action, extended usefulness, and improved dividends."

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE broke out in the store-houses of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, in the dock-yard at Mazagon, yesterday morning, by which stores, belonging to the company, to the value of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, were destroyed. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The goods consumed by the fire were only partially insured. The buildings in which they were stored have been completely destroyed; these latter are valued at 7,500*l.*, and belonged to Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, the owner of the dock-yard, from whom they were rented by the P. and O. Company.—*B. Times*, Dec. 3.

RETIREMENTS.—Alex. Nesbit Shaw, Esq., a civil servant of the 2nd class, and now on furlough, has retired from the service. Capt. C. W. Maude, 18th N.I., has also retired from the Hon. Company's service on pension.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 19, 1851.—The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information: Furloughs available on this date, 9.
Admitted, Mr. W. A. Goldfinch.

MUSTACHEOS.

Head-Quarters, Mahabeshwar, Nov. 26, 1851.—In view to the establishment of uniformity of appearance between the European and native ranks of regiments of the native army, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that mustacheos be worn by all European commissioned and non-commissioned officers actually serving with native corps, of whatever branch of the service.

Officers detached from their regiments on permanent staff or civil employ, are permitted to follow their own pleasure in the matter referred to.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COURTNEY, W. del. over ch. of Poona Collectorate to J. S. Inverarity; ass. ch. of dept. of rev. comm. southern div.
FAWCETT, E. G. act. rev. commissr. n. div. rec. ch. of department.
GIBBS, J. ass. ch. of duties of acting senior asst. judge at Broach.
GOLDSMID, H. E. to res. ch. of offices of govt. director of Bank of Bombay, and of mem. of mint committee, and of revenue and financial depts.
LIDDELL, H. to be acting coll. of Kaira, Nov. 22.
LOUGHNAN, T. C. act. coll. of Sholapore, perm. to proceed into districts of collectorate, on duty, Nov. 20.
MITCHELL, app. asst. to superint. of rev. surv. and assessment, s. Mahratta country, Jan. 1.
PELLEY, J. H. acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Broach, rec. ch. of the adawlut.
SHAW, A. N. perm. to resign the service, fr. Dec. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOWERS, W. nine days to sea.
HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo. in ext.
NEAVE, E. D. to Presidency.
PARKER, R. 25 days.
SURTRES, W. J. 1 year to Panjab and Simla.
TUCKER, L. H. B. 1 mo. to Vingoria and sea-coast on m.c.
TURQUAND, W. J. 26 days to Presidency.
WEBB, J. 20 days in ext. prep. to dep. for Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. J. N. to res. duties as senior chaplain of Poona.
ALLEN, Rev. G. L. to offic. at Maleolm, Peth, and Sattara, for 1 year.
ANDERSON, Rev. P. chaplain of Colaba, leave cancelled.
COTES, Rev. D. H. chaplain of Baroda, leave to Nov. 18 in ext.
LAING, Rev. C. chaplain of Malligau, leave of abs. to Bombay.
STEVENSON, Rev. Dr. leave of abs. fr. Dec. 30 to Jan. 29, to Malabar Coast.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Capt. W. C. 1st. Eur. reg. to act as superint. of rev. surv. and assessment, S. Mahratta country.
BEALE, Capt. E. E. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 17.
BEAMISH, Lieut. art. to conduct da. of sub. asst. com. gen. at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Holland, Nov. 15.
BOLTON, Ens. H. F. reported fit for du. to rejoin, Nov. 29.
BRODIE, Lieut. to act as q.m.r. to 7th N.I. v. Maude, on m.c.
BROWN, Capt. 27th N.I. to rec. temp. ch. of Poona pay office, on dep. of Lynch.
BROWN, Capt. W. 12th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 17.
CAMERON, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 24th N.I. Nov. 20.
FAULKNER, Lieut. J. A. S. 6th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Oct. 27, v. Field, prom.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. reported fit for du. to rejoin, Nov. 29.
HOGG, Lieut. G. F. 1st Eur. regt. to rejoin, Nov. 29.
HOGG, Capt. C. R. 1st fusiliers, to act as asst. adjt. gen. Poona div. of army, v. Warburton.
HOWISON, Lieut. S. Y. reported fit for du. to rejoin, Nov. 29.
JERVIS, Ens. G. F. R. to rank fr. Oct. 28, and posted to 14th N.I. v. Robinson, dec.; returned to duty, Nov. 17.
LEESON, Capt. W. F. comdt. of Guzerat irr. horse, to be an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach Collectorates, with full powers of mag.
LYONS, Lieut. col. H. 28th N.I. app. town maj. of Bombay, v. French, to Europe, Dec. 2.
MAINWARING, Lieut. W. G. to assume temp. com. of 1st Belooch batt. fr. Aug. 3, 1851, v. Mayor, dec.; to be coll. of Shikarpoor.
MAUDE, Capt. C. W. 18th N.I. perm. to retire fr. Hon. Co.'s serv. on pension, Jan. 1.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. to res. ch. of military and marine depts.
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. J. 2nd Europ. reg. services pl. at disposal of Govt. of India for civ. employ in Nimar.
SHORTT, Ens. to act as interp. to 7th N.I. v. Maude, on m. c.
STEWART, Lieut. 13th N.I. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, Nov. 20.
STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. J. H. 1st batt. art. posted to 3rd co. of that batt. at Belgauin.
TROWARD, Lieut. col. A. 27th N.I. being declared incapable of performing active duties of his profession, is transferred to invalid estab. fr. Dec. 1, at his request; posted to N. V. batt. Nov. 29.
WALLACE, Ens. 2nd gren. regt. N.I. to act as line adjt. and perform duty of superint. of bazars, ditto to public works, and post mr. in Cutch, dur. abs. of Lieut. Skipton, Nov. 17.

WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. to be adjt. to 1st Belooch batt. v. Mainwaring, appt. to 2nd in comm. of that batt. Nov. 26.
 WEMYSS, Capt. exec. eng. at Hyderabad, to act as sub-asst. comm. gen. at that station dur. abs. of Vincent, Nov. 26.
 WORGAN, Lieut. art. to rec. vet. charge of horse of 7th Light field battery, v. McDowell, Nov. 8.
 WOOD, Capt. J. A. 26th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee, v. Follett.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTE, Lieut. M. asst. resident at Baroda, 1 mo. to pres.
 BELL, Ens. G. E. S. fr. Nov. 23 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 BERTHOE, Capt. H. eng. to pass unexpired portion of leave, granted him Dec. 3, 1849, in India; leave cancelled.
 BURKE, Capt. J. H. mint eng. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
 CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. Lieut. of police, Hyderabad, in ext. to Dec. 10, to Mahabuleswar hills.
 COMPTON, Capt. D. O. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. A. fr. Dec. 3 to Jan. 20, 1852, to Bombay; leave to have effect fr. 18th instead of 28th inst.
 CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 30, 1852, to Bombay, to be examined in Hindustani.
 FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. J. 19th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 FORBES, Ens. J. P. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, to rem. at Asseerghar, on m.c.
 FRENCH, Capt. P. T. 23rd L.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. J. art. to Nov. 30, m.c.
 HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Jan. 10, 1852, to Bombay.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. fr. Nov. 3 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. Oct. 15 to 25, in ext. to enable him to join.
 HOBSON, Ens. J. C. 3rd N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 20, 1852, to Bombay, to be examined in Hindustani.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. sub-asst. comm. gen. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 15 to Dec. 18, to Mahabuleswar hills; leave cancelled at his request.
 HUME, Maj. J. C. 10th N.I. fr. Nov. 13 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
 JAMESON, Lieut. col. G. J. leave cancelled fr. Nov. 18.
 JONES, Capt. H. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Oct. 8 to Dec. 7, to Vingoria, on m.c.
 KANE, Lieut. Western Bheel agent, leave cancelled.
 KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. fr. Nov. 4 to Dec. 6.
 LEWSON, Capt. W. F. comdt. Guzerat irreg. horse, fr. Dec. 6 to Jan. 12, to pres.
 LESTER, Col. F. P. com. art. leave cancelled.
 LITCHFIELD, Ens. R. 21st N.I. Dec. 15 to April 15.
 LYNCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 MACDONALD, Capt. A. 18th N.I. fr. Dec. 3 to Jan. 30, 1852, to be exam. in Guzerattee.
 MINSTER, Capt. T. 11th N.I. Oct. 30 to Nov. 30, on m.c.
 PARTRIDGE, Capt. S. H. to Dec. 4, to pres. on m.c.
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. C. J. 24th N.I. 10 days, fr. Dec. 22, to pres.
 PURVES, Capt. W. 9th N.I. fr. Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, 1852, to Bombay.
 RATHBONE, Capt. A. B. 24th N.I. 18 months to Egypt, on m.c.
 REID, Brig. A. T. C.B. fr. Dec. 5 to 28, to Aurungabad.
 REYES, Ens. W. C. L. 12th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 VINCENT, Capt. R. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1852, to pres.
 WALLACE, Capt. H. pol. agent in Mahes Hanta, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20.
 WESTROFF, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Nov. 26 to Jan. 31, 1852, to Bombay, to be examined in Hindustani.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 5 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c.
 YOUNG, Capt. K. judicial asst. to comm. in Scinde, 1 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAJN, Asst. to be surg. to Indian navy, Nov. 26.
 BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. fr. 2nd Scinde irr. horse to 2nd Eur. L.I. to join at Belgaum, Nov. 27.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. 17th N.I. to temp. med. charge of 13th N.I. fr. Sept. 25, dur. abs. of Ogilvie, on m.c.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. placed in temp. med. ch. of Baroda residency.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. F. G. to rank fr. Aug. 19, 1851.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. G. placed at disp. of the C. in C. for regt. duty, Nov. 26; to med. charge of 2nd Scinde irr. horse, Dec. 29.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. G. R. to med. ch. of 29th N.I. v. Ballantine, dec.
 OGILVIE, Asst. surg. G. M. reported fit for duty, and to rejoin.
 WESTON, Asst. surg. 27th N.I. to rec. temp. med. ch. of 3rd N.I. v. Cahill, Nov. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

JOYNT, F. G. Nov. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOWNES, Surg. E. T. essay master, 1 m. to the Deccan.
 M'DOWELL, Vet. surg. F. fr. Nov. 3 to 26, to Bombay, on m.c.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. H. fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 10, 1852, to Bombay, to be exam. in Marhatta.
 SPENCER, Sub asst. surg. in med. ch. at Sawant Warree, 2 mo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAIN, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for military duties.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Moorzuffer*, Nov. 29.
 CARPENDALE, Mate W. H. to Dec. 15, in ext.
 CAVENDISH, Mids. G. F. perm. to reside on shore fr. Nov. 19.
 DAUBENAY, Asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Nov. 20.
 DAVIS, Lieut. fr. the *Euphrates* to the *Adar*, Nov. 27.
 DRAUGHT, Command. to com. the *Elphinstone* fr. Nov. 1.
 DUVAL, Mate fr. the *Euphrates* to the *Adar*, Nov. 29.
 FRASER, Lieut. H. A. 2 mo. to the Deccan.
 LIARDET, Mids. H. M. 3 mo. to Madras.
 LYNCH, Capt. com. the *Hastings*, to be superiat. of *Bittamara*, fr. Nov. 27.
 MASON, Mate G. N. P. ret. to duty, Nov. 18.
 MONTRIOU, Comm. C. W. assum. ch. as senior off. at Aden.
 MUNRO, volunt. H. L. G. arr. Nov. 18.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. G. pl. at disp. of Com. C. for military duty.
 STROYAN, Lieut. fr. the *Moorzuffer* to the *Palisurus*, as asst. surg. fr. Nov. 30.
 TEMPLER, Mids. fr. the *Moorzuffer* to the *Hastings*, Nov. 22.
 YATES, Mids. W. perm. to reside on shore fr. Nov. 25.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of the Rev. P. d. at Colaba, Nov. 25.
 ANNESLEY, wife of Surg. F. C. d. at Bombay, Nov. 21.
 BETHAM, wife of R. G. I.N. d. at Colaba, Nov. 29.
 BROWN, wife of W. d. at Byculla, Nov. 18.
 CLEMENT, wife of P. F. s. at Colaba, Nov. 15.
 SPRING, Mrs. s. at Bombay, Nov. 24.

MARRIAGES.

CAHUSAC, Rev. C. W. to Eliza Caroline, d. of the late R. C. Walker, at Malwa, Nov. 10.
 PYM, Cornet J. A. 2nd L.C. to Cecilia, d. of Sir R. Jenkins, at Kurrachee, Nov. 8.

DEATHS.

BESNARD, Lieut. J. W. of the sloop *Clive*, in the Persian Gulf.
 BUDD, Lieut. W. H. H.M.'s 22nd, en route to Rawul Pindce, Nov. 10.
 ELLIS, Mary Ann, wife of T. at Poonah, Nov. 16.
 MURPHY, the inf. s. of Mr. at Bombay, Nov. 26.
 POLLARD, inf. child of A. Nov. 27.
 WILLIAMS, Jemima, wife of Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. at Kurrachee, Nov. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18. *Owen Glendower*, Pare, London.—21. *Julia*, Row, China; *Loodiana*, Marshall, Cochín; *Chinsurah*, Furness, Hong-Kong; *Omega*, Potter, Adelaide; *Kerata Rooren*, Glenam, Calcutt; steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Hong-Kong; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Liverpool; *Royal Alice*, Boyce, China; *Constance*, Murrin, Cochín; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Marathon*, Wilson, Aden.—18. *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, Portsmouth and Cannanore; *Royal Sovereign*, Campbell, Greenock.—17. Steamer *Louise Family*, Doolba, Surat.—22. *Lord Melcalfe*, Cargill, London; *Wm. Darley*, Mather, Liverpool.—23. *John Taylor*, Hawkins, Liverpool.—24. *Mary Graham*, Robinson, London; *California*, Carter, Liverpool; steamer *Zenobia*, Ball, Aden; steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden.—26. *Moffatt Stately*, Taylor, Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope.—27. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Colombo.—19. *Blue Bell*, Cheyne, Cochín.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Loodiana*.—Mrs. Marshall and family, Mr. D. Ker.
 Per *Chinsurah*.—Mrs. Furness.
 Per *Omega*.—Mr. Ralsop.
 Per *Kerata Rooren*.—Mr. E. B. Thomas.
 Per steamer *Singapore*.—Mrs. Hough and child, Mr. R. Barnes, and Mr. J. Black.
 Per *Constance*.—Mrs. Merria.
 Per *Blue Bell*.—Mrs. Cheyne.
 Per *Moffatt*.—Mrs. Taylor.
 Per *Earl of Balcarras*.—Mrs. Annesleys, Mrs. Nichol, Miss Darke, the Misses Buley, the Misses Edwards; Dr. Nuttall, staff; G. Munro and Lieut. Mason, I.N.; Lieut. Twyford, 2nd cav.; Lieut. Nichol, 22nd N.I.; Dr. Annesley, 8th foot; Ens. R. Martin, 70th foot; Capt. Austen, 63rd foot; Capt. Lord G. Beauclerk, Cornet G. Webster, Lieut. Craster, Ens. Knox and R. Wilcocks, and Lieut. R. B. Crawford.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Davies.
 Per *Lord Melcalfe*.—Robert Scott.
 Per steamer *Zenobia*.—Capt. Lynch, I.N.
 Per steamer *Achilles*.—Messdames M'Dougal, Hockins, Crawford, Grierson, Sandys, Harding and servant, Ramsay, Eyre, Pope, Fur-

chase and infant, Thomas, and Wrixon; Misses Cordosa, Thomas, Butler, Nott, Wylie, Free, Taylor, Dunsterville, Ramsay, Beynon, Doune, Horrey, Houghton, Riddle, Pope, Hallett, Smith, Eyles, and Graham; the Right Rev. Dr. J. Harding, Lord Bishop of Bombay; Mr. C. Irvine, Mr. Jones, Capt. Stone, Rev. E. Evans, Mr. W. Scott, Col. Sandwith, Bo. army; Mr. Clarke, Lieut. M'Farlane, Dr. Wood, Capt. Wrixon, Mr. Grey, Mr. Christie, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dallas, Mr. H. Scott (from Malta), Capt. H. Barr and servant, Messrs. M. Booth and C. Coates.

Per steamer *Duarka*.—Mrs. Fanning and child, Mrs. Cruttenden, Miss Ellen Crawford, Lieut. Fanning and servant, — Jackson, Esq. Bengal C.S. and servant; Maj. Davidson, C. G. Bombay army, and servant; Ens. Carr, 6th N.I.; C. Forgett, Esq.; Ali Ashker, Esq. 2 children, and 3 servants; Mrs. Jones and servant; Mrs. and Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, child, and 2 servants; Miss Maidment, Miss Sherren, Mr. Maidment, and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Steamer *Auckland*, McDonald, Aden.—19. *Ina*, Haines, London; *Show Allum*, Wadge, China; *Sullan*, Rice, Whampoa.—20. *Sullana*, Rice, Canton; steamer *Ganges*, Marshall, China, Penang, and Singapore.—22. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—23. *Gem*, Nixon, Canton.—29. *Royal Victoria*, Syring, Colombo; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *William Penn*, McLeod, Liverpool.—Dec. 1. Steamer *Sir G. R. Clerk*, Woolley, Gogo.—3. Steamer *Acbar*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Lieut. Stamford and Lieut. Goddard.
Per steamer *Ganges*.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon and child, and Mr. P. Bain.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Miss Thomas and Lieut. Harrison.
Per steamer *Phlox*.—Capt. Cormack.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. A. N. Shaw and a child, with servant; Mrs. Rickards and a child, with servant; Miss Bremner and servant; Dr. Bremner; Mrs. J. M. Shortt and Miss Reynolds, with servant; R. Burn, Esq.; Mrs. Lawrence and 2 children; two children of Capt. Robertson; Capt. Rathborne; Mrs. Lynch; A. Christie, Esq.; A. N. Shaw, Esq.; Capt. P. T. French, 23rd regt. N.L.I.; Walter Taylor, Esq. and servant; Mrs. Oswald and a child; Mrs. Carter and a child, to Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 95½ to 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91 to 91½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500 14 per ct. pm.	
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 do.	5 dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	1½ p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do.	19 to 20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each 12,500 do.	16,500
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each 7,000 do.	17,300
Colaba Land Com....	" 10,000 each 10,000 do.	6,400
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 500 each 500 do.	50 p. ct.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 38 2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 2
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 221 to 222
German Crowns, "	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 101½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 2d. For doc. bills.	
6 " " " 2s. 1½d. For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	101
..... 30 days' sight	101½
..... at sight	102
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 219	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 15s., and Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

Advices from the environs of Kandy inform us that most planters are now in the middle of gathering. On the whole the season has been a very favourable one, much better indeed than last year. From what our informant hears, he is induced to suppose that the outturn will be rather under than above the average. Labour is moderately plentiful in most places, but complaints are made in some localities of a short-coming. Probably as the lower estates are well on with picking, the spare labour will resort to more distant and higher localities.—*Ceylon Times*, Nov. 17.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

BOGUE, John Morris, to Elizabeth, d. of A. G. Green, Esq., at Colombo, Nov. 11.

CHINA.

OVERTHROW OF THE MANCHOO DYNASTY.—Important intelligence has just been received at Darjeeling, through a Lama, who came in twenty days from Lassa to the Sikkim Durbar, that the rebels have been steadily advancing towards the north, and that, when they approached Peking, it was deemed advisable for the present emperor to quit the capital and retire. He is stated to have abdicated the throne about eight weeks ago, and the leader of the rebellion, a descendant of the old Ming dynasty, immediately ascended it. There is said to have been no engagement in the neighbourhood of Peking; the Manchoo dynasty had lost the prestige of its power, and yielded at once to the force of circumstances. How far this intelligence is to be relied on it is impossible to say; we give it on the authority of the Lama, and as it has reached us. But we well remember that on a former occasion the intelligence received at Darjeeling by the land route from China, and which had anticipated the news by sea, was fully corroborated at a subsequent period, and there is nothing in the circumstances of the empire to give an air of incredibility to the present report, however startling it may appear.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 20.

DOMESTIC.

DEATHS.

LOUREIRO, E. J. at Macao, aged 11 years, Oct. 8.
RIBEIRO, J. V. at Victoria, aged 25 years, Oct. 27.

AUSTRALIA.

The weather during the past week has been very unfavourable for mining purposes, and many of the miners have been flooded out; the yield has therefore not been so productive as it would otherwise have proved: still a considerable quantity has found its way into town. The escort brought down 2,611 ounces. There has also arrived by the three mails since our last report about 5,000l. worth—making the total received this week 13,500l., independent of any that may have come in by private hands. Many instances of extraordinary success might be given, and some instances of failure; but the following being a peculiar case is worthy of note. Five men from Camden worked for one month on the mountains at the Turon in dry diggings. The first three weeks they were unsuccessful, but the fourth week fortune favoured them, and they received a check for 509l., as the result of their four weeks' work. Intelligence has reached us of the discovery of gold in the neighbouring colony of Victoria.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, Aug. 30.

EASTERN PIRATES.—Mr. Cobden tells us that the pirates in the Eastern seas do not attack European vessels. Upon this point, Mr. G. T. Braine, a ship-owner, an East-India and China merchant, deputy chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and personally conversant with the navigation of those seas, in his evidence before the Steam Committee, stated that he had seen something of the Borneo and other Malay pirates. "Do they attack European vessels there?" he was asked. He replied: "I was once nearly attacked there; we should have been attacked if the wind had not sprung up; we were surrounded by a number of boats, which were preparing to attack us." Q. "Are you aware that high authorities are of opinion that there are no pirates?"—A. "I have heard that." Q. "Do you concur?"—A. "Certainly not."

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The *Chinese Repository* for April last contains a copious review of a very curious work, the *Ying Hwen Chi-lioh*, or "General Survey of the Circuit of the Seas," by Su Ki-yu, the present lieutenant-governor of the province of Fuh kien, printed in Fuh-chow-foo, in the year 1848. This is a universal geography, comprehending not only descriptions of the various countries of the earth, but sketches of their political history, the manners and customs of their inhabitants, &c. Considering the difficulties which a Chinese author must encounter in consulting works in European languages, and the prejudices which cling to him, the details given by Su Ki-yu, making due allowance for some natural and amusing errors, are surprisingly accurate. This may be attributed principally to the opportunities enjoyed by the author, who has been judge in Canton province, and commissioner at Amoy, of communicating with foreigners. He is described by the Rev. Mr. Abeel as "the most inquisitive Chinese of high rank he had met;" and Su Ki-yu, in his Preface, acknowledges his obligations to "an American named Abeel, with whom he became acquainted at Amoy, who was a scholar, well acquainted with Western knowledge, and able to converse in the Fuh-kien dialect."

The merit of the work is the greater because the geographical knowledge of the Chinese, generally speaking, is very limited. Their maps of the world are laughably incorrect, and the reviewer states that "the ignorance of otherwise intelligent Chinese upon geographical subjects, even of their own country, is surprising; in fact, geography, as a study, is quite unknown to them." Su Ki-yu had, therefore, to grope his way in the dark, and, consequently, he frequently stumbled.

Thus he gives a very correct account of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, its history, the date when it was acquired by England, &c.; but he then quotes from the work of a Jesuit an account of the Colossus of Rhodes (which he supposes to be the same island), and ridicules the story as "extremely nonsensical."

One of the obstacles met with by Su Ki-yu, and by every Chinese writer who treats of foreign countries, consists in the utter incongruity between the Chinese written language and every other, which renders it impossible to express the sounds of the latter by the characters of the former. The slightest variety of pronunciation of a proper name occasions the use of a different character. Su Ki-yu, who laments this inconvenience, instances the name of *Persia*, which, he says, in Chinese, is written *Po-sze*, *Peh-si*, *Pau-shié*, and *Pa-shié*. "I once tried this name," he adds, "by taking it from the mouth of a foreigner himself, who called it *Peh-urh-cheh*; but when he wrote, it was *Pi-urh-si*." He further notices the discrepancy between the pronunciation of proper names by foreigners of different nations. Thus, he says, *Maine* is pronounced by the English "Mien" (written by one character), whereas the Portuguese call it "Mi-ni," which requires two characters, neither like the other. Then he found that the true names of foreign countries were different from those adopted in Chinese books; thus *Sui*, "Sweden," should be (he says) *Sui-tien*. "If I had undertaken to change them," he observes, "the reader would not have recognized the names; so I have left them as they are usually written." Moreover, he experienced great difficulty in expressing the names of foreign persons and places in Chinese characters, of which eight or nine were sometimes required. "Many names, intended to be pronounced together, have nothing whereby the reader can tell where to stop; lines have, therefore, been drawn at their side, and open punctuation-marks inserted, to catch the eye."

These embarrassments will give the English reader some idea of the impediments in the way of the accurate rendering of Chinese writings into English, and especially of English books into Chinese.

Su Ki-yu, in the commencement, gives a brief statement of the elementary parts of geographical science, and an explanation of terms, describing the earth as ball-shaped, the equator as the "Carnation Road," the ecliptic as the "Yellow Road," and the Arctic Circle as the "Black Road." He confesses that he (like the rest of his countrymen) had till recently believed that the south pole, instead of being surrounded by ice, was so hot that "the stones crackled and gold melted."

He has devoted four books to an account of the countries of Europe, the names of which he has printed with all their synonyms, presenting a formidable list of characters. Of the people of Europe he gives the following description:—

"The Europeans are tall and large, and very white, with high noses, deep eyes, and yellow pupils (some have black); their full beards grow quite up to the temples, or come down under the ears, some

having the hair straight like the Chinese, others curly like a dragon's whiskers. Some shave the whole of it off, some leave it all on, and others again allow the moustache or the whiskers to grow as we do, there being no restriction whether they be old or young. They trim off the hair when it is longer than two or three inches; many have the hair and beard of a yellow or sandy colour, whence the Dutch were called by us *Hung-mau*, or red-haired people, in the days of Ming; and afterwards the English were so called, but all Europeans have the same kind of hair. A few have black hair, and these have black eyes. The hair and eyes of females are like the men's. Some one has said that when Europeans live a long time in China, their hair, beard, and eyes, gradually change to black. The aspect of both sexes is much like that of the Chinese. The head-covering of the men is flat, round, and hollow, made of felt or cotton, with a narrow rim, four or five inches high; when they meet a friend, it is the custom to take it off. The collars and neckcloths are broad, the sleeves narrow, and the waists tight, reaching to the middle; the trousers are tight about the hips, but the outer coat is rather loose, reaching to the knees, with the lappels left open; the inner garments are of cotton, the outer of woolen; in winter they do not use furs, nor wear grasscloth in summer. Leather shoes and boots are both worn. Women permit all their hair to grow, binding it up in a knot, something like the Chinese. Their dress has narrow sleeves, fits close to the body, and has no neck-collar; it permits half the bosom and shoulders to be seen in front, and behind the neck is open five or six inches; when they go abroad, they put a broad collar over to hide the neck. The skirts are long, and sweep the ground; there are five or six of them fastened to the waist, one above the other. Both sexes love cleanliness, and daily bathe themselves in tubs."

Of their religion, he says:—

"Since the days of Hân, all the nations of Europe have followed the religion of the Lord of Heaven, whose head lives at Rome, and who held in his hands the power to elevate or depress them. About A.D. 1500, a man named Luther, in Germany, set up the religion of Jesus, and their princes and people became enemies, and fought with each other, chiefly on account of this religion. Still he who is called Lord of Heaven is Jesus; their books are the same, but they explain them differently. The (*Tien-chü-kidu*) Romanists worship the cross and make images of Jesus, but the others do neither; otherwise the customs of their religion are much alike."

We conclude with a few extracts relating to England, "the most powerful of European nations," the history of which Su relates from the time when "a tribe of aborigines called Celts dwelt in the country, who were driven out by northern savages called Gauls, when Cæsar, a great general from Rome, conquered England, making it a colony of Italy for several hundred years." His account of "the Government of England" is as follows:—

"There are two premiers, one who alone governs the internal affairs of the state, and one who manages the foreign relations. Besides these, there are high ministers, one over the treasury, one paymaster, one superintendent of trade, one chief justice, one keeper of the seal, one who controls Indian affairs, and one chief admiral, each of whom has many assistants. In the metropolis is a public house, divided into two halls, one called the Chamber for the Nobility, the other the Chamber for the Gentry: in the former, the noble and honourable men, with the teachers of Jesus' religion (bishops), collect; in the latter, the men of talent and learning, who have been selected from the people. The monarch commands the ministers respecting public business, and they announce it in the Chamber of Lords, where all collect to deliberate upon it, and see whether it is legal or not, and decide if it can pass; it is then carried into the Chamber of the Gentry, and if the whole body agree thereto it is carried into effect, if not, the matter is dropped, and nothing more said of it. Whenever the people have any advantageous point they wish to carry, or grievance they wish to remove, it is first introduced into the Chamber of Gentry, and after a debate upon it, if it is agreed to, it is carried up to the Chamber of Lords; when the Lords have deliberated thereon, it is taken to the ministers, and then announced to the sovereign; if he disagree, a rescript proclaims that it cannot be allowed. Parties among the people who are at issue, also carry their causes before the Chamber of Gentry, and plead them; and after full deliberation, an answer is made out and carried up to the Lords, where it is settled. If one of the gentry commits a crime, his case is tried by all the gentry assembled, and he is not imprisoned with the common people. In general, all cases of punishment, fining, making war, quelling rebellion, &c., are discussed and decided by the Lords; but matters relating to diminishing or levying taxes, or fixing the national expenditure, are all settled by the Gentry."

The whole country, he says, "professes the religion of Jesus, whose book is called *Shing-Shu*, or 'the Holy Book,' and the people carry small volumes of it in the breast-pocket."

The reviewer observes upon the work, that, "considering the author's education and position, it is a noble monument of his research, candour, and learning, and may be regarded as one of the first fruits of the impetus given to the Chinese mind by the war with England. It will, we think, do much to destroy the

conceit, and dissipate the ignorance, of the rulers and scholars of China. We have heard natives of Canton express their surprise at its statements, and ask with incredulous wonder, if what they read was true."

Professor Westergaard has laid before the Bombay Asiatic Society proofs that the Pehlivi is actually no language of antiquity, but merely modern Persian in a disguised form.

* * * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, January 3, 1852.

OUR customary review of the events of the past year connected with British India might, upon the present occasion, be pretermitted; there is, in fact, scarcely any event to review. Mail after mail has borne hither the same unvarying tidings of continued tranquillity in those vast possessions, where different nations, of various races and discordant creeds, seem to repose in content and peace, as one united family, under the auspices of our Government; nor does any cloud, however small, loom in the horizon, likely to trouble their political atmosphere. Recent events in Europe, which may disturb the relations between the states of that continent, and consequently embroil the Imperial Government, are more ominous to the interests of India than any tokens discernible in its domestic condition.

The revolution accomplished in France has taken every one by surprise. A bolder stroke of state-policy, all circumstances considered, was, perhaps, never attempted than that which has been executed by Louis Napoleon. Its success may be in some degree ascribed to its singular audacity. The political *coups* even of the great Napoleon were not so daring. They were preceded by preparatory encroachments, by visible approximations, by symptoms which, whilst they denoted their advent, facilitated their execution. His nephew may claim the distinction, whatever it be, of having changed in an instant a representative constitution, of which he was merely the temporary minister, into a military despotism, annihilating at once the legislature, the courts, and the press, and placing in his own hands the absolute control of the French people. A far more modest demonstration cost Charles X. his throne, and subverted the dynasty.

Apart from certain incidents of his position, it is impossible not to admire the vigour displayed in this act of Louis Napoleon, the skill with which all his combinations were contrived, and the masterly manner in which they were carried out. The whole scheme bears upon its very face the impress of one mind and one head. Nothing seems to have been forgotten in the calculations; everything was provided for, and the blood unhappily shed during the brief agony of a strife in which none but the most worthless portion of the people appear to have taken part, was far less than could have been anticipated.

Public opinion seems to be yet divided in respect to this extraordinary stretch of usurpation, and it is pro-

dent, as well as just, to wait the further development of his policy before we pronounce a definitive judgment upon the conduct of the French dictator. The measures whereby in such cases supreme power is irregularly acquired, form but the initial act of a great drama, which must be scanned and criticised as a whole. In the annals of the world, there has never been a political change of an organic character which, in all its parts, especially its precautionary expedients, could bear the application of a very rigid moral test. Hume, in treating of political systems, observes that, "as the obligation of justice is founded entirely on the interests of society, it is evident that, when the execution of justice would be attended with very pernicious consequences, that virtue must be suspended, and give place to public utility in such extraordinary and pressing emergencies: the maxim, *fiat justitia, ruat cælum*, is apparently false, and, by sacrificing the end to the means, shows a preposterous idea of the subordination of duties." It is understood that Louis Napoleon bases his *coup d'état* upon this principle, and it will be for him hereafter to make out satisfactorily the existence of an emergency that justified the violation of oaths, the repudiation of obligations, the suspension of personal liberty, and the assumption of an arbitrary, unlimited authority sustained by military force.

His position, it must be acknowledged by all, was peculiar and critical. Whether or not he has exaggerated the dangers of a demagogic conspiracy, its existence cannot be denied, any more than his duty to provide against the mischiefs with which the cause of order was menaced by it. The National Assembly, clothed with powers almost co-ordinate with his own, and, though divided into sections, each too weak to control the others, having combined against him, intent upon thwarting all his measures, and destroying that unity of action upon which the safety of the state might depend, it was easy for the President to foresee that a collision between them was inevitable, and the consequences of such a collision, preceded by the approaches usual in political strategy, must have been social disorganization, and a long and sanguinary civil war. This result was doubtless looked for by *les Rouges*. If Louis Napoleon had adhered strictly to the obligations imposed upon him by the constitution, and passively endured the affronts and invasions of the Assembly, isolated as he was, he must have sunk before it. If he had relinquished power, what person or party could have made such use of it as the exigency of affairs demanded? It must be remembered, that the question was not one of hereditary title, divine right, passive obedience, or in which the interests of an individual or a family were involved; the safety of the country was imperilled, and, if the danger was real, had Louis Napoleon been unwilling or unable to meet the crisis, all the subsequent torments endured by his country would have been attributed to him.

But, after all, the question ought to be decided, not by abstract reasoning, but by the opinion of the country, which is the best and only legitimate judge in a matter so intimately affecting its own interests. The first step taken by Louis Napoleon, after his seizure of the supreme power, was to appeal to the people; although exceptions have been taken to the mode in which this appeal was made, those exceptions appear rather formal, than real. In effect, the President has asked the whole constituency of France, after sufficient time given for deliberation, whether they approve

of his acts, and whether they desire that he should retain the direction of the government,—aye or no. The French people, by ballot-voting, have answered the appeal in the affirmative, not merely by a majority, but by a majority of twelve to one. Making every possible deduction, on the grounds, some of them refined and speculative rather than substantial, assigned by the journalists of this country, no one will venture to aver that public opinion in France has not pronounced decidedly in favour of the measures of Louis Napoleon, and consented to the prolongation of his authority. The French people seem to have been incessantly oscillating between the two extreme forms of government; it may be said of them as Tacitus said of the Roman people, "*nec totam servitalem nec totam libertatem pati possunt.*"

If, then, there are cases in which, according to political writers, acts like his may be justified by extraordinary and pressing emergencies; if, *prima facie*, such an emergency has presented itself in France; and if the French people have ratified and approved of his acts,—recognizing the doctrine, that justice, when its execution would be pernicious, must give place to public utility,—Louis Napoleon is entitled at least to a fair hearing and a further trial. He has, however, placed himself in a situation of deep responsibility. If his future career shall show that he has been actuated by a pure regard for the public weal, and has risked character and life for the sake of his country, he will take his place in history beside those rulers who have deserved well of their people; but if it shall appear that he has been moved by the selfish impulse of private ambition; that he has abused the powers intrusted to him, employing hypocrisy, perjury, and force to attain his personal ends; success will not extenuate the reproach that must cling to his name, whilst the blood spilt in so criminal an enterprise, and by which that success was purchased, will sit heavy on his soul.

A SUBJECT has been recently discussed in our columns, by several Correspondents, which eminently deserves consideration at the approaching revision of our Indian administration; namely, the alleged deficiency, on the part of the Company's servants generally, both civil and military, in a knowledge of the native languages. That a competent amount of this knowledge is an essential qualification for the public service in India it would be unreasonable to deny, and is not, indeed, disputed; the only points in question are, whether it is or is not actually possessed; if not, whether it is acquirable.

Our Correspondent "A Mahomedan Moonshee,"—who, we may observe, is what his signature denotes,—enjoying peculiar facilities for making himself well acquainted with the fact, having, though a native of India, a perfect command of the English language, declares that "he never met with an Englishman who could correctly read, write, or speak any of the languages current there," adducing instances which prove the deficiencies exhibited by some of our civil and military officers passed as proficient in the native languages, who, though filling important posts, were unable to make themselves intelligible in Hindustani,—the easiest and commonest medium of communication with the people; and he asserts that "endless confusion, trouble, and injustice" are occasioned by these deficiencies, dishonest native functionaries in the courts and cutcherries

taking advantage of the magistrates' ignorance to exact bribes from the suitors.

This statement was commented upon by another Correspondent, "M. G.," who urged, with great show of reason, that no civil or military servant ought to be employed in India until he was thoroughly conversant in the native languages;—a proposition which called forth a communication from "A Civilian," in reply to both "M. G." and the "Moonshee," but who does not appear to us to have satisfactorily met the allegations of either.

The "Civilian," rather adroitly, supposes the extreme case of a civil servant located in the south of India (where there is a great diversity of spoken languages), who is changed from place to place, at each of which a different language is employed, and he enumerates no fewer than eight of these dialects, to acquire which would occupy the officer's whole time, whereas "the civil servants have no leisure beyond what is required for meals and exercise, and many not even for the latter." Our Correspondent seems, indeed, to concede the existence of the deficiency, which he endeavours to palliate by suggesting that "the languages are all so nearly related to each other, that an acquaintance with one enables a careful officer to detect an interpreter in any false play;" and that, though "no one will deny the advantage to civilians of an intimate acquaintance with the languages of India, many of the most eminent of the civil service were unacquainted with the vernaculars of the countries where they have served, and where their memories are most revered." Neither of these suggestions is very consolatory.

The allegations of the "Mahomedan Moonshee," however, related particularly to those parts of British India where Hindustani is the current medium of intercourse, and he complained of the deficiency of both civil and military officers in this one universal dialect,—"*a colloquial knowledge of which,*" the Chairman of the Court of Directors correctly told the cadets at Addiscombe the other day, "*is by no means difficult of attainment.*"

The main plea of "A Civilian" is the "insurmountable difficulty in an Englishman's way to the acquisition of even one language so perfectly as to pass the ordeal of educated criticism." But not to insist upon the fact, that so high a degree of knowledge is not indispensable, such an amount only being required as will enable the governors of India to discharge their obligations to the people, we can see no sound reason why the former cannot be acquired by a proper preparatory discipline before appointment, and a little diligence afterwards. If the gift of a writership were made contingent upon a critical acquaintance with at least one language spoken in India, we believe there would be no dearth of qualified candidates. It cannot be pretended that Oriental tongues are more difficult to be mastered by Englishmen belonging to the class from whence the civil servants are taken, than those of Europe by natives of India; yet, as the "Moonshee" aptly remarks, "at the English-Indian College, young native boys are able to read, write, and speak English as well as Englishmen," whilst the example of the "Moonshee" himself furnishes still more direct evidence: his letter, which is his own composition, is written in English as pure, correct, and idiomatic, as (without disparagement) that of the "Civilian." Again: what are the interpreters, the highly objectionable channels of communication now employed between

European magistrates and the people, but natives of India conversant with the English language?

The case, otherwise, would stand thus: it is of essential importance that the Government functionaries in British India should be able to communicate freely with the natives in their own tongue; for some reason or other, Europeans cannot attain a sufficient familiarity with the native languages to enable them to do so; but natives can learn to read, write, and speak English, as well as Englishmen. It would follow irresistibly from this state of things, that a measure should be adopted which has been often pressed, and is strongly recommended by other considerations, namely, the more extensive employment of natives of India in the public service.

We do not, however, as already said, share in the opinion of "A Civilian," that there are insurmountable obstacles in the way of acquiring an Indian language,—especially so simple a dialect as the Hindustani,—perfectly, by military as well as civil servants. The system of changing functionaries from district to district, compelling them to study language after language, if it really exists, ought to be put a stop to: all the advantages, if there be any, attending these repeated removals, should be sacrificed to the paramount object of enabling the ministers of the Government to listen to the complaints and redress the grievances of the people, which must be impracticable so long as the parties have no common medium of intercourse.

We repeat that this is a subject which demands consideration: it is with this conviction that we have mooted it. In what manner the object in view, the remedy of the evil, can be best attained,—whether by imposing conditions upon the exercise of patronage, by the improvement of the educational establishments at home and abroad, or by a much larger infusion of native agency into the Indian Administration,—is a question by no means difficult to decide, if there be sufficient ground for believing that a remedy is needed,—in other words, that the allegations of "A Mahomedan Moonshee" are not without foundation.

LAW.

ADMIRALTY COURT, DEC. 16.

The Bentinck.—This was a suit promoted by three sets of salvors, belonging to four vessels, the *Fleurdelis*, the *Mangalore*, the *William Ackers*, and the *Ann Jenkins*, to obtain compensation for services rendered, on the 30th and 31st of May, 1850, off Point de Galle, to the *Bentinck*, a steamer of 1,800 tons burden and 520-horse power, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on her passage from Calcutta to this country for repairs. Her boilers were leaky, and, having touched at Ceylon to take in coals, the water increased, owing to her topsides being dry from exposure to the climate. The result was, that the stokers were unable to feed the furnaces and keep up the fires, so that the engines could not be worked. Application was made to the vessels lying at Point de Galle, and several men were sent to assist in pumping her. The *Fleurdelis* and the *Mangalore* also lent some pumps, by means of which the water was so far reduced as to allow the engines again to be brought into action, and the vessel returned into the harbour. The service lasted about twenty-six hours. On the part of the owners of the *Bentinck*, it was not denied that a salvage service had been rendered, but it was contended that it amounted to little more than manual labour. The estimated value of the steamer was 30,000*l*.

Dr. Lushington decreed to the owners of the *Mangalore* 145*l*. for loss of freight; to the owners of the *Fleurdelis* and the *Mangalore*, 10*l*. each for the use of pumps; and then awarded to the actual salvors on board the two last-named vessels 300*l*.; to those belonging to the *William Ackers*, 100*l*.; and to the crew of the *Ann Jenkins*, 80*l*.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held on the 17th December, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street; John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half yearly dividends would be ready for delivery on the 6th of January.

SURVEYS—ROADS IN INDIA.

Col. Dickenson said, before he proceeded with the motion of which he had given notice, he wished to call the attention of the Court to the subject of the surveys of India, and to ask a question of the *Chairman* in reference to a promise which he made when he (*Col. Dickenson*) introduced that subject on a former occasion to the Court. The *Chairman*, on that occasion (25th September, 1850), "assured the Court that no one could be more anxious than himself and colleagues to afford the public the benefit of the surveys so long ago made of a considerable portion of the Bombay presidency, the delay in giving more timely publicity to which had been in great measure occasioned by a less perfect triangulation for connecting them with the great survey of India than had been subsequently deemed necessary; while the other information moved for, and so necessary for removing all doubts as to the nature of our principal communications throughout the Bombay presidency, was in course of preparation for being laid before the public." It was now a year and a half since this assurance was given, and the question he wished to ask was, whether the maps were now ready? His object was, that every person travelling in India should possess as accurate a knowledge of the country through which he had to travel as was enjoyed by persons travelling in this country. The maps which he had hitherto seen were by no means in a complete state, and were calculated to mislead.

The *Chairman* said, he was not aware that the question would have been put to him, otherwise he would have been prepared to answer it. He believed that the map more particularly referred to by the hon. and gallant proprietor was not quite complete; but he could assure the Court, that the Court of Directors were anxious to afford to every proprietor the fullest possible information it was in their power to furnish, with a view to enable him to ascertain the nature of his position while travelling in any part of British India; and he begged to repeat, that every consideration should be given by the Court of Directors to the subject.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS IN GUZERAT.

Col. Dickenson then rose, in pursuance of notice, to submit the following motion to the Court:—

"That it be suggested, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, whether the same systematic arrangement which has so long been acted upon in the north-west provinces of Bengal, for the repair and extension of the communications in the interior of districts, by a cess on the amount of the Government jumma, or tax, levied and appropriated exclusively for that purpose, the disbursements of this cess being managed by a local committee, might not with equal advantage to the public be introduced throughout Guzerat."

The hon. and gallant proprietor said that, for the all-important object of affording to the inhabitants of Guzerat those means of internal communication, for want of which the great body of cultivators, and those engaged in the transit trade, had so long been compelled to dispose of their produce and merchandise at a ruinous disadvantage, and with the paramount object, it might be thought, in a national point of view, of enabling British India, on the occurrence of any great commercial crisis, through the immense resources of this province, to meet the eventual demands of England for the superior species of indigenous cotton which constituted the staple of this portion, and this portion only, of Western India, he had long and most strenuously urged upon the authorities of that House, not a much greater immediate outlay upon the two main arteries on each side of the Gulf of Cambay, but the adoption of some systematic arrangement for securing to the public a more equitable share of that portion of the revenue set apart for local amelioration generally. Surrounded as their possessions in Guzerat for the most part were by states in subordinate alliance with the English Government, and in consideration of the greater length of time since they became subject to British rule, it would, he hoped, be thought that no portion of the Bombay territory could with the same convenience, and with the same claims of the native community, be selected for the small measure of consideration now solicited, to the want of which, or of some such popular infusion into the formation and councils of their municipal institutions, was, if he mistook not, mainly to be ascribed the almost utterly neglected state, as regarded internal communication, throughout that portion of the Bombay presidency to which the present motion referred; and as the measure submitted for the

consideration of the Court was in accordance with that which had been in operation so long in another part of India, and upon the advantages of which Lord Auckland had pronounced so highly; and as it was no later than last year that the Madras Revenue Board recommended that an annual sum should be allotted to each district throughout that presidency for the maintenance of branch and district roads, it could not, at any rate, be hoped, be imputed to him that he had, on insufficient grounds, brought forward the present motion. Another argument in favour of giving the natives of Guzerat a more prominent share in municipal legislation was, the similar—indeed, the more extensive—boon which was seventeen years ago conferred on their brethren on the island of Bombay, which, by elevating some of the heads of castes to the dignity of justices of the peace, placed them, as it were, on a footing of equality with their fellow European subjects exercising like vocations in private life; and it must be gratifying to those persons, by whose persevering exertions (foremost among whom might be named the late Sir Charles Forbes) this tardy admission of their just claims was acquiesced in by the Legislature, that some of these gentlemen had manifested a highly commendable zeal and equal fitness in the discharge of their magisterial duties, involving, as those did, a voice in the rate of the local assessment for the repairs and improvements of the roads, as well as in all the multifarious details of its application. The hon. and gallant proprietor then proceeded to quote authorities. The first was contained in a paper which had been laid before the Court of Proprietors. The Board of Revenue, under date the 6th May, 1850, remarked to the Court of Directors, "that the want of money for road improvements, once the great difficulty, is now lessened by the liberal regard which has of late been displayed on the subject; but the want of officers to prepare for and superintend the works remains at present a serious and almost insuperable obstacle to efficient progress." The Governor of Madras, in his minute, stated that "the Board's recommendation that each district should be provided with one permanent engineer officer, was at present under consideration; also the proposition for allotting to each district an annual sum for the maintenance of the branch and district roads." The next authority was that of the *Friend of India*, in March last: "Not only is the corps of engineers utterly inadequate to the exigencies of the country, but with the large number of infantry officers whom Government have been obliged to draft into the department of public works, it is found impossible to make any real progress in improvements." In the Deccan, the net revenue of which amounted to 544,000*l.*, there were six collectorates and ten engineers, while in Guzerat, whose revenue was 411,000*l.*, there were but three engineers for its four collectorates. The net revenue of Scinde was only 290,000*l.*, and yet it had five engineers. It was impossible that three engineers could adequately perform the duties required of them in carrying on the works necessary for the improvement of so large a portion of country as Guzerat. In point of fact, in consequence of one or two of the engineers in Guzerat having been called upon the other day to take the charge of other duties, there remained only one officer to superintend the public works in that district. The present chief justice of Bombay, Sir Erskine Perry, speaking of Guzerat, said: "Every element of production exists in abundance, but the means of transport are so defective that the products of labour cannot be exchanged. There is, therefore, no inducement to exertion, and hence the apathy which is supposed to be an essential ingredient in the native character. Whilst riding some years ago from Surat to Broach, in one of the deep tracks which centuries had excavated, the reflection crossed my mind that, in all probability, the road was in exactly the same state as when the ancients traded to Barygaza. The rich endowments of nature, therefore, are almost thrown away on this highly favoured province, if facilities are not afforded for bringing down the bulky products of its soil to the seaboard." It is to this encouragement of facilities for export that the greatest of living authorities on political economy looks for the amelioration of this country. "In these circumstances," says Mr. Mill, "the best chance of an early development of the productive resources of India consists in the now rapid growth of its export of agricultural produce (cotton, indigo, sugar, coffee, &c.) to markets of Europe. The producers of these articles are consumers of food supplied by their fellow-agriculturists in India; and the market thus opened for surplus food will, if accompanied by good government, raise up by degrees more extended wants and desires, directed either towards European commodities, or towards things which will require for their production in India a large manufacturing population." He would next quote from a pamphlet written by a gentleman who was a resident in Guzerat a year or two ago, and who took occasion to observe upon the state of the roads in that country. That writer said: "Not a single yard of made road is to be met with

in the forty-five miles between Tankaria Bunder and Baroda; neither is there any in the towns of Baroda and Jumbusir, nor in any of the villages, nor are there any attempts to improve the roadways that exist. The main road from Jumbusir to Tankaria Bunder affords an instance of the little care that is taken of them. Within a furlong of the gate of Jumbusir, for a length of 200 yards, it is covered with water, about 18 inches in depth, until the month of December, and longer. It is thus nearly impassable for carts, and forms one of the many obstructions to the trade of Tankaria. This is close to a city containing 11,000 inhabitants, and no efforts are made to improve it; but rather the contrary, for it is becoming worse by digging for kankar and earth to make bricks. Most of the roads are so narrow that carts can only pass each other at certain places; it is therefore no uncommon occurrence, at the latter end of the year, for a road to be blocked up for an hour or so by a cart sticking fast. Those across the black soil consist generally only of a rut for each wheel, in which also the bullocks walk. In places that have been covered long with water, owing to the regular stepping of these animals, the surface seems as if it had been ploughed into transverse furrows; in other places, the whole surface is covered with little detached knolls of earth and grass." Mr. Berkley and Mr. Coneybeare were also authorities to which he might refer on this subject. It had been said, in defence of neglecting the roads in Guzerat, that there were no materials in that part of India out of which roads could be constructed. Now on this subject he might refer to the opinions expressed by eminent geologists who bore testimony to the contrary, and stated that the country abounded in very valuable materials for making roads. He would, however, content himself with quoting the opinion of a native of Bombay, Meerwanjee Hormajee. In a letter written by that individual, on 3rd Dec. 1839, he said: "I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the very great advantage that would arise by the formation of a road between Broach and Surat, as it would materially facilitate the shipment of the cotton and other articles of commerce, the boats from Broach taking as much as five or six days to get to the mouth of the Nerbudda. In making this road, I presume the outlay would not be great, as many of the surrounding villages and rivulets abound with stone, particularly at Jeelattee, Saingapore, Shobone, and many others near Surat; this, with the labour of the prisoners from Broach and Surat (under proper military surveillance), would tend considerably to lessen the expense, and the road once made would require but little to keep it in repair." He mentioned last court-day, when this subject was under discussion, the great advantage which had been afforded by the system introduced by Sir Robert Grant, who delegated to the collectorate engineers a discretionary power to lay out small sums of money for the repairs of the roads on their going over their several districts. But he was sorry to find, among the papers laid before Parliament, an opinion expressed by Sir George Clerk, in a minute dated March, 1848, in condemnation of that system, showing, as it did, the mutability of things in regard to the well-being of India. Sir George Clerk in that minute said: "My objection to the continuance of the road and tank department are insuperable, because founded on its enormous waste of public money during ten years, and on its entire disregard during the whole period of that important means of fertilizing our territories, which was one of the two purposes for which ostensibly it was instituted, and which it is quite evident it has never been capable of applying." There appeared to him (Col. Dickenson) something mysterious in this. He could not of course know what Sir George Clerk might have meant; but it was very extraordinary that a measure which had worked so well when first established should have met with such condemnation from so great an authority. The hon. and gallant proprietor then adverted to the assistance which had been given to Surat by the allotment of a portion of its revenue for the support of public works, and said that the circumstances attending Surat would justify him in affirming that there were legitimate funds out of which assistance might also be afforded to Guzerat; and he particularly alluded to the fund arising out of escheats. The revenue of land which had escheated to the Government in the neighbourhood of Surat had been appropriated to the improvement of that district, and he could not imagine a more legitimate purpose to which a similar fund in Guzerat could be applied. But he would finally appeal to the Court for its support on the ground of humanity. The hon. and gallant colonel then read the following statement made by a person in high authority, in order to show the miserable condition to which the inhabitants of India were constantly reduced for want of those improvements which he was advocating. "The famine was, indeed, sore in the land. Parents were offering their children for sale, and numbers, doubtless, died unknown and unheeded. These calamitous seasons are of constant recurrence, both in

Kattiawar and in the neighbouring country of Kach. Yet the preventive might be found, could or would the Government turn its attention to the subject. We collect annually 6,80,105 rupees from the province, of which no part is expended in public works. Now, the grand want is that of dams across the principal streams, to prevent them running off and falling when the rains are light. It is true that works of this nature are costly; but it is also true that the outlay is, in a few years, restored with interest. The probable advantage of such embankments was brought to my observation on one occasion clearly enough. During my stay at Rajkot, and while the drought was at its height, water being obtainable only by digging pits in the channel of the river, a most violent thunderstorm occurred, and in a few hours the bed of the stream, where children had that day been playing, was filled with a deep and furious torrent quite impassable. Could the water have been retained, its value would have been beyond calculation; as it was, it fell as rapidly as it had risen, and left us in the same distress as formerly." He hoped he had now made out a case which would satisfy the Court that he was fully justified in bringing forward the present motion. But he could not refrain from making one further quotation, from the Revenue Appendix of 1832, containing certain opinions expressed by Sir T. Maddock. That gentleman said: "I should ill discharge my duty, however, because I should act contrary to my own conviction of what is right and conformable to the honour and interests of Government, if I advocated the resumption of more lands in the territories under my control, unless I understood that Government was satisfied with the portion of the soil which we already hold, and was prepared, on resuming lands from an individual, to bestow them on another, or to keep up generally on a scale not less than the present, the lands exempt from direct assessment, and devoted to the maintenance of the higher classes of our native subjects." "And however lamentable it may be to reflect that under our sway all such monuments of public spirit are fast falling to decay, while few or none are in progress to supply their place, this is but one of the evil effects of our system of administration. The state of society is undergoing a most unfavourable change, from the loss of a respectable middle order, and apparently there is no class rising up to supply the void which the want of it creates. Out of our great towns and cities there generally stands no one between the Government and the poor potail and his poorer assamees, and those who once filled the middle space are becoming every day more impoverished, and can exert their little influence over the lower orders only by inspiring them with dissatisfaction and aversion to our rule. In this part of India, in just the same proportion that we have reduced the incomes of this class, and that our civil and military establishments are on a lower scale than those that were maintained by our predecessors, do we find that trade stagnates and declines, and that our land-revenue sinks below its former level. Of the produce of the soil, all that we expend, or that we leave others to expend in the country, increases the value of the aggregate produce, because it creates a demand for that for which the produce may be exchanged: and in the same manner that a city is rendered rich and flourishing by the incomes expended in it, will a district become so in proportion to the local expenditure, and no kind of expenditure can be so generally beneficial as that which consists in the diffusion of private income. Although, therefore, I may have added two lacs of rupees per annum to the Government rent-roll, it by no means follows that Government is a gainer to that amount. Had that sum, or had one-half of it, been left to circulate through the hands of those by whom it was formerly enjoyed, it would not have been all lost to the state, even in a pecuniary point of view, and it would politically have maintained in their former situation the class whose loss or humiliation I see reason to deplore." There was one more authority which, being of a recent date, he could not avoid referring to, as to the absolute necessity of affording greater facilities to the growers of cotton to bring their produce from the interior of the province of Guzerat to the seaboard of Bombay. The writer to whom he referred said: "But progress is wholly out of the question until we have improved means of transit from the interior; if any amount of cotton were grown stacked in the province, we should still derive no benefit from the impossibility of bringing it to the coast. The natives keep their stacks stored on the spot or in the districts, as the case may be, until some reaction takes place; whence it is that, after bad seasons for the growth of cotton, the supply that is forthcoming from the districts to meet a good demand in the market has been found to be limited only by the amount of available transport." He had now closed his case, and he trusted he had succeeded in removing from the minds of hon. proprietors the error which they appeared to labour under, in supposing that Guzerat was in the possession of ample funds, and enjoyed the facilities of good

roads for internal transit. He begged to assure the Court that it was not from any factious spirit that he persisted in bringing this question forward; but feeling as he did, that he had the high sanction of Lord Auckland for the course he was pursuing, and knowing as he did that Guzerat was a deserving recipient of those moderate benefits which he asked to be conferred upon that province, he threw himself with confidence on the Court, in the hope that they would give to Guzerat a permanent share of those municipal institutions and local advantages which had been so liberally conferred on other portions of the territory of British India.

Mr. Lewin seconded the resolution, but observed that he should be sorry to see the cess collected in a manner which would be oppressive to the natives of Guzerat. With regard to the proposed local committee, he, from experience, was of opinion that no practical good would result from it. He had had the honour, some fourteen years ago, of acting at Madras in co-operation with a gentleman by whose assistance some of the finest roads in India were constructed. He had never seen any indisposition on the part of the Local Government, or of the Court of Directors, to expend money in local improvements, more especially in roads, for they must of course be as sensible as anybody that good roads were essential to the revenue. He had, however, seen a great deal of money wasted on works which were called improvements, and he should be sorry to see the Court of Directors sanction measures without seeing that they were properly carried out. Any other measures than those of the services of an able engineer would be quite insufficient for conducting public works such as were contemplated by his hon. friend, and would, in all probability, lead to a great waste of money, and afford opportunities for considerable peculation.

The *Chairman*.—It appears to me that my hon. and gallant friend has not said much with reference to the specific motion which he now proposes to the Court for adoption. He has dwelt, and that very much in the same language as he used in June last, upon the insufficient state of the roads in Guzerat, and has gone over the same ground, quoting several private letters addressed to him on the subject. Now the Court will remember that, on the 18th of June, I quoted the official report of the collector of Guzerat, and also the opinion of a private merchant, who had just returned from Guzerat, which went directly to contradict the statements of the hon. proprietor; and I cannot do better than read again an extract from the report of Mr. Davies, the collector, as to the state of the roads in that province. And I must say, in reference to that report, that I can only account for the different statements made by different persons, with regard to the same locality, by the supposition that some of the parties must refer to a period of three or four months of the year during the monsoon, when the roads are wholly impassable; but during those three or four months no persons attempt to travel those roads. Mr. Davies, in his report, states that the extreme distance of the great cotton district of Broach to the place of export may be taken as about thirty miles, while the average distance was about fifteen miles. The communication throughout, he said, was perfect, and always open, except during three months of heavy monsoon weather. The other person whose opinion I on the former occasion quoted was Mr. Landon, who has been for some time connected with Broach as a cotton grower, but who is not now at all connected with the East-India Company. He states, in answer to a question put to him, that Broach does not require made roads. He says that the nature of the soil is such, that, during the fair season, carts could travel everywhere, and that even if better roads existed they would not be used during the monsoon, and it would therefore be a waste of the public money, at present, to expend more upon the roads; for to make them passable during those three months, it would be necessary to raise them, and lay out a very considerable sum. All that was required was, that the local authorities should fill up the ruts, and make the roads passable for bullocks; and Mr. Landon states that, when he left Broach, in 1851, the collector, Mr. Davies, was actually engaged in carrying out those measures which were required. I assure my hon. and gallant friend that both the Government of India and the Court of Directors are anxious to have as perfect a system of internal communication in India as possible. Indeed, as the hon. proprietor who seconded the motion has most correctly observed, we must all be equally desirous to see the best roads made in India. An application came very lately from the Military Board to the Government of Bombay, suggesting that an expenditure should be made for the purpose of constructing a road in that part of the country; to which an answer was given, stating that his Lordship in Council would be prepared to take into consideration an estimate of the improvements of such particular lines of road as might be deemed of practical importance. As I said before, we can have no other object but to improve the country

as much as possible. The hon. and gallant proprietor has said that, while only two engineers are employed in Guzerat, there are six or eight employed in Scinde. But if Guzerat is an old and a rich country, and does not require new roads, then two officers may be sufficient; whereas a new country like Scinde may require the services of many more. No comparison, therefore, can be made between the two cases. I am quite satisfied that two officers are quite enough for Guzerat. My hon. friend speaks of escheats and of resurreptions of land. No doubt they would afford very excellent means for providing funds for the improvement of the country; but there is no reason for applying escheats to the improvement of roads more than to any other purpose. But to come to the specific motion before the Court. My hon. friend says, because in the north-west provinces of Bengal there exists a system of appropriating a cess of one per cent. on the Government jumma, or tax, for the repair and extension of the interior communication, therefore it is very desirable that we should adopt the same system in Guzerat. Perhaps my hon. friend is not aware that this cess is not a compulsory levy of one per cent. on the jumma. Previous to that arrangement, some ten or twelve years ago, parties were compelled to keep up the roads in their district; but instead of paying the amount which was thus required of them, and which was always uncertain, it was proposed to them that they should pay one per cent. on the jumma. They concurred in that proposition, and this one per cent., therefore, is not an amount paid out of the revenue, but is in excess of it. There would, in my opinion, be no justice in extending such a system to Guzerat, and, indeed, I think it would be most inapplicable for the purpose. If such a system were adopted, it would require this Court to take the subject into consideration every year, seeing how much the revenue may vary from year to year, and consequently render the fund of an uncertain amount. So far, therefore, from the plan being advantageous, I am of opinion it would be a burden to the people. It is impossible to apply the same system to different countries. What would be good for one, would be oppressive to another. Moreover, this is not a question which the Court of Proprietors ought to deal with. It is a question of detail, and can only be treated in reference to the circumstances of each particular locality. One per cent. applied to the improvement of a fertile district might be too much; it would, therefore, be quite impossible to adopt the system proposed. What I recommend to my hon. friend, therefore, is, that, after having expressed his desire to forward the improvement of the country and the interest of the people generally, and after having received the assurance that those objects will be promoted by the Court of Directors to the utmost of their power, he should leave the matter in the hands of the Government, who were extremely anxious to carry out every measure of improvement.

Col. Dickenson, in reply, complained that the remarks of the hon. Chairman, and the authorities he had quoted, had been confined to a very small portion of the great district of Guzerat. The hon. Chairman had also said that the Court ought not to interfere with any measures which the Administration of India should adopt. It was very disheartening that persons who dedicated their minds to the improvement of that country should be met with such an objection. He thought the Court of Directors ought to be obliged to any proprietor who devoted his attention to such an object.

The Chairman had only objected to any interference with the details of the Administration, and not with reference to the principle of any particular measure. To the latter course he could not have any objection.

Col. Dickenson continued.—The hon. Chairman had spoken of rains during three months in the year. Now it was in the experience of several gentlemen present, that the rains in Guzerat were frequently extremely slight, and that, for many years together, these roads might be made available throughout the whole year. The return of the only year which he had been able to procure gave the fall of rain as only eighteen inches. It was impossible that that could be an objection against the construction of roads.

Major Oliphant said, the fact was, that the dry season only was the time for travelling, and that, during the dry season, the roads were exceedingly good. In the rainy season, the merchants did not travel, nor did they want to travel; therefore it was unnecessary to make the roads. If they were anxious to convey their merchandize through the district during the monsoon, then he presumed the roads would be made; but that, after all, would be a question for the Local Government to consider. It was impossible that gentlemen sitting in that Court could know whether the roads in Guzerat were good or bad. He presumed the Local Government in that respect was doing its duty. He spoke with some knowledge on the subject as an engineer officer, and it was his opinion that it would be a waste

of money to make roads, for the mere purpose of making roads, where no merchandize would pass over them.

Col. Dickenson said, the hon. and gallant director had mistaken the cause for the effect. It was for the want of roads that there was no commercial traffic through the district during the wet season.

The motion was then put and negatived by a large majority; and

The Court adjourned.

LAW MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.—On the 17th December, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Mr. Barnes Peacock, Q.C., was appointed fourth ordinary member of the Council of India.

CAPTAIN C. G. FAGAN.—The restoration of this officer to his rank and standing in the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry (which we noticed in a preceding paper) was, we understand, avowedly grounded by the Court of Directors on their concurrence (after a reference of the whole matter for review to the Government of India) in the opinion expressed in a Minute of the Governor-General and of the Government to the effect, that he was innocent of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. The act of the Court has been since officially confirmed by the Board of Control.

EAST-INDIA COTTON.—Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool, upon instructions from the East-India Company, forwarded to Manchester for sale 256 bales and 3 half bales of cotton, the produce of the Kandeish, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad collectorates, and 9 bales grown from New Orleans seed on the collectorate farm at Coimbatore. Of the first-named lot 214 bales are from New Orleans seed, called sugar-loaf; the remainder from indigeneous seed. The samples have been submitted to an experienced broker, who has reported them to the Manchester Commercial Association as being the best lots of cotton yet shipped from India. The sugar-loaf cotton is in the staple equal to Bowedas, and the other portions of good colour, fine staple, and extremely clean. He values the lot at 4d. to 4½d. per lb.

INDIAN PRODUCTS.—The Directors of the East-India Company have presented to the Royal Dublin Society a complete set of specimens of raw materials from India, as exhibited at the Great Exhibition.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIES by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ripon* reach 259,800*l.* Of this 60,000*l.* is in gold for Alexandria and Ceylon, and 199,800*l.* in silver for Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Canton—the proportion for Calcutta being 147,000*l.*

ENGLISH FABRICS IN THE EAST.—*Manchester, Dec. 20.*—In connection with our India trade, some curious facts have transpired. It appears that in some parts of India, Russian prints have had much the same prestige which in this country has attached to French silks and other wares which our neighbours across the Channel have been permitted to send us; and to such an extent has this prevailed that we have seen serious things said in print as to the extent to which the Russians have been supplanting our manufactures in the markets of India. It appears likely, however, that the good offices of the East-India Company's servants will enable us to set this point at rest. They have collected, and placed at the disposal of the Manchester Commercial Association, a great variety of the specimens and patterns of these Russian fabrics, sold mostly on the borders of Persia, and without wishing to anticipate the full and satisfactory investigation which the association, through their able secretary, Mr. Hugh Fleming, are making on this point, by entering into any details, it may be safely asserted that our trade has little to fear from the result. In some patterns, not only has it been found that these Russian designs have been mere copies of our own, of very old date, but that the colours of our prints and the quality of cloth, when placed beside them, render it difficult to believe that the so-called Russian are not English goods. There is one great difference, however—the difference in price, which, as marked under these patterns, is in favour of the English manufactures by three and four to one. And this disparity of price is everything. The richest patterns may be put upon the poorest fabrics, or upon the very best, and the competition of trade necessitates this. The foreign merchant will either have goods that he can sell, or none at all.—*Times.*

THE SPECIMENS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD, weighing 106 lbs., discovered in July last at a sheep-run about 50 miles from Bathurst, have reached London, and are now in the possession of Messrs. Matheson and Co., to whom they were consigned. Originally they formed part of an entire mass of gold and quartz of about three cwt.

TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A copy of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between Great Britain

and the Sandwich Islands, signed at Honolulu on the 10th July last, has just been received. It is one of entire reciprocal freedom, with the exception, as regards navigation, of the coasting-trade of the respective countries. British whalers are to enjoy the privilege, lately conceded also to those of the United States, of entering certain ports, in addition to Honolulu and Lahaina, and are to be allowed to trade to the amount of Drs. 200 without the payment of duties of any kind. They may, also, upon paying the ordinary import or export duties, trade to the further extent of Drs. 1,000 before becoming liable to port charges. A provision is inserted for the surrender of naval or military deserters, which, in consequence of the proximity to California, is not without importance; and there is also a clause for the residence of a British packet agent, in case there should at any time be established British mail packets touching at a port of the islands. The ratification of the treaty is to take place by the 10th of May next.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The more recent investigations, made on the isthmus by Dr. Cullen, have brought to light the very important fact that a wide tract of entirely low and level land extends from Port Escoces, on the Atlantic coast of the isthmus, to the river Savana. This river, which falls into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, is navigable for sixteen miles and upwards from its mouth for vessels of the greatest draught of water, and there would remain only to deepen eight miles of its upper course, and to cut nine miles from the river to Port Escoces, over low and level land, in order to form a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

STEAM BETWEEN THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA, VIA MAURITIUS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have advertised for proposals from parties willing to contract for establishing a monthly mail packet service between the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, touching at Mauritius and Ceylon. The tenders for this service are to be made upon the understanding that wooden vessels are to be employed, but proposals will be received, specifying what abatement in the yearly subsidy for carrying the mails will be expected if vessels constructed of iron be adopted by the Admiralty in lieu of steamers built of wood. The vessels, whether constructed of iron or of wood, are to be propelled on the screw principle, and it is stipulated that the speed shall be on the average not less than eight knots an hour. The contractors are to specify the names of the vessels designed for this service, their tonnage by register old measurement, where lying (or to be built), horse-power, draught of water, when ready for sea, average speed, and the date when they will be ready for survey by the Admiralty authorities, and complete for service. The contract to be in force for six years from its commencement, and may be terminated then or at any subsequent day by a notice of twelve months from either party. The proposed mail service, if carried into effect, will provide a regular communication between the British South African possessions and the Mauritius, as well as with our Eastern empire *via* Calcutta. It will also connect Mauritius with India, and establish the long-desired monthly mail to and from this country and the Isle of France. Steam communication, *via* the Cape, will likewise for the first time be opened from England to Ceylon and Calcutta, and a conveyance for passengers and merchandise by steam from the mother-country will be established with those places.

THE "GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF HINDOSTAN," displaying the scenery of the Hoogly, the Bhágirathi, and the Ganges, from Fort William, Bengal, to Gangotri in the Himalaya, now exhibiting at the Asiatic Gallery, Baker Street Bazar, comprise animated and faithful views of the various places and objects, painted by Messrs. Phillips, Haghe, and Knell, from original sketches by Lieut. Colonel Luard and his friends. The views in and about Benares, Simla, and the snowy regions are peculiarly striking. The scenes are accompanied by oral descriptions and appropriate music.

PEER IBRAHIM KHAN.—We understand that the Court of Directors have granted a free passage to India to this native gentleman and two servants, by the mail of the 20th. Syed Abdoolah, his companion, will remain behind.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Taymouth Castle* and *Gloriosa* for the freight of stores to Calcutta, and the *Hampshire* for the like purpose to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 17. *Emma*, Carrs, Mauritius.—18. *Madagascar*, Hight, and *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Bengal; *Royal Shepherdess*, Bell, South Australia; *Ganges*, Deas, Whampoa; *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, and *William Carey*, Eminent, Bengal; *Pursuit*, Emann, Maulmaia.—19. *Shamrock*, Poyntz, Bengal; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Madras; *The Duke*, Atkinson, Bengal; *Jane Morice*, Brown, Mauritius; *Thomas Blyth*, Davidson, Mauritius; *Paradise*, Henderson,

Bengal; *Sarah Swan*, Swan, Madras and Pondicherry; *Woodstock*, Wood, Maulmain; *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, Bengal; *Phæbe Dunbar*, Michie, Madras and Mumsorcottah.—20. *Bondicar*, Martin, New South Wales; *New Margaret*, Beeby, Whampoa; *White Squall* (American), Edwards, Whampoa; *James Booth*, Booth, Ruben, Whelan, and *Ingleborough*, Ren, Bengal; *Mary Harrison*, McIntosh, Madras.—22. *Emma Eugenia*, Davis, New South Wales; *Eglinton*, Lorb, Bengal; *Amity Hall*, Johnstone, Maulmaia; *Lady Bruce*, Simson, Bengal.—23. *Duikuis*, Maxton, Shanghai; *Sobraon*, Nicol, Singapore; *Emma*, Bibby, Manila; *Shakspeare*, Hill, Bombay; *Maria Christina*, Voss, Singapore.—24. *Laura*, Dambill, New South Wales and New Zealand.—26. *Eberhard*, Treviranus, Singapore; *Aden*, Smith, Whampoa; *Cambría*, Foreman, Singapore.—27. *Bangalore*, Arnott, Whampoa; *Mary Ray*, Ellwood, Penang and Demerara; *Corsair's Bride*, Blyth, Madras; *Cressy*, Bell, Madras; *Auguste*, Sudering, Bengal.—29. H.M. steamer *Dec*, West, Cape of Good Hope; *Bengal Merchant*, Falso, Maulmain; *Adelaide*, Comyn, Van Diemen's Land; *Edgar*, Gibbons, Mauritius.—31. *Maltoore*, Cowan, Saldanha Bay.—JAN. 1, 1852. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, Madras; *Sylph*, Thompson, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—DEC. 17. *Jane Pirie*, Adam, Calcutta.—18. *Foster*, Brodrick, Sydney; *Lismoyne*, M'Eachern, Calcutta; *Hastings*, Watson, Calcutta.—22. *Chicftain*, Watson, Singapore and Penang; *Empress*, Newman, Algoa Bay; *Surprise*, Dumaresque, Hong-Kong; *Alecto*, O'dham, Launceston; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Hyperion*, Parker, Bombay; *Canada*, Brightman (from Shields), Ceylon; *Gratitude*, Smith, Cape and Madras; *Amaranth*, Walker, Hobart Town; *Jenny Lind*, Lloyd, Ceylon; *Retreive*, Davidson, Akyab; *Lavinia*, Keilar, Cape; *Odessa*, Berri-man, Cape; *Gem*, Hannah, Ascension.—25. *Bernicia*, Wilson, Port Phillip; *John Phillips*, Poole, New Zealand; *Regia*, Leadley, Ferrol and Cape.—30. *Cleopatra*, Stewart, Hong-Kong.—JAN. 1, 1852. *Fettercarrn*, Maitland, St. Helena and Calcutta; *Caroline Agnes*, Morris, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Achilles*, M'Ruvie, Sydney.

From HARTLEPOOL.—DEC. 24. *George Fyfe*, Barron, Ceylon.

From BORDEAUX.—DEC. 20. *Providence*, Popham, Mauritius.

From KINGSTOWN.—DEC. 28. *John William Dare*, Walters, Hobart Town.

From LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 4. *Gibson Craig*, Ellis, New South Wales.—5. *Triton*, Hyland, Calcutta.—6. *Emperor*, Paxton, Calcutta; *Loodianah*, McDonnell, Calcutta; *Brazilian*, Dufey, Madras.—9. *David M'Leer*, Ballie, Endymion, Withycombe, Calcutta; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay.—11. *John Malthie*, Groom, Calcutta.—12. *Euri of Charlemon*, Gardner, Sydney.—13. *William Stewart*, Jamieson, Bombay.—14. *Catharine*, Moody, Bombay.—15. *John Willis*, Sturgeon, Singapore.—16. *W. A. Cooper*, Sears, Calcutta; *John Bright*, Mill, Cape.—17. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Conway, Shanghai; *Nile*, Leighton, Calcutta.—18. *Marion McIntyre*, Dunn, Bombay.—20. *Patriot King*, Wise, Calcutta.—22. *Frances*, Power, Calcutta.—24. *Sapphire*, Fox, Sydney; *Caroline*, Read, Cape; *Rob Roy*, Rankin, Calcutta.—25. *Anjer*, Cook, Bombay; *Natal*, Birch, Cape; *Oceanica*, Potter, Singapore.—29. *Elizabeth*, Charlisson, Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—DEC. 31. *David M'Leer*, Ballie, New South Wales; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Port Phillip.

From the CLYDE.—DEC. 11. *Orbona*, Allen, Singapore and Penang.—13. *Menam*, Maxton, Batavia and Singapore.—14. *Bowes of Streatham*, Newholm, Singapore, and Penang.—19. *Washington*, Moore, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.—*City of Calcutta*, Connell, Calcutta.

From SUNDERLAND.—DEC. 25. *Thomas Hamlin*, Aden.

From CARDIFF.—DEC. 27. *Gratitude*, Saunders, Ceylon.

From ABERDEEN.—DEC. 19. *Essequibo*, Ritchie, Cape.

From SHIELDS.—DEC. 17. *Bellona*, Colombo.

From PORTSMOUTH.—DEC. 24. *Poictiers*, Downes, Cape and Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—DEC. 1. *Paou Shun* (steamer), Wade, Shanghai.—3. *Isabella Watson*, Fullarton, Port Phillip.—17. *Sir George Seymour*, Naylor, New South Wales; *Lord Elyin*, Irons, Port Phillip.—22. *Mary*, Hedger, Swan River.—28. *Aboukir*, Carvell, Hobart Town.—16. *Bosphorus* (steamer), Hall, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—DEC. 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental* from Suez. For MALTA.—Rev. H. and Mrs. Hare, three children, and servant; Miss Hare, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Munro, and servant; Mrs. Pope, Lady T. Kerr, two children, and servant; Miss Maitland, Mrs. Mason, Capt. Brown. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Le Mille and son, Mr. Prawzetti, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. McDonald, Master Morsby. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Baker, Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. Morgan, Mr. J. Gordon, Col. Gidley, Mrs. Forrest, two infants, and servant; Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Newton, Mr. Hadow, Mrs. Hadow and infant, Miss Baumleach and servant, Miss Wakefield, Miss Mabey, Mr. Wakefield, Capt. Cooke, Mr. Allan, Dr. Keys, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Fox, Miss Martin, Mrs. Willoughby and two servants, Maj. and Mrs. Drummond, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mr. Jones, Miss Grant, Lieut. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton, Rev. T. Kingsbury and servant, Mrs. McNeile, Miss Miller. For ADEN.—Mr. Heskell, Mrs.

King. For **CEYLON**.—Mrs. C. Shand, Mr. Gerard and servant.—For **MADRAS**.—Mr. Mayne, Miss Bates, Mr. Gomperts, Mr. Gordon, Mr. J. M. Williams, Maj. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Lewin, Mr. Reade, Mrs. Reade and servant, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Col. Carthew, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Hodgson, Capt. Elliott, Capt. Pelly, Dr. Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, Lieut. and Mrs. Mason.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Miss Turabull, Mr. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Money and servant, Mr. Grant, Capt. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Boissier, Mr. B. Lane, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Miss McLara, Mr. C. Magniac and servant, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Bowdler, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, infant, and servant; Mr. Hulse, Mr. Morris, Lieut. Levinge, Mr. Finlay, Mrs. Finlay, Mr. C. Goodere, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Tudor, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Champney, Mr. Humble, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Jenkins, Miss Inglis, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mrs. Dodd and servant, Mr. Gilchrist, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Wilkinson, Maj. Goddard, Mr. Govan, Mr. Wickham. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. St. John. For **HONGKONG**.—Mr. Sillar, Mr. Francis, Mr. Platt, Mr. Smith, Mr. C. Mugford.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALLENTINE, the widow of the late Thomas, Bombay Medical Establishment, d. at 16, Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, Dec. 16.
CHAPMAN, the wife of William, Bombay Engineers, d. in Wimpole-street, Dec. 19.
D'ARCY, the wife of Lieut. R. W. Hon. East India Co.'s service, d. at Homestead, Lymington, Dec. 29.
GRAME, Hon. Mrs. d. at Inchbrakie, Perthshire, Dec. 15.
HEATHCOTE, the wife of William, d. at Colway Villa, near Lyme Regis, Dec. 11.
LYALL, the wife of Charles, d. at Westbourne-terrace, Dec. 24.
MURRAY, the Hon. Mrs. the wife of H. B. M. agent and consul general for Egypt, s. at Grand Cairo, Nov. 29.
WILMOT, the wife of Edmund, late Bengal civil service, d. at Neswich, near Duffield, Dec. 15.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, Thomas, to Charlotte F. d. of Mrs. W. Bell, at Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 25.
ELLERTON, Frederic C. G. s. of the late John F. Hon. E.I. Co.'s civil service, to Henrietta H. d. of William Heise, M.D. at Huddersfield, Dec. 17.
GRAY, Thomas H. to Marianna, d. of James Baker, at Bermondsey, Dec. 20.
MACPHERSON, Berkeley A. M. to Charlotte R. B. d. of Sir G. Stracey, Bart. at Thorpe Church, near Norwich, Nov. 18.
MAUBRAY, George H. R.N. to Eliza A. d. of George Moore, at Streatham, Dec. 16.
STEWART, Alexander, Madras art. to Mary E. d. of the late Maj. Serjeantson, at Causbrooke, Isle of Wight, Dec. 22.
TREVOR, Maj. S. S. Madras art. to Mary A. d. of T. A. Gapper, at Taunton, Dec. 16.

DEATHS.

CARNEGIE, James, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s naval service, at Brighton, aged 79, Dec. 18.
CLAGETT, Frederick B. of the Madras Army, at Fetcham, Surrey, aged 20, Dec. 27.
ESKINE, Mary Jane, d. of the late David, of Elambazar, Bengal, at Holme Hill, Dunblane, N.B. Dec. 29.
FIELD, Major C. late of the Bengal establishment, near Ilford, Nov. 26.
HARDY, Lieut. col. late of the Bengal Army, aged 68, Dec. 11.
FLOWDEN, Harriet Chicheley, d. of the late Richard C. of Devonshire-place, at 11, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, Dec. 23.
RAINSFORD, Arthur, s. of Capt. F. 67th Bengal N.I. at Balcary, Kirkcudbright, aged 2, Dec. 10.
STILES, Eliza, wife of Maj. H. Bombay fusiliers, at Southampton, Dec. 12.
WRIGHT, William Evatt, late of the Madras civil service, aged 72, Dec. 30.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 17th and 24th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. John Farrington, art.
 Capt. Robertson Larkins, 40th N.I.
 Maj. James Fraser, retired.
Madras Estab.—Capt. William T. Boddam, 2nd cav.
 Ens. Thomas H. E. Stone, 9th N.I.
 Lieut. Montague Meyer, 11th N.I.
 Capt. John P. Frye, 22nd N.I.
 Lieut. Trevor C. Bird, 36th N.I.
 Capt. Thomas A. Boileau, 43rd N.I.
 Lieut. William C. Phillips, 44th N.I.
 Lieut. James S. Martyr, 52nd N.I.
 Brev. maj. Francis Eades, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Charles G. C. Cowper, 8th N.I.
 Assist. surg. Henry Coles.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George Mackay, master pilot.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Henry Batt, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert N. Cust.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Samuel Mansfield.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Charles T. M. McDowell, 2nd Eur. regt.
Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. George D. Gordon, M.D.
 Assist. surg. James Thompson.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. James Blair, 2nd cav.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. William R. Aikman, 8th N.I., 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert F. Wren, 3rd cav., do.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Edward Henry Pennington, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen, late students at the East-India College, have been appointed members of the Company's Civil Service in India, for the Presidencies hereafter mentioned, and with the rank expressed in their certificates:—

Bengal.

William Richard Moore
 Thomas Bruce Lane
 William Johnston
 George Henry Lawrence
 Joseph David Ouseley
 Henry Edmund Cockerell
 Henry Robert Clarke
 Henry Michin Chase
 William Christopher Sherwood
 The Hon. Ashley Eden

Madras.

Martin Norman
 John Henry Master
 Robert Davidson
 George Vans Agnew

Bombay.

John William Stack
 Thomas Weeding
 Hugh Barlow Lindsay
 James Adam Gordon Duff
 John Lodwick Warden
 William Sandwith

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination at the Military Seminary, on Friday, the 12th ult., have been appointed to the several services, as follows, viz.—

For the Engineers.

James Paladio Basevi
 Aeneas Perkins
 Elliot Packenham Brownlow
 William Henry Edgcome
 David Thomson
 William West Goodfellow

For the Artillery.

James Henry Murray Martin
 Francis Faulkner Sheppee
 Frederick Sleigh Roberts
 Horatio Otto Hitchins
 John Stewart
 Alexander James Trotter
 George Cracklow
 Edward Powney Lewin
 William Ferrie Stevenson
 Albert Tollemache
 Edward Lindsay Hawkins
 Charles Pasley Roberts
 Henry Leeuwinn Dempster
 George Haggard
 John Westrop Watkins
 David Dalrymple Anderson

For the Infantry.

Edwin Archibald Chester
 Lambert
 William Frederick Shaw
 Henry Rivett Mandeville Van
 Heythuysen
 Charles Archibald Denny
 James Thomson
 Claude Mallett Ducat
 Adolphus Byam Onslow
 Colin Alexander Robertson
 Alfred Utterson
 Frederick Herbert Wilson
 Welby Wroughton Boddam
 Mark Batt Tanner
 Charles Sutton
 Charles Henry Lycett Warren
 William Octavius Cox
 Thomas Henry Way
 George Cuthbert Marsh
 Charles Garrett Smith

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 12th instant, for the Artillery and Infantry service, have been stationed in those branches in the following order, viz.—

For the Bengal Artillery.

Frederick Sleigh Roberts	George Cracklow
Horatio Otto Hitchins	Edward Powney Lewin
John Stewart	Albert Tollemache
Alexander James Trotter	Edward Lindsey Hawkins

For the Madras Artillery.

Henry Leeuwinn Dempster	John Westrop Watkins
George Haggard	David Dalrymple Anderson

For the Bombay Artillery.

James Henry Murray Martin	William Ferrie Stevenson
Francis Faulkner Sheppee	Charles Pasley Roberts

For the Bengal Infantry.

Edwin Archibald Lambert	Chester Colin Alexander Robertson
William Frederick Shaw	Frederick Herbert Wilson
Charles Archibald Denney	Welby Wroughton Boddam
James Thomson	Charles Sutton
	Charles Henry Lycett Warren

For the Madras Infantry.

Adolphus Byam Onslow	George Cuthbert Marsh
William Octavius Cox	Charles Garrett Smith
Thomas Henry Way	

For the Bombay Infantry.

Henry Rivett Mandeville Van Heythuysen	Alfred Utterson
Claude Mallett Ducat	Mark Batt Tanner

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 20th August, 1851.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship on which he embarked, viz.—

Thomas Stanley Clay, per *Earl of Hardwicke*, sailed 27th Aug. 1851.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

Frederick Dawkins, per *Carnatic*, sailed 15th Sept. 1851.

William Hay Ogilvy, per *Ursula*, sailed 30th Oct. 1851.

Henry Ellis, per *Larkins*, sailed 7th Dec. 1851.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 20th August, 1851.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry George Baylis, per *Sutlej*, sailed 27th Sept. 1851.

Robert Stuart Evans, per *Royal Albert*, sailed 14th Oct. 1851.

Harry Neville Forbes, per *Duke of Wellington*, sailed 15th Nov. 1851.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 19, 1851.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Josias Rogers John Coles, from 4th Drag. Guards, to be capt., v. Donovan, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 19, 1851.

Madras, 51st Foot.—Capt. Herbert Russell Manners, from the 37th Foot, to be capt., v. Bedford, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 19, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 26TH DEC. 1851.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Lieut. Francis Clark to be capt., by purch., v. Williams, who retires. Dated Dec. 26, 1851.

Ens. Robert Lind to be lieut., by purch., v. Clark. Dated Dec. 26, 1851.

Ens. Henry Haversham Austen, from the 67th Foot, to be ens., v. Lind. Dated Dec. 26, 1851.

61st Foot.—Lieut. Frederick Robert Eyre Burnside to be adj., v. Henry Edward Hillman Burnside, prom. Dated Dec. 26, 1851.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Lieut. George E. Lane, to be adj., v. Walker, prom. Dated Oct. 21, 1851.

Ens. George Skene Hallows to be lieut., without purch., v. Lane, app. adj. Dated Dec. 26, 1851.

Gentleman Cadet James Gregorie McDonald Tulloch, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Hallows. Dated Dec. 26, 1851.

BOOKS.

Memoir of Peer Ibrahim Khan, Bahadur, British Agent at the Court of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur, and now on a Visit to England. Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1852.

THE readers of the *Indian Mail* will be no strangers to the name and services of Peer Ibrahim Khan, who, with the Bhawalpoorean troops, co-operated in a most efficient manner with Major Edwardes in the Mooltan campaign. The spirit, energy, and ability of this native gentleman, and his staunch fidelity to our interests, fully entitle him to the recognitions which, we are glad to observe, he has received, together with more substantial tokens of approbation, from the British authorities.

This little work contains a narrative of the transactions in which he was concerned from the year 1837, when he first entered the British service, as a native agent, to the fall of Mooltan and the surrender of Moolraj, soon after which he was attacked by illness, the consequence of fatigue and anxiety, and upon his recovery, he determined to gratify an ardent wish he had long cherished of visiting England. "I longed," he says, to see that empress land which, at the distance of so many thousand miles, sways the vast region of Hindustan, and gives laws to countless millions of a foreign race; to see the Queen, the Parliament of England, and the directors of that great Company whose fame is spread through the wide East." His wish was gratified. He obtained leave of absence for two years, and left Bhawalpoor in January, 1851, accompanied by Syed Abdoollah, translator to the Board of Administration in the Panjab (another accomplished native of India), and he confesses he has been bewildered by what he has seen here.

"What has struck me, however, more than all the rest, is the vigour, and at the same time, the calm moderation of the government of this fortunate country. I have seen and been acquainted with powerful monarchs in the East, such as Runjeet Singh and the rulers of Afghanistan, but in general one heard more of their exactions, and of their severe, if not cruel and perfidious measures, than of their virtues and their victories. I have here seen a queen incomparably greater than those potentates in the riches, extent, and military resources of her dominions, who, nevertheless, is known to her subjects only by the most endearing traits of character. And these virtues have been rewarded by a prosperity and good fortune unexampled in the annals of the world."

The Peer has added to his Memoir a narrative of his journey to Ghuznee, and a brief account of the Afghan tribes. He tells us that he belongs to an Afghan clan, which emigrated from the mountain Firuzah, first to Mooltan and thence to the village of Kasur (between Lahore and Ferozepore), the chiefs of which bore an active part in the transactions of which that portion of India was the scene, especially from the time of Akbar, who conferred upon them in jaghirs the town and district of Kasur.

The Memoir is interesting not only from its unaffected simplicity, but from the details it furnishes, written by an eyewitness and principal agent, of the stirring events of the Mooltan war.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	265
India 3½ per Cent. Bonds	65s. to 67s.
East India Railway	3 to 3¼ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	½ to ¾ prem.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	1s. 11½d. to 2s.	2s.
Madras	2s.	2s.
Bombay	2s. 6½d.	2s. 0½d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 17th December, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 21st January, 1852, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT,
HOPS,
CANDLES,
OIL,—and
SOAP;

for the use of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the said 21st January, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th December, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th of January, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
ARDROSSAN COAL,
TROON COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 7th day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th of January, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
ARDROSSAN COAL,
TROON COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL,
GWYTHEN CHARCOAL VEIN COAL,

Screened.

Handpicked.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 2nd January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 300 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 2nd January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

182 tons of Dead Weight—Coals.

22 tons of Measurable Goods—24 Spars, greatest length 81 feet, largest diameter 20 inches.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.

William Kibburn, Esq.
Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
William Rothery, Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.
Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

AUDITORS.—Robert Gardner, Esq.; Robert Hichens, Esq.;
William Oxenborough, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

SOLICITOR.—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. X.—No. 189.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1852.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta Dec. 8th, Sand Heads 10th, Madras 13th, Point de Galle 17th, Aden 25th, and arrived at Suez Jan. 1st.

The *Scotia*, with a mail, left Bombay Dec. 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 25th ult.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong Nov. 29th, Singapore Dec. 7, Penang 9th, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 15th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 4th inst. They reached Malta on the 9th (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles on the 11th (per *Banshee*).

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 20th inst.

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* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* * * * at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 15.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 8	Bombay	Dec. 17
Madras	— 13	Ceylon	— 15
China	Nov. 23.		

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909. Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852. Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852. Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 1st February 1851, and will end 19th February, 1852. Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE expeditions moved upon the two extremities of the British possessions in India,—that under Sir Colin Campbell against the Momunds, in the Michnee district, and the naval demonstration at Rangoon,—had, up to our latest advices, produced no results.

Sir Colin was still at Dabb, whence the intelligence reached to the 23rd of November. Up to that date no incident of any importance had occurred. The building of the fort had been impeded by the weather, and was not expected to be completed before the middle of December. The Momunds (it is said, by the advice of the Ameer of Cabul) had determined to act upon the guerilla system of warfare, and, leaving their hills, they got between the brigadier-general's camp and the Peshawur station, upon which they made two night attacks. On the last occasion, the 23rd of November, about sixty or seventy attacked some butchers living on the old Pubee road. The onslaught was so sudden that they had time to kill three of the men in the slaughter-house, and wound four more, before the alarm was given; on their being discovered, the party were fired upon by the police on the city walls and immediately decamped, carrying off with them some bullocks. It is now pretty clear that Saadut Khan, of Lalpoora, the principal chief of the Momunds, has been induced to make common cause with his clansmen. It was known in camp that he had been in the neighbourhood, at the head of two hundred men, actively engaged in encouraging his tribe to do us all the harm in their power. He had been provided with supplies and ammunition from Jellalabad, in quantities sufficient to last the whole winter. The last accounts from the camp state that, leaving his son in his stead, he had proceeded to the country of the Shinwarees in Khyber, to stir them up against their common enemy, the British.

Letters from Kohat, dated the 20th of November, mention that Dennis's regiment of Punjab Irregular Infantry, with

two guns, and accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Lake, marched early that morning to Bahadoor Khail, some four or five hundred Wuzerees having attacked that outpost. Soobhan Khan moved out from Nurree, when the Wuzerees quickly retreated, leaving behind them, dead, eleven of their number. Bahadoor Khail immediately applied for assistance to Major Coke, and the 4th were ordered off under the command of Lieut. Petrie. No fighting was expected at Bahadoor Khail, though the enemy were still in great numbers about the place. The chief reason for assembling so large a force at this point is to enable our people to build a fort there, and the application for assistance afforded an excellent opportunity for carrying out the wishes of Government. Protection will thus be furnished to the salt-mines in that direction.

The statement we quoted in our last Summary from the *Lahore Chronicle*, that orders had been issued to the whole field force at Mooltan to be in readiness to march on service, turns out to be correct. The *Delhi Gazette* states that the instructions came direct from the Governor-General, and that, though it was doubtful in what direction the force would move, it was generally believed that its destination will be Upper Scinde. Meer Ali Moorad, of Kyrpore, whom we placed on the throne, is accused of having made use of some forged documents to prove his claim to certain lands. On the fraud being discovered, he refused to make restitution, and, as negotiations have failed of bringing him to reason, it is probable that he will now be summarily dispossessed of his delegated power.

The latest accounts from Cabul speak more favourably of the Ameer's health, though he was not declared free from danger. His partial recovery had already had a very salutary effect, and the people, who crowded into the city on hearing the rumour of his death, it is said, returned to their homes to their own disappointment, but to the great joy and satisfaction of the respectable citizens.

From Toorkistan we learn that Akram Khan had succeeded, by means of perjury, in possessing himself of the person of Mahomed Khan, the chief of the Bulkh insurgents.

Letters from Hyderabad concur in representing that the statements so confidently made of the redemption of the Nizam's territory, by his payment of the debt due to the British Government, were at least premature,—that the money had not been paid. The *Englishman's* correspondent gives the following curious chronicle of the affair:—

"I told you that the instructions of the Government to the Resident were stringent, to admit of no relaxation as to the time of payment. The engagement expired on the 1st November, which fell on the 7th Mohorum; of course, nothing could be done in a Mahomedan Government till the 14th, when the Nizam promised to provide the means for payment. On the 14th, his highness was engaged in other occupations. The treasury was not opened till a late hour; the property was inspected, but delivery was postponed to the 15th. The property consisted of jewels, worth, according to his highness's estimate, fourteen lacs of rupees. That day, the 16th, and the 17th, were occupied in procuring from all the leading sahookars a valuation of the jewels. On the 18th, the minister reported to his highness that the valuation was Rs. 6,43,000; but that the sahookars declined purchasing them, even at that price, or advancing money upon the mortgage of them in the usual relative proportion of their value. His highness desired the minister to employ Lalla Bahadoor to prevail upon the sahookars to accommodate his Government; and the sahookars were directed to wait upon Lalla Bahadoor at his country-house, which they did on the 19th. The event could be no other than unproductive. His highness, I presume, was immovable, and Suraj-ool-Moolk waited upon the Resident on the 20th Mohorum (the 14th November). Whatever the communication of

Suraj-ool-Moolk might have been (it is supposed he went to supplicate for more time), the Resident could do no otherwise than await a little longer the tendencies of the Nizam's versatile disposition. On the 21st, the minister returned early to the city; the Nizam did not give him an audience till the 23rd, when, according to common, but not authentic, report, he told his minister he meant to give him no other assistance, and that he might manage the best way he could with what he had got. This sort of lordly language is very much misplaced; it is not Suraj-ool-Moolk that will suffer from the failure to pay, but his highness, who will lose his territories. On the 21st, Suraj-ool-Moolk went again to the Resident; but nothing is yet known of the proceedings there; the sahookars hung back; and if that be, as I understand, the point of reliance, the hope is utterly vain."

The next advices will, perhaps, bring some solution of the matter.

The particulars of Commodore Lambert's visit to Rangoon are given elsewhere. It appears that Capt. Latter, the interpreter, had an interview with the governor, who was so astonished at the commodore's peremptory demands, that he could make no reply. The deputy-governor went on board the frigate, when the Governor-General's letter to the king was delivered to him, with the intimation that, unless a satisfactory answer was given in five weeks, other steps would be taken.

All had been quiet at Bombay since the despatch of the last mail. A number of the Mahomedans engaged in the riots had been convicted at the Criminal Sessions, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Two of the most prominent had been convicted of felony, and sentenced to transportation for ten years to Penang.

The Governor-General had descended into the plains, on his way to the seat of government. It is satisfactory to learn that his health has been greatly improved during his residence in the hills. After visiting Mussoorie and the Invalid Barracks at Landour, his Lordship inspected the tea-plantations in the Dhoon. He then proceeded to Roorkie, and, having examined the works at that place, visited the college for civil engineers and model-room, proceeded, on the 25th November, up the canal, accompanied by Colonel Cautley, and joined his camp at Bahadoorabad on the 26th. On the 27th the camp moved to Hurdwar, where no halt was made, but at Bognore there was to be a halt of two days. His Lordship was not expected in Calcutta before February.

Accounts from Persia, by the way of Trebisond, state that the minister, Mirza Taghi Khan, had been disgraced, in consequence of the discovery of a plot, in which he was engaged, for depriving Persia of the province of Ghilan. Although brother-in-law to the Shah, he was ordered to be strangled, but his life was spared on the intervention of the Ulemahs. Teheran was, according to these accounts, a scene of anarchy and murder.

The intelligence from China, though it does not confirm the report (mentioned in our last Summary) brought to India, through Tibet, of the march of the insurgents upon Peking, and the overthrow of the dynasty, is not at variance with it. The increasing force of the pretender renders the event extremely probable, and there are evident indications of the fall of the Manchoes. The *China Mail* has a curious story, that T'een-teh, the claimant of the imperial throne, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff. It is added, that he calls himself the apostle of the new faith, and designates his followers as the Shang-Te-Hwai, i.e. the "God Society," or "League," a name by which, as the editor of the *Mail* says, they are certainly known in some quarters.

The news from Siam, received through the Singapore papers, fully justifies the hopes which were expressed on the accession of the present sovereign. The king continues to display the same desire to cultivate the acquaintance of foreigners, and has written to Colonel Butterworth an account of the sickness and death of his late Majesty, and the coronation of the present king.

An American company has been established to run steam-vessels among the Sandwich Islands, to which King Kamehameha has granted the exclusive privilege of navigating his dominions by steam for five years. It is expected the company will immediately establish a communication by steam between San Francisco and Honolulu.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. W. H. F. Budd, 22nd regt. in camp near Moradah, Nov. 10.

MADRAS.—Lieut. R. G. Hart, 23rd L.I. at Saugor, Nov. 19.

BENGAL.

MR. REDDIE.

It is with feelings of no common regret that we record the death of Mr. Reddie, the first judge of the Small Cause Court, from a sharp attack of cholera. It is many years since any individual in Calcutta has descended to the tomb amidst such deep and universal regret, among all classes of society; the high and the low, the rich and the poor. He came out to India about three years ago, after having filled the office of chief-justice of St. Lucia, from which he was ejected by the colonial office to gratify the wishes of the governor. This circumstance for a time created an unfavourable impression in some circles, but he speedily lived down all these prejudices, and soon succeeded in obtaining the universal confidence of society. On the remodeling of the Small Cause Court, he was appointed to the office of first judge. The court had at the time, from various causes, chiefly from the vices of its organization, fallen into great disrepute with the public in general, and he entered upon his duties with the resolution to spare no labour or pains to raise it in general estimation, by rendering it a real blessing to the city. He fully appreciated the importance of the responsibility which was thus thrown on him, and the hopes which his elevation had inspired; but the expectations even of the most sanguine were outstripped. By the most unwearied attention to business, greatly, we fear, to the detriment of his own health, he rapidly raised this court to the highest reputation, and thus justified the wisdom of government in enlarging the sphere of its jurisdiction, and placing him at the head of it. The clearness and justice of his decisions gave general satisfaction to the community, while his judicial affability, and the interest he manifested in all the cases brought before him, won the esteem and attachment of all parties. We can scarcely remember an instance in this country in which the exertions of one individual have produced so decisive and rapid an improvement in a public institution, and so speedily drawn the admiration of his fellow townsmen to his own person. The cases in which the soundness of his judgments was brought into question, by a reference to the Supreme Court, were merely those in which a diversity of opinion might be fairly entertained without any imputation on the legal knowledge of the judge. In this country, it too often happens that an appeal to a higher tribunal is considered, and resented as a kind of personal reflection on the party appealed from. Mr. Reddie, however, was above all such littleness; no man has ever more cheerfully referred matters in which he differed from his legal brethren, to the arbitration of a higher tribunal. In general society he was a universal favourite. There was a glow and a freshness in his conversation, which formed a most agreeable contrast to the dull solemnity and the chilling officiality of Calcutta society in general, though not in particular. At the same time, the warmth and cordiality of his feelings, combined with the frankness of his manners, endeared him in no common degree to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and he has left a void both in society and on the bench which will not be readily filled up.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 4.

OUDE.

The *Englishman's* correspondent at Lucknow writes:—"The noted dacoit, named Hossein Buksh, the dread of the Juggipore Elaka, has at last been captured by Captain Magnesa. His head has been struck off, and was exposed on a pole in the principal street of the Chucklida's camp. He died fighting. Sticking up heads on pikes is a very good mode of frightening other offenders, and in a native state like Oude, where such instances of success on the part of Government are considered as marks of determination to suppress crime, similar disgusting sights are often to be met with. There is a talk that the Governor-General will positively visit Lucknow; but so many contradictions have been given out about his coming, that I should not be surprised if the vice-regal shadow does not darken the walls of Lucknow this season.

"Busheer-ood-Dowlah, the chief guardian of the king's harem, an eunuch, who possesses much power, great influence, and considerable wealth, has received leave of his majesty ostensibly to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca, but really to retire from the service altogether, and to enjoy his ill-gotten wealth in peace in the Company's territories. As he is a slave of the king, he is not of course entitled to any property of his own. All an eunuch possesses, should his rank or wealth be ever so great, reverts at his death, or his departure from Lucknow, to the king, who may be said only to permit him to enjoy property so long as he is in favour at court. Busheer-ood-Dowlah did not admire this uncertain tenure of money, and he consequently sent away three lakhs of rupees, well concealed in loads of lead and straw. Just as it was being taken over the bridge of boats near Cawnpore, the Tessildar of the district, the late Ghalib Jung's son, seized the hackeries, and sent the money to the treasury. The best of the joke is, that Busheer-ood-Dowlah dares not claim a single rupee of the whole amount, and as nobody acknowledges the property, the king naturally touches the whole."

THE LONDON MAIL of Oct. 24th arrived at Calcutta Dec. 5th, per *Haddington*.

THE FOLLOWING SINGULAR ANNOUNCEMENT appears in the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* of the 19th November:—"We have just heard of one of the chief secretaries' intention to resign the service, owing to some erroneous statements prepared by him, which led to the closing of the five per cent. loan sooner than would otherwise have occurred, and which drew forth some very severe remarks as to his carelessness and remissness from the Governor-General. We have not seen the Governor-General's letter, but it is said that his Lordship never expected such errors to originate with an officer of so high a standing as this secretary."

METEOROLITE.—Major J. Abbott, in a letter to the secretary of the Asiatic Society, writes:—"On the 1st of October, as I was settling some disputes at a village near Sihundenpoor, Hizara (Punjab), I was started by a sound, resembling the explosion of several immense magazines of gunpowder at the distance of about twenty miles. My people, who stood around me, assured me that the earth was quaking, but, being on horseback, I did not perceive this. The sky was without cloud, but the atmosphere was thick, as usual in the neighbourhood of these mountains. It appeared to me to come from the east, that is, from the direction of Cashmere; but the most general impression is, that the sound came from a direction north by a point east. On returning to the town, I found that it had caused great alarm there, and that many persons had abruptly left their houses, supposing them about to fall. I have written to inquire the effect at various parts of the district. The sound seemed to me to rise from earth to heaven,—an impression, perhaps, made by its resemblance to an explosion, when with the sound we usually see smoke and dust thus ascending. It lasted about ten seconds, and could not be mistaken for thunder; but had it proceeded from the direction of the Indus, I might have supposed it occasioned by the fall of a mountain into the river. I think it probable that it proceeded from a meteorolite, but have not yet heard of the fall of any such in the district."

ORIENTAL TEXTS.—The Asiatic Society, at its meeting on the 5th November, adopted, at the recommendation of the Council, the subjoined report by the Philological Committee on the publication of texts in the *Bibliotheca Indica*:—"That, whilst it is of the highest importance for translations to be made here in India with all Hindustani assistance, it is not expedient to limit the publication of volumes in the *Bibliotheca Indica* to those which the editors may be prepared at once to translate. It is evident that such a restriction would operate unfavourably, as in many cases years must be spent before a perfectly satisfactory translation could be finished."

MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY.—A correspondent, writing from the frontier, says: "The Peshawur valley presents a fine field for the antiquary. Monuments of undeniable antiquity are frequently discovered, and only last year some Buddhist figures were dug up in the cantonments of H.M.'s 61st regt., but I know not what became of them. It is to be hoped that they escaped the fate of some small stone figures brought by Capt. Lumsden from Yusufzai, which by some means or other fell into the hands of a Vandal, who broke them to pieces for the purpose of stopping rat-holes! These latter figures were of a superior description; one of them I particularly remarked as bearing very classical drapery and Greek sandals; the old tumulus before mentioned, which somewhat resembles the Manikulya one, has, I believe, been examined without any result."—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 5.

BABOO GAJANENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.—We regard the conversion of this young man as one of the greatest triumphs hitherto achieved by Christianity in this country. He is in no respect a "bread and butter" Christian, having had a sufficient and comfortable independence secured to him by his father on the occasion of his marriage; and yet, by an open declaration of the faith which is in him, he imperils his succession to a rich inheritance. Neither can ambition be assigned as an inducement to the course which he has adopted, as he is of retired and studious habits, and has never sought public employ, nor the society of great men. The step which he has taken has been no rash one, but the result of ten years' deliberate examination of the evidence upon which rests the truth of the tenets which he has embraced. Nor can it be said that his judgment has been warped by deference to the opinions of the instructors from whom he received his education, as it is now many years since Gajanendro Mohun quitted college; and in the search which he has prosecuted after the truth he has been unaided, save by such help as Christians believe the earnest seeker to receive from above.—*Citizen*, Nov. 13.

THE MACKAYS.—A true bill for murder has been found against Mr. and Miss Mackay by the grand jury at Calcutta, for murder. Their trial before the petit jury was to take place on the 8th December. It is believed they will be convicted of manslaughter only.

THE EXPEDITION TO RANGOON.—By the H. Co.'s ship *Proserpine*, from Rangoon, the 28th ult. we have received intelligence of the proceedings of the expedition to that place. It appears that the little steamer had been three days off the bar of the river, and had placed a buoy on the spit outside, before the frigate and the *Tenasserim* made their appearance. When they did, all was ready for them, and they proceeded up the river without difficulty. Capt. Latter, who has come on in the *Proserpine*, brings dispatches, which, from all we can learn, are not quite of so pacific a character as we had contemplated. The governor had taken high ground, and talked of cutting off the head of any one who ventured to remonstrate against his proceedings. The commodore, however, had quietly arranged his plans before he entered the river, and made no difference in them on account of this bluster. He sent the commander of the frigate, with Capt. Latter and two naval officers, with the demand for redress. The governor received them rather ungraciously, but was informed that 35 days were given to him to forward the representation to Ava and obtain an answer; that at the expiration of that time the commodore would take his own course. What that may be, we do not know. It may possibly depend on the result of a reference to the Governor-General, who, it is said, will not be down here till February. It is much to be regretted that his lordship should be away in the north-west, when an immediate decision on this Rangoon affair is so imperiously necessary. We suppose twenty days must elapse ere a reply from the Governor-General's camp, wherever it may be, can be received. We are sorry to learn that there was some sickness on board the frigate, and that the commodore was about to take her out to cruise outside, leaving the *Tenasserim* to protect foreign subjects at Rangoon. This, well-armed as she is with 68 pounders and a fine European crew, she is quite equal to do. Our own impression is, that the Rangoon governor has put his head in jeopardy, and that his acts will be repudiated by the court at Ava, and full indemnity be granted.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 6.

NATIVE CAVALRY.—The *Hurkaru* has heard that a committee will probably be appointed to report on the present state of the regular cavalry regiments with a view to convert them into irregulars.

NATIVE MAGISTRATES.—The *Englishman* mentions a report that the Governor-General has lately recorded a minute on the absolute necessity of placing a native gentleman upon the bench of magistrates in Calcutta, and desiring the Government of Bengal to select a properly qualified person for the office, who shall have a salary of Rs. 800 a month.

MURDER OF MESSRS. CARNE AND TAPP.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the murder of Mr. H. A. Carne, superintendent of salt mines in the Punjab, and of Mr. Tapp, a nephew of the late General Tapp, and customs patrol on the Indus between Attok and Torbela. It appears that Mr. Carne, anxious to make arrangements for the prevention of salt smuggling, from the right to the left bank of the Indus, and into the Hazara country from the north, had been examining the frontier lines in those directions, in company with Mr. Tapp, and had proceeded as far east as Mozufurabad on the Jelum. From thence he was returning to the Indus, by another road, further north, at all times considered dangerous by the authorities, when his party was waylaid and himself and companion barbarously murdered, as it is supposed, at the instigation of the wuzeer of a neighbouring chief. The bodies were brought into the camp of Lieut. Henderson, commanding the 3rd Punjab infantry, which has been removed from Husan Abdal to a new station about seven miles from Hurkisenghur, so that no doubt can possibly exist of the truth of the accounts received.—*Delhi Gaz.* Dec. 8.

THE AGRA BONUS FUND. we are informed, is making rapid progress, and will in all probability be carried by the date specified, viz. the 15th inst. Up to the 4th inst. the assents received by the committee were 87, the dissents 16 only, while the parties who had sent no definite answer numbered 25. Ten more assents will give the required majority. Comparing the sums obtained for military retirements, we cannot but congratulate the service upon the prospect of completing so cheap a purchase.—*Ibid.*

THE TURKISH SUFFERERS.—The Government has hurriedly, and in obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, passed an Act to amend that "for the relief of certain sufferers from the insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton." The parliamentary committee excluded from the benefit of its recommendation for payment the claimants on those estates of intestates, not being European British subjects, which had been administered by the registrar without the authority of the statute, and those of testators who had by will appointed him executor, but the Indian Legislature nevertheless included these in the Relief Act. This the Court of Directors has disallowed, and hence the present enactment, which will save to the Company about a lakh of rupees.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 6.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SHIP BURNING has been printed. It embodies numerous suggestions for the prevention of incendiary fires on vessels manned by native seamen.—*Ibid.*

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—It is not true, as asserted in some of the Calcutta journals, that Mr. Dorin received any *wig* from the Governor-General. Mr. Dorin has himself publicly contradicted the report.

THE RAILWAY.—We are happy to state, that the contracts for the line from Pandooah to the collieries, 81 miles, were confirmed at the close of last week. It was a question of time *versus* money, and time carried the day. In this country it has always been the practice, from the days of Sullivan to the present year, to sacrifice time in order to save money; we have now for the first time, and not unwisely, expended money to save time. This is no small reformation for the railway to have effected within so short a period as two years, and we may henceforward look forward with confidence to our "going a-head," like England and America. In the first section of about 40 miles from Howrah to Pandooah, the embankment has been thrown up, with the exception of some four or five miles, and it is now to be left for the next rains to settle. Meanwhile, the contractors are busy in burning their ballast, and not a day passes without the cheerful sight of boats laden with rails and sleepers, and redolent of creosote, passing up the river. Mr. Turnbull, the chief engineer of the railway company, having assiated in settling the contracts for the second section of the line, has now proceeded with a competent staff to survey the line of road from the neighbourhood of Burdwan to Rajmahal.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 4.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—We have to congratulate that useful and intelligent body of public officers, the Uncovenanted Service, on the prospect of promotion, now held out to them in the revenue and judicial department. We hear, on good authority, that the Saugor and Nerbuda territories are, without any further delay, to be settled under Regulation IX. of 1833, and that a few uncovenanted deputy collectors will be "wanted" to conduct the settlement. After the completion of the settlement, these gentlemen will, of course, with several others, be retained in those territories, as permanent deputy collectors and magistrates.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Dec. 6.

BHUGOL SING, the well known chief of the gang of dakoits, who committed such a daring robbery in the Batala district last year, murdered the Feerozpoor district chokedar, and eluded the vigilance of the police, has at length been captured.

THE MANAGERS OF THE MARTINIÈRE have sanctioned a plan for devoting one-third of the annual profits arising from the schooling fees of day scholars and pay boarders to the foundation of scholarships for those who are not on the regular foundation of the institution.

SIR HENRY ELLIOT is stated to be unwell at Saharunpoor.

APPRAV.—Three civil servants, a military officer, and a member of a mercantile firm, were all taken before the junior magistrate yesterday, on the charge of breaking into a house of an improper description, kept by a Mrs. Jane Jones, and assaulting two men from whom they had endured some insult or ill-treatment. As the magistrate, Mr. Wylie, could not do more than fine them 100 rupees each, and deemed that by no means a sufficient punishment, he decided, somewhat too severely, we think, that the case should be sent up to the sessions. The gentlemen entreated him to reconsider his decision, for that it would be utter ruin to them. If they are all youngsters, as we believe they are, the magistrate might have given them a chance to recover lost ground; but some religionists think that the best way to convert a sinner is to drive him to desperation.—*Hurkara*, Nov. 26.

RAJAH RADHAKANT has accepted the office of president of the British Indian Association, and Rajah Kalikrishna that of vice-president.

THE SIMLA GAMBLING CASE.—A correspondent of one of the Calcutta journals, writing from Meerut, mentions a rumour, resting on strong foundation, to the effect that the great gambling case, which made so great a stir at Simla last year, in which the name of Mr. McChlery, of the civil service, was involved, is again likely to be brought to the notice of the public; an individual having been heard to say, on oath, that he knows the party who marked the cards, and that it was not Mr. McChlery.

MILITARY FUND.—The Bengal army has rejected, by a majority of only fifteen, the proposition for permitting assistant-chaplains of nine years' service to subscribe to the Military Fund as majors.

MENACED CHANGES.—We are informed that a letter has been received from Lord Ellenborough by a gentleman resident in this country, in which his lordship states that great changes may, ere long, be anticipated in the Government of this country.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 3.

ENSIGN W. N. LEE, of the 42d N. L. I. has received a certificate of high proficiency in the Oordoo language.

ON DITS.—Capt. F. A. Miles, art., is about to retire from the service. On Mr. Boulderson's retirement, N. W. P., which is certain, the officiating member, Mr. D. B. Morrieson, will succeed to the permanent appointment, and that it is only in the event of Mr. F. H. Robinson, the present junior member, accepting the bonus, and retiring, which it is generally expected he will do, that Mr. J. Thornton will become a member of the board; otherwise he will be appointed Commissioner of Rohilkund, *vice* Mr. H. Pidcock, who certainly goes home.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

RELIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 6, 1851.—With the sanction of the Honourable the President in Council, the artillery detachments at Dacca and Berhampore are, henceforward, to be relieved annually, in the month of February, instead of every five months, as directed in General Orders of the 12th of June and 29th of July, 1850.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. rec. ch. of collectorate of Dacca, fr. E. F. Harrison.
 BEAUFORT, F. mag. of Jessore, rec. ch. of sub. div. of Maggoorah, fr. W. J. Longmore.
 BEDFORD, J. R. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Committee of Rajshahye, Dec. 3.
 CAMPBELL, C. F. made over ch. of offices. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, to A. W. Russell.
 CHAPMAN, C. offic. coll. of Jessore, made over ch. of office. to W. J. Longmore.
 CHAPMAN, R. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Hoogly, vested with sp. powers in that dist. Dec. 1.
 DODGSON, J. C. made over ch. of Gurbettah, sub. div. dep. mag. ass. ch. of sub. div. of Jehanabad.
 EDWARDS, R. to offic. as jt. maj. and dep. coll. of Paneeput.
 FARQUHARSON, R. N. coll. of Patna, made over ch. of office and treasury to J. Knott.
 GASTIN, C. civ. and sess. judge of Burdwan, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, dur. abs. of Hathorn.
 HAMPTON, R. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, dur. abs. of Davidson, Nov. 26.

HARRISON, R. P. to offic. as comm. of Abkarry, in the Dacca div.
 MORRIS, G. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, vested with special powers, Nov. 26.
 PATTON, J. H. civ. and sess. judge of East Burdwan, rejoined his station.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, R. 1 mo.
 BEEKSFORD, H. B. 1 year fr. Dec. 10, on m.c.
 BROWN, G. F. 1 mo.
 DAVIDSON, C. T. 1 mo.
 HARRISON, R. P. leave cancelled.
 HILLERS, C. G. leave cancelled.
 KEENE, H. G. 1 mo.
 KNOTT, J. leave cancelled.
 LAUTOUR, E. F. 1 mo. prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe.
 LAWFOORD, H. B. 10 days.
 PALMER, G. 1 mo.
 SCORCE, A. 2 mo. on m. c.
 SHAKESPEAR, A. 15 days.
 TYLER, E. F. to Dec. 15 in ext.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELLEW, Rev. J. C. M. licensed to offic. as minister and asst. chap.
 BROWN, Rev. C. pl. at disp. of lt. gov. N. W. P. Dec. 5.
 BROWNE, Rev. J. C. M.A. licensed to offic. as minister and asst. chaplain, to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.
 RUDD, Rev. J. H. A. perm. to retire fr. service on pension of his rank.
 VIRET, Rev. F. C. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
 WHITING, Rev. W. J. to be chaplain of Cawnpore.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Ens. R. H. M. act. interp. and qu. mr. 9th L.C. to offic. as station staff, v. Baker, Nov. 6.
 BIRD, Lieut. J. W. L. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 16, 1851, in succ. to Bowen, dec.
 BIRRELL, Brev. maj. 11th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 16, 1851, in succ. to Bowen, dec.
 BROWN, 2nd Lieut. W. T. art. fr. 2nd comp. 7th batt. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig.
 BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. to act as 2nd in com. 1st Sikh local inf. in add. to duties as adj.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. H. Le G. art. fr. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. to 6th comp. 9th batt.
 BURROWS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. v. Jones, Nov. 6.
 CROFTON, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to be 1st. lieut. from Oct. 7, 1851, in succ. to Spens, dec.
 DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. art. from 2nd comp. 1st batt. to 4th troop 3rd brig.
 FINNIS, Lieut. col. J. 18th N.I. returned to duty.
 FISHER, Lieut. J. F. 19th N.I. to act as adj. during abs. of Manning, Nov. 5.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. M. doing duty with 1st comp. 4th batt. to join and do duty with 1st comp. 5th batt. art. till arr. of comp. to which he stands posted, Nov. 6.
 FORD, Lieut. C. W. 13th irr. cav. to act as sec. in com. Nov. 6.
 FRASER, Capt. H. eng. to be major from Oct. 7, 1851, in succ. to Smyth, dec.
 FULTON, 1st Lieut. J. art. from 3rd comp. 5th, to 2nd comp. 7th batt.
 GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. to be detach. staff to troops proceeding on treasure escort duty.
 GUCHT, Ens. B. G. V. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, 1851, v. Heysham, resigned.
 HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. to act as interp. and qu. mr. 45th N.I. v. Fraser, on leave.
 LARKINS, Capt. W. H. dep. comm. res. ch. of dist. of Thaneysur.
 MACKENZIE, Corn. N. K. G. 6th L.C. passed coll. exam. Oct. 15.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th Irr. Cav.
 McNEILL, 1st Lieut. D. art. fr. 1st comp. 9th to 3rd comp. 6th batt.
 PAKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. to proceed to Murree and assu. ch. of 7th comp. of sappers and miners, Nov. 6.
 PULMAN, Lieut. T. art. to rec. ch. of 1st comp. of 4th batt. ordered for Peshawur, and proceed with it to Landour, Nov. 6.
 READ, Lieut. H. E. 10th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Plowden.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. J. F. 8th irr. cav. 2nd in com. to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Becher.
 SEWELL, Maj. T. to be lieut. col. Dec. 5.
 SHARPE, 1st Lieut. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 7th batt.
 SKENE, Capt. A. rec. ch. of Saugor dist. fr. Capt. E. K. Elliot.
 SPENS, Brev. capt. J. eng. to be capt. fr. Oct. 7, 1851, in succ. to Smyth, dec.
 SWAYNE, Ens. J. D. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 16, 1851, in succ. to Bowen, dec.
 TALBOT, Maj. J. R. inv. estab. to reside within the limits of the pres. div. and draw pay, &c. from pres. pay office, Nov. 6.

TENNANT, 2nd Lieut. J. F. posted to sappers and miners fr. date on which he was struck off the canal dept.
 TICKELL, Lieut. J. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr. 73rd N.I. v. Crosse, on leave, Nov. 6.
 TOMKINS, Lieut. col. G. to be col. Dec. 5.
 TURTON, Maj. J. art. returned to duty.
 WARREN, Brig. G. staff, posted to Barrackpore, Nov. 7.
 WILKINSON, Brig. C. D. staff, posted to Delhi, Nov. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. R. 12th N.I. Nov. 1, 1851, to Nov. 30, 1852, m. c.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. R. E. 15th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c.
 BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla on m. c.
 BALDWIN, Ens. W. A. 43rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 25, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BEATSON, Capt. T. F. B. 10th L.C. Dec. 15 to Nov. 30, 1852, in ext.
 BLAKE, Ens. H. B. 60th N.I. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext.
 BRABAZON, Lieut. M. G. 60th N.I. Aug. 15 to Sept. 14.
 BRAMLEY, Ens. A. H. 46th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BROOKE, Capt. F. C. 7th N.I. Nov. 1 to Oct. 15, in ext. m. c.
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. G. St. G. Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, in ext. subsequently cancelled.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. art. fr. Nov. 30 to Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 BRYANT, Capt. E. P. 68th N.I. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext.
 CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. Oct. 31 to Nov. 20, in ext.
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. col. A. C. N. 36th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to April 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 CLARK, Ens. W. W. 36th N.I. Oct. 31, 1851, to May 1, in ext. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
 COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to April 15 in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 CROSSE, Lieut. R. 78th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 DAVIES, Capt. J. S. 32nd N.I. Oct. 25 to Feb. 25, prep. to sea m. c.
 DICKSON, Capt. C. to Jan. 10, to pres.
 DODS, Lieut. E. J. Eur. Dec. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 18th, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c.
 DONALDSON, Capt. A. S. O. Nov. 15 to April 15, prep. to Eur.
 DORIN, Lieut. J. A. Oct. 26 to Nov. 26.
 DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. Dec. 15 to March 15, prep. to Eur.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. H. 1 year fr. Dec. 20, to Calcutta.
 DUFFIN, Ens. F. 70th N.I. May 25, 1851, to June 24, Simla.
 FITZGERALD, Maj. J. 2nd L.C. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Deyrah, on m. c.
 FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. 39th N.I. on m. c.
 GARSTEIN, Lieut. W. T. 70th N.I. May 25, 1851, to June 24, 1852, Simla.
 GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. fus. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. G. 30th N.I. Oct. 15 to Feb. 1 in ext.
 HEYSHAM, Lieut. R. T. 2nd N.I. fr. Oct. 28 to Dec. 1, to Bombay, prep. to resign the service.
 HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 1st irr. cav. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1 in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
 HOBSON, Capt. G. B. 72nd N. I. Nov. 15 to March 15, 1852, prep. to Eur. m. c.
 INNES, Lieut. F. C. 60th N. I. Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, prep. to Eur.
 INNES, 1st Lieut. P. R. 1st fus. fr. Oct. 31 to March 1 in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 JAMIESON, Brev. maj. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 in ext.
 KNYVETT, Capt. W. J. B. 38th L.I. to Nov. 1, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 LAMBERT, Lieut. W. F. 56th N.I. from Sept. 7 to March 1, to Landour, on m. c.
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 14th irr. cav. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 9 to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. 26th L.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MACNAGHTEN, Cornet W. H. 1st L.C. fr. March 14 to April 28, to remain at Cawapore.
 MANSON, Lieut. col. J. 70th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 4, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. Aug. 29 to Oct. 3, to Dhurum-salah and Kangra.
 MILES, Capt. F. A. art. Dec. 1 to May 16, prep. to retiring from the service.
 MURRAY, Lieut. C. 70th N.I. Nov. 30 to Jan. 31.
 MURRAY, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. Nov. 1 to Aug. 1, in ext.
 NAPLETON, Lieut. col. T. E. A. 13th N.I. Nov. 12 to Feb. 12, prep. to sea, m. c.
 OBBARD, Lieut. H. S. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15.
 PARSONS, Ens. J. E. B. 8th N.I. 1 year from Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 QUIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. from Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Umbadah, on m. c.

SANDERS, Lieut. J. W. 41st N.I. Nov. 30 to Nov. 1, 1852, hills north of Deyrah, m. c.
 SMITH, Capt. S. inv. est. from Dec. 1 to March 15, to Muttra and Nymee Tal.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. 1 year from Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Landour on m. c.
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. art. from July 29 to Oct. 21, to Murree, on m. c.
 THOMSON, Lieut. J. E. 62nd N.I. 2 years to N. S. Wales, on m. c.
 TOWGOOD, Capt. J. 35th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 TRONSON, Capt. R. N. pension paymr. at Lahore, fr. Oct. 21 to Nov. 21, in ext.
 TURNBULL, Capt. M. J. asst. comm. at Umballa, to Jan. 3.
 TWYDEN, Lieut. H. D. 33rd N.I. Oct. 27 to Jan. 27, prep. to Europe, m. c.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. T. E. 63rd N.I. Nov. 1, to April 1, 1852, in ext. prep. to Europe, m. c.
 WILDE, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. Nov. 16, 1851, to Feb. 1, 1852, m. c.
 WILLIAMSON, Col. D. 39th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to May 7, in ext. to rem. in hills north of Deyrah.
 WYNDHAM, Corn. C. 9th L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to March 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 YOUNG, Maj. T. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1 to Calcutta prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. 23rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to portion of guide corps remaining in cantonments at Peshawar.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. rem. fr. 56th N.I. to 6th irr. cav.
 BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. 5th irr. cav. to ass. med. ch. of 12th N.I.
 BRANDEN, Surg. J. M. M.D. returned to duty.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. A. rec. adm. into the serv. to do du. withast. at Dum Dum, to have med. ch. of 5th batt. Nov. 5.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. rem. fr. 6th irr. cav. to 7th N.I. Nov. 6.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. remaining in Anarkullee on dept. into camp of art. div.
 CHRISTIE, Surg. R. rem. fr. 11th to 54th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 GREEN, Civ. surg. W. A. to med. ch. of art. detach. at Dacca, and 74th N.I. v. Minto, on leave.
 GRIFFITHS, Surg. S. M. (on leave to sea), rem. fr. 54th to 11th N.I. Nov. 6.
 HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th to aff. med. aid to left wing 56th N.I. ; to afford med. aid to gov.-gen.'s escort, consisting of a detach. of art. a squadron of body-guard and a wing of the 3rd irr. cav.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 39th N.I. to aff. med. aid to troops proc. on treasure escort duty to Meektan.
 MACRAE, Dr. A. C. civ. asst. surg. of Hourah, res. ch. of his duties, Dec. 1.
 MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. to do duty with 2nd L.C.
 MAXWELL, Asst. surg. P. 2nd Punjab cav. to aff. med. aid to 2nd Punjab lt. field battery and 2nd Punjab inf. dur. abs. of Thompson.
 NISBETT, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. 18th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to sick of 39th N.I. remaining at Meera Meer, and 4th comp. sappers and miners.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 1st batt. of art. on its march to Jullunder.
 RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. returned to duty.
 THORNTON, Surg. H. J. 1st L.C. to aff. med. aid to native art. at Cawapore.
 TUSON, Asst. surg. E. B. 53rd foot, to temp. med. ch. of convail. depot, at Murree.
 UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. rec. adm. to do du. with art. at Dum Dum.
 WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. to be supt. of Agra jail.
 WOOD, Surg. J. 56th N.I. to assu. med. ch. of 70th N.I. v. T. C. Fogarty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. 6th irr. cav. Dec. 1 to April 15, prep. to Europe.
 CHEEK, Asst. surg. G. N. leave cancelled.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. M.D. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Bombay, and 1 year to Europe, on furl. without pay.
 CRAIGIE, Surg. G. M.D. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to remain at Simla, on m. c.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. fr. Dec. 11 to April 16, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to N. S. Wales, on m. c.
 WARNFORD, Asst. surg. C. H. 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Capt. H. L. Hamilton, 87th Foot, to act as asst. adjt. gen. fr Oct. 5, v. McMurdo on leave.
 CAVALRY.—9th Lt. Drags. Cornet A. Hives, to be Neut. fr. Nov. 10, v. Birdinet.—9th Lancers. Lieut. J. Head, 2 yrs. to England.—10th Hussars. Lieut. J. R. Cuthbert, 2 yrs. to England.—14th Lt. Drags. Cornet E. Ford, Nov. 15 to Jan. 14, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.

INFANTRY.—18th. Lieut. G. L. W. D. Flammstead, to March 1; Asst. Surg. E. D. Batt, to Nov. 30; Lieut. E. Lillie, to England.—22nd. Ens. A. L. Monk, to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 11, v. Budd dec.—Capt. J. E. Thackwell, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15.—24th. Capt. G. F. Berry, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. S. Head, from 80th, to be Lieut. v. Montgomery, who exch. Nov. 18; Lieut. J. Stewart, to Jan. 27, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—29th. Ens. E. Carter, 2 yrs. to England.—32nd. Capt. J. H. Wemyss, perm. to retire; Capt. C. T. King, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. J. H. Wemyss, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 6 mo. to England; Lieut. J. Hedley, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 6 mo. to England; Ens. P. J. Dunbar, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 1 yr. to England.—60th. Lieut. B. Ward, 2 yrs. to England; 2nd Lieut. G. Clarke, Nov. 17 to Feb. 16, to remain at Sabathoo.—61st. Lieut. C. R. Richardson, 6 mo. to England.—64th. Lieut. S. Cotton, 6 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to N. W. Prov.; Lieut. D. D. Greentree, 2 yrs. to England.—70th. Lieut. J. M. Buchanan, to be capt. fr. Nov. 10, v. Falder, ret.; Ens. G. R. Greaves, to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 10, in suc. to Buchanan; Lieut. J. Nowlan, to Jan. 23, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—75th. Maj. E. Hickey, to Feb. 29, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. C. F. Barnett, to Feb. 29, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Asst. surg. E. M. Macpherson, 2 yrs. to England.—78th. Maj. W. M. G. McMurdo, to Feb. 18, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. H. Gillmore, 2 yrs. to England.—80th. Lieut. col. R. B. Wood, c.b. to Feb. 29; Asst. surg. H. C. Lucas, to Dec. 1, to Calcutta; Lieut. R. H. Montgomerie, fr. 24th, to be Lieut. v. Head, who exch. Nov. 18.—83rd. Lieut. Maloney, Dec. 1 to Jan. 20, to Bombay.—86th. Capt. Thornton, to Jan. 1, to rem. at Bombay.—87th. Lieut. G. Wolfe, to England, on m.c.; Lieut. H. Thomas, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Capt. H. L. Hamilton, to Nov. 5, in ext.; Lieut. J. Lucas, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Surg. R. Wood, to Nov. 4.—94th. Ens. R. R. Meade to be Lieut. fr. Oct. 6, v. Day, dec.—96th. Capt. J. M. Jeffrey, to Jan. 15, in ext.; Lieut. C. H. Fresson, 2 yrs. to England; Ens. C. H. Dagg, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.
ANNESLEY, wife of Surg. F. C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 21.
BACHMAN, wife of J. A. H. d. at Lahore, Nov. 17.
BAKER, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
BRYAN, Mrs. G. M. s. at Agra, Nov. 24.
CAUTLEY, the lady of Maj. R. 10th L.C. d. at Simla, Nov. 26.
CHANNER, wife of Capt. art. s. at Allahabad, Nov. 24.
CRAWFORD, wife of D. R. d. at Tirhoot, Nov. 15.
CROSSE, the lady of Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. s. at Chinsurah, Nov. 19.
DAMPIER, wife of H. L. c.s. s. at Pooree, Nov. 27.
DONALDSON, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.
DOVETON, wife of H. twin d. at Bhaugulpore, Nov. 16.
DURHAM, Mrs. R. B. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
ELLIOT, wife of A. s. at Malwa, Nov. 19.
GARDNER, the lady of Lieut. col. W. J. C.B. 16th N.I. s. at Benares, Nov. 22.
HALLIDAY, wife of T. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.
KING, the lady of Lieut. H. 39th N.I. d. at Jullunder, Nov. 24.
LANDALE, wife of W. s. at Monghyr, Nov. 17.
LAW, Mrs. W. T. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.
MACNAIR, wife of G. s. at Jessore, Nov. 28.
MASON, wife of Lieut. M. 74th N.I. d. at Rajpootana, Nov. 26.
MULLENS, wife of the Rev. Joseph, s. at Bhowampore, Nov. 27.
PESKETT, wife of Asst. surg. W. M.B. d. at Simla, Nov. 26.
POTT, wife of Maj. D. 47th N.I. d. at Meerut, Nov. 29.
RATRAY, Mrs. R. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
RICKETTS, the lady of H. A. s. at Purneah, Nov. 28.
RITCHIE, Mrs. Wm. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 25.
ROBERTS, wife of E. s. at Delhi, Dec. 4.
RUSHTON, widow of the late W. d. at Agra, Nov. 23.
SHILLINGFORD, wife of J. J. s. at Purneah, Nov. 17.
SMITH, wife of Capt. W. H. 67th N.I. s. at Lucknow.
SMITH, wife of G. M. G. d. at Jessore, Nov. 16.
TAYLOR, the lady of Lieut. T. 14th N.I. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 29.
TONNERRE, wife of Dr. C. F. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.
URQUHART, Mr. D. M'Nabb, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.
VIALS, wife of W. s. at Cossipore, Nov. 24.
VIBART, the lady of Capt. E. 2nd L.C. d. at Umballah, Nov. 23.
WRIGHT, Mrs. S. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.
YOUNG, wife of Maj. C. C. art. s. at Guindy, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAMINE, Capt. St. G. G. to Charlotte A. daughter of the late Lieut. col. Lloyd, at Allahabad, Nov. 28.
CURTIS, John, to Helen Liston, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.
FAITHFUL, Surg. R. W. to Ellen B. M. d. of Maj. Kirke, 12th N.I. at Mussoorie, Sept. 2.
FRITH, R. W. G. to Mary Ann, widow of the late H. J. Leighton, at Calcutta, Nov. 23.
HOPKINS, Lieut. G. R., H.M.'s 53rd, to S. M. widow of the late A. de Morrel, at Rawul Pindies, Nov. 20.

MACKENZIE, C. C. to Helen Jane, d. of John Kerr, at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. L. T. H.M.'s 80th, to Mary, d. of Brig. gen. F. Young, at Dinapore, Nov. 24.
THOMAS, R. W. to Mary A. O. d. of Capt. C. Jordan, at Loodiana, Nov. 20.
WILSON, C. M. to E. Margaret Rose, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.

DEATHS.

AUSTEN, Eleanor Maria, inf. d. of Capt. G. P. 18th N.I. at Ferozpoor, Nov. 27.
BREWSTER, James C. S. at Deyrah, aged 39, Nov. 19.
BRUCE, Eliza J. inf. d. of Lieut. R. R. art. at Simla, Nov. 22.
BUDD, Lieut. W. H. F. H.M.'s 22nd, in camp, near Moradah, Nov. 10.
CROUCH, W. H. s. of the late Wm. at Calcutta, aged 21, Dec. 3.
CURRIE, E. T. U. s. of Lieut. M. E. art. at Lahore, aged 2, Dec. 1.
GRAY, J. B. at Jullunder, aged 22, Nov. 21.
HERRING, Sarah E. d. of Mr. at Landour, aged 10, Nov. 27.
HUNTER, inf. child of Mr. at Delhi, Nov. 15.
KITCHEN, Samuel, at Calcutta, aged 45, Nov. 22.
MACKLIN, N. J. s. of Mr. at Futtchghurh, aged 16, Dec. 2.
M'NAMARA, T. at Calcutta, aged 45, Nov. 26.
REDDIE, John, at Calcutta, Nov. 28.
RITCHIE, Samuel, at Calcutta, aged 45, Nov. 22.
ROBBIRO, Martin, at Calcutta, aged 75, Nov. 28.
ROBERTS, Margaret Anderson, d. of A. A. c.s. at Ballygunge, Dec. 1.
SHERMAN, Thomas, at Tirhoot, aged 66, Nov. 30.
SMYTH, Maj. W. M. engs.
WOOD, Mrs. Jane, at Ishapore, aged 19, Nov. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24. *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, Mauritius; *Mary and Adelaide*, McLellan, Liverpool; *Sethsprague*, Wadsworth, San Francisco.—26. *Dorisana*, Robertson, Sumatra; *Eliza Elson*, Capin, San Francisco; *Arcole*, Jennings, Cape of Good Hope; *Morgiana*, McLeish, San Francisco.—27. *Mooltan*, Townsend, Penang; *Culloma*, Corning, Singapore; *Jupiter*, Basnea, Bourbon; *Nemesia*, White, Liverpool; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Rangoon.—28. *Lady Amherst*, Dando, China.—29. *Serpent*, Luard, Trincomalee.—30. *Canute*, Barker, Shields; *Victoria*, Smith, China; *Gipsy*, Robinson, Shields; *Asia*, Peuvrean, Isle Re-Union.—DEC. 1. *Orpheia*, Nason, Liverpool; *Bell*, Forsyth, Clyde.—2. Steamer *Enterprise*, Fryer, Chittagong.—3. *Falcon*, Jarvis, Cape of Good Hope.—4. *Alfred*, Hunning, Portsmouth; *Colonel Burnay*, Milland, Rangoon; steamer *Proserpine*, Brooking, Rangoon; steamer *Haddington*, Lovell, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. *Duke of Argyle*, Lansdown, London; *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, London, via Demerara; *Mooltan*, Chivns, Colombo and Bombay; *Jenny Jones*, Praddon, Liverpool.—25. *Conqueror*, Rennie, Mauritius; *Eliza*, Paia, Bombay; *Saghalien*, King, London.—26. *Centaur*, Salmon, Penang and Singapore.—27. *Gertrude*, Bayley, jun. London; *Isabella Hercules*, Houston, Mauritius; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, London via Demerara; *Undine*, Keyser, Akyab; *Velore*, Campbell, Liverpool.—28. *City of Paluces*, Jones, Mauritius; *Fulla Rohoman*, Nacoda, Bombay.—29. *Albany*, Gorham, New York; *Glendaragh*, Hammill, Liverpool.—30. *Falcon*, McCarty, Rangoon; *Lintin*, Bigg, New York; *Deogaum*, Evans, Clyde.—DEC. 1. *Shakespeare*, Crawford, Liverpool; steamer *Pekin*, Straits, Hong-Kong; *Milton*, Toule, Boston; *Bucephalus*, Ferguson, Liverpool.—2. *Magnolia*, Hanson, Boston; *Cesar Godeffroy*, Behn, London; *Angelo*, Nicholson, Mauritius.—3. *Equestrian*, Robertson, London.—8. Steamer *Oriental*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—For MADRAS: Mr. J. Ainslie, Mrs. Ainslie, and 2 servants; Mr. E. H. C. Monckton and servant; Rev. Ide St. A. Piedade.—For BOMBAY: Mrs. Spencer; Dosa Hemchan.—For SUEZ: Dr. Schoerman.—For MALTA: Dr. Olliffe, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Robertson, jun.—For SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Edwards, and 2 children; Mrs. Dickens, and infant; Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Plowden and 2 children, Mrs. Monckton and 2 children; Mr. J. W. Grant; Mrs. De Salla and infant; Mr. W. C. Stewart; Mrs. Stewart, 2 children, and servant; Mr. J. B. Saunders, Mr. W. H. Dutton, H. M. Fox, Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. Philip Russell, Mrs. P. Russell, Mr. Romine, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell; Mr. Hamilton's servant and 2 children, Mr. C. N. Taylor, Lieut. F. Mackenzie, Mr. J. P. Molloy, Mrs. Molloy and 2 children; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. S. J. Batten.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 8, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	2 8	to	2 12
Bombay 5 per cent.	..	dis.	2 0	..	2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do.	do.	..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	..	dis.	1 12	..	2 0
Third Sica 4 do.	..	do.	13 8	..	14 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	do.	11 8	..	12 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	16 5	
Gold Dust	13 0	13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 10	221 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6	220 12	
Sovereigns	10 0	10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 13	20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2 1/2d. to 2s. 2 1/2d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/2d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 1 1/2d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 1l. 10s. to 2l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 1l. 7s. 6d. to 2l.

MADRAS.

THE TANJORE BOND.—We understand that the opinion of the Advocate-General, which, as we before intimated, is hostile to some subordinates of the Accountant-General's department, in connection with the Tanjore Bond, has now been submitted to Government, and that it recommends immediate measures being taken against the parties said to be implicated.—*Spectator*, Nov. 21.

THREE NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR ORDINATION were about to be admitted into the ministry of the Free Church at Madras. They have been engaged as preachers of the Gospel in the vernacular languages for the last six years.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* states that there is every probability of the superintendence of the School of Arts at Madras, created by Dr. Hunter, being made a Government appointment with suitable allowances.

INCREASE OF THE ARTILLERY.—The same journal states that the Governor-General has received permission to raise another battalion of artillery at each presidency, should he consider such an increase advisable.

VEPERY CHURCH REGISTER.—The Madras journals inform us, that the register-books of the Vepery Church for the last ten years have been abstracted, and are not to be recovered.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The railway committee have had a meeting, at which it was proposed to address Government relative to the publication of the papers connected with that contemplated undertaking, and that his Honour in Council has authorized the same at the expense of the state. This is a creditable concession to the community's wishes.—*Spectator*, Dec. 5.

LORD STANLEY had left Madras in the *Haddington*, for Calcutta. The benighted presidency has furnished him with abundant materials for present meditation and future action, and there is, perhaps, no man in the British peerage more capable of doing justice to opportunities of observation. A correspondent of the *Spectator* asks why he did not seek information at the hands of editors, merchants, and others. We believe he did, so far as lay in his power, and we know of one journalist to whom he expressed his obligations on that score. Lord Stanley has left an impression on the minds of all who conversed with him, in the highest degree favourable to his reputation as a man of genuine ability, and we sincerely hope that the remainder of his stay in the East may be as pleasant to himself as we are sure it will be serviceable to the community.—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 4.

BONUS.—The *Athenaeum* understands that Captain White, of the 47th M. N. I., retires from the service immediately, receiving Rs. 20,000 from the regiment.

FRACAS AT A COURT-MARTIAL.—The *Bangalore Herald*, on the faith of a private letter from Kamptee, mentions a report prevalent there, that a fracas had arisen at the court-martial of Lieutenant Buchanan, of the 4th Light Cavalry, of so serious a nature as to lead to fresh charges being preferred against him by the court.

MADRAS ASSOCIATION.—The *Athenaeum* states that an association has been formed for the gathering of information from all quarters as to the social and political condition of all classes in the presidency of Madras. "The value of the information which the members of the association have set themselves to gather against the commencement of the charter discussions," it observes, "will be inestimable. The wants of the people of India in the several matters of roads, bridges, and works of irrigation; the augmentation or improvement required in the educational, judicial, fiscal, and religious establishments; the whole internal working of its arbitrary government; present fields for inquiry on which all the ability and zeal of the infant association may be profitably exhausted."

DR. CADENHEAD, of the Madras service (who died at Sumbul-pore on the 17th November), was a person of remarkable abilities and acquirements, and of a generous and manly spirit. He possessed a scientific knowledge of his profession in general; was a skilful oculist, and well versed in chemistry. After having been employed for some years in the usual duties of the medical service, with the exception of some time spent in charge of the assay office at the Madras Mint, he was appointed to political office in Ganjam, and in the hill tracts of Orissa. He there became a perfect master of the Oorya tongue, and was certainly the first, perhaps the only, European, who ever acquired the strange and isolated language of the Khonds. In his capacity of principal assistant in the agency for reclaiming the Hill tribes from the Meriah sacrifice, he rendered most important services to humanity; and when he was (with the other officers of the agency) insultingly removed from office by Sir Herbert Maddock without having even been asked whether the accusations brought against him by General Dyce were true or false, he concurred in the demand which was made for an inquiry, and the result was, that every part of his conduct received the high commendation of the Government of India. He was subsequently employed in the south-west frontier agency, and was intrusted with the delicate task of taking under British management, for the first time, the newly lapsed principality of Sumbulpore, with its wild and jealous population. In this labour he was, in the opinion of those who are best enabled to judge, eminently successful, but his exertions destroyed a constitution undermined by the ever-smouldering fever of the districts in which it was his lot to serve, and he died at his post, in the midst of a career of industrious and unpretending usefulness; already marked as one whose kindly yet energetic character, and whose powers of thought and action, fitted him for the foremost rank in all difficult and important political service.—*Englishman*, Dec. 6.

ON-DRA.—Col. Luard succeeds to the command of Jaulnah, and was to start immediately for that station. The command of Masulipatam was offered to Col. Derville, who declined it, and it is supposed that Col. Yaldwyn will succeed thereto. Brigadier James will be appointed to the command of the Northern division in February, when Brigadier-General Dyce's tour on the staff will expire. The *Spectator* anticipates the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force devolving upon Col. Vivian.—*U. S. Gaz.* Dec. 5.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ANNUITIES FROM CIVIL FUND.

Fort St. George Civil Fund Office, Dec. 1, 1851.—The following gentlemen have accepted annuities from the Civil Fund:—Alexander Fairlie Bruce, Esq.; John Chardin Wroughton Esq.; Edward Penton Thompson, Esq.; and Henry Morris, Esq.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 2, 1851.—In consequence of the demise of Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B. of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—

Col. William John Butterworth, C.B., to half-share from the Off-Reckoning Fund from the 7th Oct. 1851.

COURTS MARTIAL.

SEPOYS OF 39TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 18, 1851.—At a General Court-martial, held at Cannanore, on Oct. 6, 1851, Doorgah Sing, Havildar Gholam Hyder, Havildar Lallah Mean, Naique Shaikh Dawood, and six privates of the 39th N.I., were arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

First.—For having at Kollatoor, in the district of Malabar, on Aug. 24, 1851, when belonging to a detachment of the 39th N. I., under the command of Ens. Sidney French Turner of the same regiment, misbehaved themselves before a body of Moplah fanatics in arms, against whom they were led, by shamefully retreating in disorder and panic before them.

Second.—For having at the same time and place, when in the presence of a body of Moplah fanatics in arms, against whom they were led, as set forth in the first charge, shamefully cast away their arms, the prisoner Gholam Ayder Havildar, casting away his accoutrements and ammunition also.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Doorgah Sing, Havildar, Gholam Hyder Havildar, and Lalla Mean, Naique, to be reduced to the ranks, and further to suffer imprisonment for two years, and to be kept in solitary confinement for the first twenty-eight days in the third, sixth, and ninth months of each year: and Shaikh Dawood, private, Venkutsawmy, private, Venkennah, private, Condisah, private, Comarasawmy, private, Bhulram Sing, private, and Madranogam, private, to suffer imprisonment for two years, and to be kept in solitary confinement for the first twenty-eight days in the third, sixth, and ninth months of each year.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed their duty in awarding punishment adequate to the offences of which the prisoners have been found guilty, most respectfully and unanimously recommend the prisoners to the merciful consideration of H. E. the C.-in-C., as they have no doubt that the men became panic-struck and thrown into disorder, when attacked by the Moplah fanatics, as they were in such a position that they could neither use their bayonets, nor fire on the enemy, while drawn up in files. Had they, on the contrary, been formed in line facing towards the Moplahs, which the ground admitted of, when both muskets and bayonets would have come into play, the Court are sure that they would then have behaved as gallantly as they did on the 27th of August last, and as some of them did in September, 1849, against a similar band of Moplah fanatics in arms.

The finding is approved, but the sentence not confirmed.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Gen. Com.-in-C.
Head-Quarters, Madras, Nov. 17, 1851.

Remarks.—I entirely disagree with the Court as to the adequacy of the punishment awarded. In my opinion it is most incommensurate with the crimes of which the prisoners have been convicted, and obviously inappropriate, as it retains in the service men who have shown their utter unfitness for it.

These individuals were selected for trial, as, in addition to misbehaviour before an enemy, they were guilty of the shameful crime of casting away their arms, thus basely reducing themselves to helplessness, in the hope of securing their individual safety, by unencumbered flight.

I am surprised at the Court's sentence, but more so, at their recommendation in favour of the prisoners. Their apology for them is based on error, and inadmissible. The detachment was formed for passing a causeway in its front, but the men fled on the first intimation of the advance of the Moplahs, without giving an opportunity to their officer to form the best front he could to oppose the attack. As for the affair on the 27th of August, it is very uncertain what amount of good conduct was displayed on that occasion. On that day, six of the prisoners, at the least computation, were confessedly without arms! And little appears known about the others that can be relied on.

In deciding not to demand from the Court a more severe sentence, I have given the prisoners the benefit of every circumstance that can reasonably be urged in their favour, but they shall not disgrace the ranks of the army. They have abandoned their arms in the face of a paltry number of half-armed fanatics. I consider the act as a voluntary renunciation on their part of the character of soldiers, and I direct their immediate discharge.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-General.

At a General Court-martial held at Cannanore, on the 6th October, 1851, and continued by adjournment, Subadar Hoomeer Cawn, 39th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—For having at Kollatoor, in the district of Malabar, on August 24, 1851, when employed with a detachment of 39th N.I., under the command of Ens. Sidney French Turner of the

same Regt. against a band of armed Moplah fanatics, on being spoken to by the said ens. immediately previous to going into action, regarding the mode of attack he had in view, used words tending to create alarm and despondency in the men of the detachment in substance and effect as follows, namely, "we must not go there, it is a difficult place; they must come here to the maidan. If we go now we will suffer loss; there is mud, and paddy and water, and the Sepoys may fall in. These people are not an enemy, they are thieves and robbers, and there is no honour in killing them. These people (meaning the Moplah fanatics) also say, 'we will not come out to-day,' therefore it is better for us to wait till to-morrow."

Finding.—Not Guilty.

(Confirmed.) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-Gen.-in-C.

Head Quarters, Madras, Nov. 17, 1851.

Remarks.—Subadar Hoomeer Cawn is an old officer of forty-two years' service, and of unexceptionable character. It was wrong in Ensign Turner to consult him in the hearing of his men; and I believe the subadar had no intention to say anything to discourage them. I have therefore confirmed the opinion of the Court. I must, however, express my displeasure that this respectable officer should have condescended in his defence to cast imputations on the conduct of his superior officer, and to avail himself of the evidence of unscrupulous witnesses to support them, for there is sufficient reason to believe that their testimony in some particulars is not worthy of credit.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Gen.

Subadar Hoomeer Cawn is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRCH, S. D. attained rank 2nd class, Nov. 9, 1851.

CADELL, W. M. ret. to duty Dec. 12.

COOK, H. D. to be sub-judge of Calicut.

DAVIDSON, T. H. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Salem, v. Forsyth, m.c.

HODGSON, A. P. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura fr. date of Onslow's dep. for Europe.

SILVER, J. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zilla of Honore fr. dep. of Lascelles until rel. by Copleston.

WHITTINGHAM, C. attained rank 2nd class, Nov. 9, 1851.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, S. M. 3 mo. to sea and Calcutta, on m. c.

BREEKS, R. to Jan. 14, in ext.

BRETT, H. A. 1 mo.

COPELSTON, H. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras and Eastern coast.

DAVIDSON, T. H. 3 mo. to sea-coast at Madras and Cuddalore, on m. c.

FANE, E. G. R. 2 mo. to sea.

FORSYTH, W. A. 18 mo. to sea.

HATHWAY, A. 1 mo. to Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEANE, Rev. H. to Europe. GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. A. 8th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to receive moonshee allowance.

BAKER, Lieut. W. C. L. art. prom. to the rank of capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 9.

BUTTERWORTH, Brev. col. W. J. C.B. to be col. fr. Oct. 6, v. Fraser, dec.; posted to 5th N.I. Dec. 3.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. D. L. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 19, v. Hart, dec.

CHURCH, Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 23.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. 29th N.I. to office as 2nd in com. of Meywar Bheel corps, and to ch. of adj. office.

DRURY, Ens. T. J. posted to 41st N.I. v. Forrest, pro.; to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1851.

DUVAL, Ens. J. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 12.

EMMERSON, Lieut. G. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 6, in suc. to Logan, pro.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. col. J. 32nd N.I. reld. fr. duty, Dec. 12.

FORREST, Ens. F. C. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 6, in suc. to Logan, pro.

FULTON, Lieut. J. J. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.

GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to be dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. of the army, fr. date of Maj. T. A. Jenkins' dep. on leave.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th L.I. pl. at disposal of Govt. of India for employ with Meywar Bheel corps.

GREEN, Col. T. L. 50th N.I. to be a brigadier of 2nd class from Jan. 1, and to command Aden.

HALSTEAD, Lieut. C. F. F. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.

HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HENRY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. qualified in the Persian language.
 HICKLEY, Capt. M. 15th N.I. to supt. road fr. Streevolly-poster
 to Tatanorin in the Tinnevely district, v. Howell.
 HICKS, 1st Lieut. H. E. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt.
 HOMER, Lieut. W. H. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HUTTON, Lieut. col. G. to be lay trustee of chaplaincy of Quilon.
 JENKINS, Capt. T. A. 33rd N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj.
 fr. date of emb. for Europe fr. western coast.
 KEMPSTER, Lieut. T. G. 6th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
 LAURIE, 1st Lieut. W. F. B. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 12.
 LAWDER, Lieut. E. J. 44th N.I. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. of the
 army, fr. date of Maj. T. A. Jenkins's dep. on leave.
 LAWFORD, E. M. 4th L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
 LOGAN, Maj. G. fr. 41st N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 6, in suc. to
 Butterworth, prom.; posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. Dec. 3.
 LUARD, Brig. J. K. C.B. at present commg. Masulipatam, to com.
 Janlaah, v. Williams, Dec. 5.
 LYS, Capt. F. B. 45th N.I. to be brig. maj. at Aden, fr. Jan. 1.
 MACDONALD, Brev. maj. W. P. 41st N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 6, in
 suc. to Logan, prom.
 MACKENZIE, Sen. Reut. L. M. 33rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 6,
 1851, v. Jenkins, ret.
 MITLAR, Ens. T. J. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 6, 1851, in succ.
 v. Jenkins, ret.
 PRACE, 2nd Lieut. R. A. at. from 1st batt. to horse brig. from date
 of Holmes emb. for Esaope.
 PHILLIPS, Ens. F. B. fr. d. d. 9th to d. d. 36th N.I. to join Dec. 4.
 RUSSELL, Corn. W. G. B. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 11, 1851,
 v. Middleton, cashiered.
 RYVES, 2nd Lieut. J. G. engs. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
 SARGENT, Brig. H. removed fr. com. of Nagpore subsidiary force.
 SCOTT, Capt. F. H. 8th L.C. to be dep. qu.-mr.-gen. of the army
 with offic. rank of major fr. date of Maj. T. A. Jenkins's dep. on
 leave.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Nov. 25.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. S. R. fr. 5th batt. to h. brig. Dec. 10.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy
 of Quilon, Nov. 25.
 SPEID, Lieut. J. B. 34th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy
 of Vizagapatam.
 STEEDMAN, Ens. G. posted to 23rd L.I. v. Campbell, prom. to con-
 tinue to do duty with 50th N.I.; to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1851; to
 proceed and join his corps with recruits of 2nd Eur. L.I. as far as
 Secunderabad, whence the officer commg. Hyderabad subsid.
 force will arrange for his further progress; cont. to d. d. with
 50th N.I. until required to join the detach. of recruits.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. 8th L.C. to be a brigadier of 2nd class
 and command Masulipatam, v. Luard, Dec. 9.
 STUART, Ens. R. A. W. C. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. passed exam. in Canarese,
 Nov. 24; to supt. extension of road by the Arbyle Ghaut, and
 Jellapoor to Hullah, as far as Mavinahoppa, on the Dharwar
 frontier, and the formation of a road fr. Jellapoor to Kirwatty,
 near the Bombay frontier, Dec. 2.
 WAKEFIELD, Ens. T. d. d. 50th, posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ens.
 v. Miller, prom. Dec. 12, to cont. to d. d. 50th N.I. until further
 orders, to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1851.
 WARD, Lieut. A. 1st Mad. fus. exam. in Hindustani, at College,
 creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance, Dec. 11.
 WATTS, Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. qualified in Hindustani, Nov. 22.
 WILSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. returned to duty.
 WINSOM, Lieut. G. V. engs. qual. in Hindustani, Nov. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES
 SPECIFIED.
 ENGINEERS.

RYVES, J. G. Dec. 1.

ARTILLERY.

CHILDERS, E. W. Dec. 12.

INFANTRY.

LINDSAY, A. W. C. Dec. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAM, Brev. maj. A. 44th N.I. 2 yrs. to sea and Cape of Good
 Hope, on m.c.
 ALEXANDER, Capt. J. fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 31, 1852, to Madras.
 BARKER, Capt. A. 1st fus. Nov. 15, 1851, to May 31, 1853.
 BATTEN, Brev. capt. S. J. 18th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
 BEBBIE, Capt. A. J. art. to Nov. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on
 m.c.
 BEBBIE, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. to Europe, m.c.
 BRENNER, Lieut. col. W. 15th N.I. fr. Dec. 6 to Jan. 4, to
 Madras.
 BRETT, Brev. maj. J. T. 4th L.C. to May 30, in ext. to Neilgher-
 ries, on m.c.
 CADELL, Lieut. R. art. to Europe, on m.c. to embark from Sin-
 gapore.
 COMBE, Lieut. C. L. 23rd L.I. 2 yrs. New S. Wales, m.c.
 COOPER, Capt. A. M. 52nd N.I. fr. Aug. 20 to Dec. 27, to Vellore,
 on m.c.
 CUMMING, Ens. A. E. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 22, to pres. prep.
 to app. for leave to Europe on m.c.; to Feb. 29, in ext. to pres.
 on m.c.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. T. J. M. 2nd N.I. to Europe, m. c.
 DYER, Capt. D. D. T. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 ELLIS, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. fr. Oct. 4 to Jan. 31, to pres. on m.c.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. M. 5th L.C. to Madras.
 FRESHFIELD, Capt. J. S. 1st L.C. 6 mo. from Dec. 20, to Madras,
 Bangalore, and Neilgherries.
 GRANT, Lieut. E. L. 1st Madras fus. Nov. 15, 1851, to Nov. 30,
 1852, Neilgherries.
 GRIFFIN, Lieut. J. G. B. 25th N.I. 3 mo. from Dec. 1, to Macktal.
 HAWES, Brev. maj. J. C. 1st Madras fus. fr. Dec. 15 to April 15,
 1852, to pres.
 HAYNE, Brev. maj. J. 36th N.I. leave cancelled.
 HENDERSON, Brev. maj. R. civ. engs. 3rd div. 1 mo.
 HOLMES, Lieut. G. B. art. to Europe, on m.c.
 M'HUTCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, 1852, to
 Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m.c.
 MERCEY, Ens. W. W. 7th N.I. Jan. 1 to March 1.
 MENERLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. engs. 4 mo. to pres. on m.c.
 MONCKTON, Brev. capt. J. E. 2 mo. to Madras.
 MORTON, Lieut. R. h. art. to Europe, on m. c.
 NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. 16th N.I. to May 1, in ext. to Neilgherries,
 on m. c.
 NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 25th N.I. 30 days.
 POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L. C. Fr. 1 to Aug. 1, to Ceylon.
 PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. 23rd L. I. from Jan. 5 to April 1, 1852,
 prep. to Eur.
 PRIOR, 2nd Lt. G. B. 2nd batt. art. fr. Dec. 15 to April 15, 1852
 to Bangalore.
 REILLY, Capt. R. L. 10th N. I. leave cancelled.
 RIDDELL, Lieut. M. 13th N. I. to Eur.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. G. B. 7th L. C. fr. June 1 to April 20, to Nag-
 pore.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. W. G. 22nd N.I. prep. to sea or Europe.
 RUSSELL, Maj. W. 18th N. I. fr. Nov. 21 to Dec. 21, to Masulipatam,
 on m.c.
 RUTHERFORD, Lieut. J. W. 47th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 SAMWELL, Ens. F. 2nd N. I. Nov. 24 to Dec. 31.
 SAMWELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. Dec. 12, 1851, to March 20.
 SMITH, Capt. J. 13th N.I. leave cancelled.
 STEELE, Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 STOKES, Brig. J. D. leave cancelled.
 STRETTELL, Ens. D. C. G. 13th N.I. fr. Dec. 10 to Feb. 1, 1852,
 to Paighaucherry.
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. E. 35th N.I. 1 year fr. Dec. 1, to Sircee, She-
 moga, and Neilgherries, on m. c.
 TEMPLE, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. fr. Dec. 24 to Jan. 22, to Madras.
 TENNANT, Ens. T. B. E. doing du. with 31st L. I. to Eur. m. c.
 THESIGER, Corn. C. W. 5th L. C. fr. Dec. 16, 1851, to June 15, 1852.
 THORNTON, Lt. C. M. J. 5th batt. art. in ext. to Dec. 5, to enable
 him to join.
 TULLOCH, Capt. C. W. 1st Fus. fr. Nov. 30 to March 25, to
 Hyderabad.
 WALLACE, Capt. R. 1st N.V. batt. 2 mo. from Dec. 1, to Madras.
 WELDON, Lieut. A. C. 45th N.I. from Dec. 15, to Madras, prep.
 to apply for leave to Europe on m. c.
 WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. to Dec. 31, in ext.
 WEST, Capt. W. H. 1st Fus. from Dec. 10 to March 15, to Neil-
 gherries.
 WHISTLER, Major T. K. acting dep. judge adv. gen. southern div.
 6 mo. to Neilgherry hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. do du. with 84th Foot, posted to 31st L.I.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. W. G. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
 DORWARD, Surg. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
 LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. fr. B. tr. h. brig. to F. tr. h. brig.
 O'NEIL, Surg. T. to be a mem. of board of medical officers for
 exam. of sick officers, to be relieved.
 WINDUS, Asst. surg. F. J. to do du. under surg. of 2nd L.I. at
 Secunderabad, Dec. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE
 SPECIFIED.

WINDUS, T. J. Dec. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 31st L.I. leave cancelled.
 FULLER, Surg. J. C. to Eur. m.c.
 KANE, Asst. surg. M. to Eur. m.c.
 LOVELL, Surg. J. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BONJOUR, wife of R. s. at Chindrapettah, Dec. 1.
 CHAMARETT, wife of P. s. at Goolburgah, Nov. 11.
 CROZLER, the lady of F. H. c.s. s. at Vizianagram, Nov. 19.
 CULLIN, wife of E. d. at Cochin, Nov. 23.
 EYRE, wife of Surg. E. W. s. still-born, at Bellary, Nov. 28.
 FRASER, Mrs. James, d. at Chutterpore, Nov. 23.
 GAY, the wife of W. G. E. s. at Salem, Nov. 24.
 GIB, wife of Lieut. 48th N.I. d. at Quilon, Nov. 27.
 HAY, wife of the Rev. J. d. at Vizagapatam, Nov. 19.

HUNTER, the lady of Alex. M.D. s. at Madras, Dec. 1.
 HUTTON, the lady of Capt. W. F. 34th L.I. d. at Bangalore, Nov. 25.
 KELLIE, the lady of J. d. at Kilpauk, Dec. 11.
 MACGREGOR, wife of D. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 14.
 MARRETT, the lady of Asst. surg. H. R. D. 2nd N.I. s. at Soolia, Nov. 19.
 NAPIER, wife of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 25th, d. at Bangalore, Nov. 14.
 NEWMAN, wife of Alfred, s. at Nungumbankum, Nov. 24.
 PEPPIN, wife of T. B. d. at Egmore, Dec. 6.
 PILMER, wife of Lieut. R. H.M.'s 51st, d. at Fort St. George, Nov. 29.
 ROHDE, wife of John, s. at Guntoor, Nov. 29.
 STEVENS, wife of Capt. J. F. 18th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Nov. 24.
 TAYLOR, the lady of Lieut. H. D. 1st Eur. d. at Bellary, Dec. 6.
 TRIBE, wife of Asst. surg. E. S. 33rd N.I. s. at Mhow, Oct. 29.
 TWIGG, wife of R. W. d. still-born, at Vepery, Nov. 27.
 WILLIAMS, the lady of Dr. 8th N.I. s. at Samulcottah, Nov. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BREKES, R. c.s. to Rose C. d. of the Rev. W. Stoddart, at Palamcottiah, Dec. 4.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. to Margaret, d. of J. M. Graham, at Bombay, Nov. 29.
 LOWRY, Lieut. O. H.M.'s 96th, to A. Edith, d. of the late J. Jones, at Madras, Nov. 24.
 PAUL, T. to Miss Susan V. d. of J. V. Pereira, at Black Town, Dec. 3.
 ROGERS, Rev. A. A.M. to Mary Elizabeth, d. of the late Rev. G. Pickance, at Madras, Nov. 26.

DEATHS.

COULTRUP, L. Matilda, inf. d. of P. at St. Thomé, Nov. 27.
 FERNANDEZ, J. B. at Cannanore, aged 54, Nov. 14.
 HART, Lieut. R. G. 23rd L.I. at Saugor, Nov. 19.
 HILL, C. Wm. inf. s. of Lieut. C. E. engs. at Lahore, Dec. 3.
 McCALVIN, W. at Black Town, Dec. 6.
 MORNES, Mrs. R. L. at Black Town, aged 91, Nov. 23.
 PRENDERGAST, Charles, s. of Capt. at sea, Sept. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24. *Eliza*, Warwick, Hobart Town.—27. *Bretagne*, Millett, Pondicherry.—DEC. 1. Steamer *Haddington*, Lovell, Suez.—5. *Sainte Anne*, Girardeau, Bimlipatam; *Briton*, Vaulking, Mauritius.—7. *Thetis*, Dodds, Adelaide.—9. *Phanis*, Monge, Pondicherry; *Caribbean*, Cockton, Colombo; *Diadem*, Cayzer, Coringa.—12. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, London.—13. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bretagne*.—Major Wight, 8th M. N.I.
 Per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez, Aden, and Galle.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Mr. W. G. Davidson, Capt. Wilson; Messrs. Windus and Raynes; Miss Thomas, Lieut. S. Hughes, Miss Morehead and servant, Miss H. V. Slater, and Miss Underwood.—From SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA. Mr. and Mrs. Deffell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, infant, 2 children, and 3 servants; Capt. and Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Paisley, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Mackenzie and servant; Mr. C. S. Hogg, Mr. M. Lawford, Mr. D. Jenkins, Mr. W. R. Benson, Mr. Rich, Miss McPherson, Mr. Prestwick, Mrs. C. Allen, Mr. A. D. Hays, Miss De Courcy, Mr. J. C. Muir, Miss P. Clarke, Mr. J. Davidson, Col. Ludlow, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. V. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Lattey and servant, Mr. H. L. Boyle, Mr. J. Maxton, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. W. Goodman, Mr. Peter Irving, and Mr. Rodge.—From MALTA TO MADRAS. Mr. D. Young, Lieut. Kempster, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Dorward, and Mrs. Wight.—From GALLE TO MADRAS. Mr. A. Vallance.—From MALTA TO CALCUTTA. Mr. Hills, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. Medlicott.—From SUEZ TO CALCUTTA. Mr. Torrens, Eliahon Emanuel.—From ADEN TO CALCUTTA. Hassan Nasser.—From HONG-KONG TO CALCUTTA. Mr. Daniells.
 Per *Sainte Anne*, from BIMLIPATAM.—Lieuts. J. B. Speid and J. A. Grant, 34th regt. L.I.; Ens. Carr, 9th N.I.
 Per *Caribbean*.—Mr. T. Anderson.
 Per *Diadem*.—James J. Frost, Esq. and Mrs. Gayzer.
 Per *Trafalgar*.—Messdames Fitzgerald, Cadell, Armstrong, Bremner, Collett, Pendergast, and child; Miss Bremner, Col. Fitzgerald, — Cadell, C.S.; Dr. Cleghorn, M.A.; Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Pendergast, Lieut. Laurie, art.; Lieut. Bremner, 41st regt.; Ens. Duval, 50th regt.; Mr. Marden, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Collett, Messrs. Childers and Lindsey. For CALCUTTA.—Messdames J. P. Grant and S. Palmer, Misses Grant, J. Grant, H. Grant, Batten, K. Batten, and Clerk; S. Palmer, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Richards, Mr. Barber, and 2 Eur. servants.
 Per steamer *Oriental*.—Mr. J. Ainslie, Mrs. Ainslie and 2 servants, Mr. E. H. C. Monckton and servant, Rev. T. de St. A. Piedade, Capt. Gibbs.
 Per *Bank of England*.—Mrs. Davison and child, Mrs. Bowling, Mrs. Russell, Mr. H. M. Bowling, Mr. P. Russell.
 Per *Sir Edward Paget*.—Mrs. Barclay.

Per *Cecilia*.—Mrs. S. Gabriel.
 Per *Comete*.—Monsr. H. M. Gireese and Monsr. Chamo.
 Per *Pekin*.—Mr. Lecker.
 Per *Damblat*.—Madame Bandell and child, Madame Chevrot, Mr. and Mrs. Melaine, Miss Melaine, Mr. and Mrs. Spennan.
 Per *Sethprague*.—Mrs. S. Wadsworth and son..
 Per *Dorisana*.—J. Walmorley, esq.
 Per *Mookian*.—Mrs. Townsend and two children.
 Per *John Hepburne*.—H. J. Saeed, Esq.
 Per *Jupiter*.—Mr. Cheroater.
 Per *Lady Anherst*.—Mr. H. W. Packman.
 Per *Belle Creole*.—R. Arthur.
 Per *Alfred*.—Mrs. C. Garstin and child, Mrs. H. B. Harrington and two Misses Harrington; Col. R. and Mrs. Rich, 6th N.I.; Capt. B. and Mrs. Parrott and child, 37th N.I.; Mrs. R. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stone, and Miss Stone; Mrs. Berry and child, Mrs. Henning; Misses Dunbar, Money, Douglas, Carmichael, Steer, Sutherland, Jamieson, Macleod, Pauling, Major. Scott, S. Urquhart, E. Urquhart; Messrs. J. A. Matheson and F. Parrott; Mr. and Mrs. Stoelke and child; Mrs. Norman, Mr. F. Boha, Mr. C. Stamm.
 Per *Col. Burney*.—Mr. R. Pritchard and Mr. A. Duncan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26. *Lapeyrouse*, Berchon, Nantes.—DEC. 1. Steamer *Haddington*, Lovell, Calcutta.—6. *Malacca*, Adams, London, via Pondicherry; *Leocadie* and *Anna*, Charbounel, Colombo.—11. *Hermes*, Fishbourne, Calcutta; *Briton*, Vaulking, Coringa.—13. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Suez.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 13, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1 dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
1829-30	par to 1 do.
1841	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	10 to 11 dis.
1835-36	8 to 9 do.
1843	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ do.
5 per cent. transferable	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ do.
book debt	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.
Tanjore Bonds	22 to 23 per cent. prem.
Bank of Madras Shares	

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 11 per ct. pm.
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. 11 do.
 Discount.
 On Government Acceptances 9 per Ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 12 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 ea.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Bank of England Post Bills,
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.
 Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
 " Sell, par.
 Bombay.—Buy, par.
 " Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

We withheld a quotation of the rates of freight, as any such would be entirely nominal, owing to the unsteadiness that prevails. The downward tendency is strong.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 9th arrived at Bombay on December 9th, per *Feroze*.

THE MORTALITY TABLE for the past month of November for the town and islands of Bombay and Colaba shows the total number of deaths to have been 793, of which 21 occurred from cholera, 11 from unnatural, and 761 from natural causes.

THE SCINDER CAMEL CORPS is, under orders from the Court of Directors, to be disbanded from the 31st December.

A LETTER FROM ADEN states that the political agent of that place has received letters from Lahedge announcing the execution of the assassin of Capt. Milne, who, it is said, was put to death with the same dagger with which he perpetrated the murder.

EUROPEAN IMPLEMENTS.—We mentioned some weeks since that amongst the improved implements exhibited to the wondering tradesmen at Poona by Mr. Green was an English loom with the fly-shuttle: this, we learn, is now being brought into use. The German missionaries are getting the same implement introduced into the Southern Mahratta country, and several fly-shuttle-loom are now being made up at the Bombay School of Industry, under the supervision of a soldier of the 8th Foot, here with the view of being invalided, and who proposes to give instruction in this variety of weaving during his stay in the presidency. The merits of a contrivance that will enable one man to do the work of three, without additional expense or labour, are easily understood.—*B. Times, Dec. 3.*

THE JUBBULPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY having fulfilled the great primary end for which it was established, is now performing a secondary piece of service to society, to which its promoters have all along looked forward. Disease and death have now reduced the number of thugs and approvers, of whom the school originally consisted, to 400, able to work in the factory, most of whom have grown grey in the service; and the work is mostly performed by their descendants—smart, active young fellows, of unblemished name, who draw amongst them in wages above Rs. 1,000 a month. Last year a considerable colony was dispatched to establish a factory at Meerut, with capital sufficient to meet preliminary charges: this is now so flourishing, that Capt. Sleeman contemplates sending off, from time to time, swarms from the parent hive to establish themselves as manufacturers up and down through the districts. A den of thieves—a colony of plunderers—has, through wise and judicious management, become the means of increasing the wealth and extending and improving the industry against which they and their ancestors had warred. The ends thus worked out at Jubbulpore are what the founders of the Bombay school have always had in contemplation, and which, it is to be hoped, if their present prosperity continue, they may not long hence see in effect.—*Ibid.*

MINERALS IN SEHWAN.—The *Bombay Times* states, that the commissioner of Scinde has started on a tour across the hills from Karrachee to Sehwan, with the view of searching for the copper and iron ore said to abound in them.

DUNJEEBHoy FRAMJEE has laid before the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society a specimen of a Zend dictionary in the English language. At the commencement of the work is a comparative table of the Zend alphabet with those of the Persian, Pehlivi, Hebrew, Cuneiform, Sanskrit, Gujrati, Greek, and Roman languages, in which their articulation is pointed out in their respective classes; and a preliminary discourse on the origin and authenticity of the Zend language and the *Zend Avesta*.

BARODA.—By a native letter from Baroda we learn that the Guicowar is daily losing even the small degree of respect which he has lately enjoyed. He seems more and more determined to allow himself to be made a puppet in the hands of his minister Tambekur. The latter, evidently aware that his season of power will soon be at an end, seems now to be desperate; and appears determined, so long as he remains in office, to wreak his vengeance upon all those who have opposed him.—*Bombay Telegraph, Dec. 17.*

MR. HAMILTON, the resident at Indore, is making a progress through Malwa, in which province he is the chief British representative, and in which, as letters from that quarter inform us, he is introducing many beneficial improvements among the numerous Hindoo and Mahomedan chiefs under his control. The resident's camp consists of about 2,000 men and 1,000 animals of all descriptions. Its movements must prove somewhat expensive to the native states, who voluntarily furnish necessary supplies without asking for a pice. To the great credit of Mr. Hamilton, it must be observed, however, that he has this year dispensed with the usage of accepting 'Zeyafets,' though apparently against the custom and wishes of the chiefs; and he seems determined to follow the same praiseworthy course, if not obliged to depart from it by the earnest entreaties of some of the princes, who, according to the native custom, consider it discreditable to their reputation to allow a distinguished visitor to go away without partaking of their hospitality; but when the rule now judiciously introduced, is made general, no infamy of the kind will be apprehended by any party.—*Telegraph, Dec. 17.*

A DONATION OF Rs. 1000 has been ordered by the Court of Directors to be given to Lieut. J. F. Lester, 10th Bombay N.I., for proficiency in four native languages—Hindoostanee, Mahratta, Goozerattee, and Scindee. Lieut. Lester is a deputy collector and magistrate at Sukkur.

SHERIFF FOR 1852.—Mr. J. L. Johnson, stipendiary commissioner of the Court of Requests, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

A SEVERE STORM visited the coast of Scinde on the 21st and 22nd ult.—one of the severest felt in that quarter for many years past—and it is feared that the steamer *Surat*, belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, has foundered in it. The H.C.'s steamer *Ajdaha* has been despatched in quest of this vessel, in the hope that she may have only been disabled.—*B. Times, Dec. 17.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

PASSAGE MONEY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 8, 1851.—The following General Order by the Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 618, dated Fort William, Nov. 21, 1851, is published as applicable at this presidency.

In conformity with instructions contained in paragraph 4, of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 87, of the 13th August, 1851, the Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, is pleased to announce that when officers of Her Majesty's or of the Hon. Company's service, are appointed to the charge of invalids or time expired men proceeding to England, the passage money allowed on their account will be that of their regimental rank.

2. Under ordinary circumstances a field officer should not be appointed to the charge of a party consisting of less than 150 men, nor a captain to one under 60.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHER, E. assn. ch. of office of coroner of Bombay, Dec. 1.
FORBES, G. S. attached asst. to coll. of Poona, to pres. to prepare for public exam.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. act. 2nd asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, pl. in permanent ch. of talooka of Puranteje.
INVERARITY, J. D. rec. ch. fr. H. W. Reeves, of office of pol. agent in S. Mahratta country, Dec. 1.
JOHNSON, J. L. to be sheriff of Bombay for 1852.
JONES, A. W. returned to duty in civ. service, without prejudice to rank, Nov. 25.
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. asst. to mag. of Sholapoor, vested with pow. of a mag. in that collectorate, Dec. 3.
MALET, H. P. coll. of Tanna, permitted to proceed into districts of collectorate, on duty, Dec. 10.
REEVES, H. W. delivered over ch. of collectorate of Belgaum to J. D. Inverarity, Dec. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, C. 1 month.
GORDON, S. to Jan. 10, in ext.
HARRISON, C. M. 1 year to Neigherry hills, m. c.
LUMSDEN, J. G. 1 mo.
SHOWELL, R. H. 1 mo.
SIMSON, W. to Nov. 24, 1852, in ext.
WEBB, J. 3 years to Eur. m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELLASIS, Brev. lieut. col. J. B. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 1, 1851, v. Troward.
BERTHOE, Capt. H. to be executive eng. at Poona, Dec. 11.
BROWN, Lieut. G. G. art. to ass. vet. ch. of horses of 1st troop, on dept. of Vet. surg. McDowell, on m. c.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Blowers.
CLAY, Ens. C. H. passed colloq. exam.
COMPTON, Capt. D. asst. to pol. agent in Mahratta, delivered over ch. of his duties to Capt. Wallace, Nov. 26.
COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. returned to duty.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. sappers and miners, passed colloq. exam.
DELAMAIN, Lieut. col. C. H. C.B. fr. 3rd to 1st L.C.
ELLIOTT, Ens. H. H. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Dec. 4.
FOLLETT, Capt. F. W. acting dep. asst. adj. gen. attached to Poona div. of army, to join.
GRAHAM, Lieut. T. to assu. vet. charge of horses of battery, 2nd batt. art. Dec. 15.
GRAHAME, Lieut. T. W. to deliver over vet. ch. of horses of the battery 2nd batt. art. Dec. 15.
HEBBERT, Capt. W. G. to be executive eng. at Ahmednuggur.
JOHNSON, Ens. H. J. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. D'U. posted to 9th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1851, v. Stewart, pro.
LEATHES, Ens. G. G. passed colloq. exam.
LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. C. S. De N. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Dec. 4.
NICHOL, Lieut. G. A. F. 22nd N.I. returned to duty.

PENNY, Lieut. Col. J. fr. 1st to 3rd L.C.
 PURVES, Capt. W. 9th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 1, in suc. to Bellasis, prom.
 RAIKES, Lieut. S. N. asst. to pol. agent in Kutch, resu. charge of his duties Nov. 11.
 RAMSAY, Maj. J. com. of S. Mahratta irreg. horse, resu. command of that reg. Nov. 23.
 SIMPSON, Capt. to rec. vet. charge of horses of 2nd L.C. dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Barton, Dec. 5.
 STEWART, Ens. F. G. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Bellasis, prom.
 TANNER, Ens. O. V. passed colloq. exam.
 THACKER, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Bellasis, prom.
 TWYFORD, Ens. D. E. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. ass. ch. of app. as acting 2nd class asst. in road and tank dept.
 WINGATE, Capt. G. del. ov. charge of office of superint. rev. survey and assessment, S. Mahratta country, to Capt. W. C. Anderson, Nov. 22.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. to join.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Capt. H. J. mil. pay mr. at pres. leave cancelled.
 CARUTHERS, Lieut. J. W. 27th N.I. 1 year, to Eur. on furl. without pay.
 CLAY, Ens. C. H. 3rd N.I. Dec. 10, 1851, to Jan. 31, in ext.
 COLLIER, Ens. C. 26th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15 to pres. for exam. in Hindustani.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 16 to Oct. 6 in ext. to enable him to join.
 DAVIDSON, Maj. D. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 6.
 DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. Nov. 24 to Dec. 31, m. c.
 GAISFORD, Capt. T. art. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres.
 HART, Lieut. J. G. fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 19, to pres.
 JESSOP, Lieut. C. S. 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. Dec. 7 to Jan. 7.
 JONES, Capt. H. C. 2nd L.I. Dec. 8, to Jan. 7, in ext.
 MABBATT, Lieut. J. dept. asst. com. Nov. 26 to Dec. 31.
 MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15 to pres.
 MINSTER, Capt. T. 11th N.I. 3 years to Eur.
 MONTRION, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. from Dec. 23 to Jan. 22, in ext. to remain at pres.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. from Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, to Bombay for exam. in Mahratta.
 PARTRIDGE, Capt. S. H. 18th N.I. to sea and Malabar coast, m. c.
 RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. from Dec. 20 to Jan. 19, to Bombay.
 TANNER, Ens. O. H. 3rd N.I. Dec. 10, 1851, to Jan. 31, 1852, in ext.
 TAYLOR, Capt. F. F. 3rd L.C. to Feb. 23, to Ahmednuggur.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. W. E. 13th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIN, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to 2nd troop horse art. proc. to Ahmednuggur, to del. over charge of 2nd troop horse art. to Surg. Mackenzie, and afford med. aid to invalids from Poona, Dec. 4.
 BEATTY, Asst. surg. T. H. passed colloq. exam.
 ELLIOTT, Surg. H. R. 15th N.I. to afford med. aid to h. q. wing of 2nd Belooch batt.; to assume med. charge of left wing ditto, Dec. 15.
 GOMES, Sub. asst. surg. app. to med. charge of charitable dispensary at Bandora, Dec. 10.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. 2nd Belooch batt. to repair to Shikarpoor, and assu. med. ch. of corps, Dec. 15.
 LODWICK, Asst. surg. F. app. to temp. med. ch. of 16th N.I. v. Moogrove, Dec. 16.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. G. R. to return to duty.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of 22nd N.I. till arrival of Larkins, Dec. 15.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. attached to 1st batt. of art. at Ahmednuggur.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. F. W. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 22, to Bombay.
 McDOWELL, Vet. surg. h. brig. 3 years to Eur. m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Lieut. of the *Zenobia*, lent to the *Ajdaha*, Dec. 11.
 BARDIN, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, perm. to reside on shore.
 BARKER, Lieut. R. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 BURDOCH, J. to com. of steam vessel *Chenab*, from Nov. 4.
 BUTT, Mids. from *Moosuffur* to the *Euphrates*, Dec. 6.
 CAMPBELL, Com. from the shore to the *Sesostria*, Dec. 11.
 CAPEL, Mids. from the *Zenobia* to the *Sesostria*, Dec. 16.
 CATLEY, Mids. from the *Elphinstone*, to the *Feroze*, Dec. 16.
 CAVENTISH, Mids. G. P. 1 year to Europe, on m. c.
 COOKSON, Mate A. A. to be lieut. from Sept. 11, v. Beuard, dec.
 DAWSON, Mids. from the *Zenobia* to the *Sesostria*.
 DROUGHT, Com. from the *Elphinstone* to the *Feroze*, Dec. 11.
 FOLEY, Asst. surg. from the *Palinurus* to the *Ajdaha*, Dec. 11.

FOULERTON, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 GARDNER, Com. fr. the *Sesostria* to the shore, Dec. 11.
 GILES, Lieut. to assume ch. of the *Elphinstone*, Dec. 11.
 HEWETT, T. D. clerk in charge, of the *Palinurus*, to reside on shore, Dec. 5.
 JAMES, Lieut. to join the *Feroze*, Dec. 16.
 LYNCH, Capt. H. B. returned to duty.
 PRINGLE, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to officers and crew of the *Palinurus*, dur. her stay at Cochín, Dec. 5.
 RENNIE, Lieut. from the *Feroze* to the *Euphrates*, as lieut. com. and surv. Dec. 11.
 WINDUS, Mate A. T. to be prov. lieut. from Sept. 11; to the *Sesostria*, Dec. 5.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARMITSTED, wife of S. P. d. at Bombay, Dec. 8.
 CABRAL, wife of Geo. d. at Aden, Nov. 27.
 GILLANDERS, wife of W. P. s. at Ahmedabad, Nov. 24.
 GREEN, the lady of Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, Nov. 30.
 LYON, wife of Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. s. at Asseerghur, Dec. 10.
 MACINTIRE, wife of J. s. at Nagpore, Nov. 29.
 MUNGAVIN, wife of J. S. J. s. at Dharwar, Dec. 3.
 MYATT, Mrs. s. at Sattara, Nov. 26.
 PELLY, wife of Capt. 8th N.I. d. still-born, Dec. 6.
 RUSSELL, the lady of R. J. d. at Poona, Dec. 11.

MARRIAGES.

PEREIRA, A. C. to Miss R. Mariana, d. of D. A. D'Sylva, at Matagon, Nov. 24.
 PRATTEN, J. W. to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, at Bombay, Dec. 8.
 PRESCOTT, H. to Miss E. Scott, at Bombay, Dec. 8.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. ENGS. to Letitia, d. of J. Donne, at Bombay, Dec. 4.

DEATHS.

BARRY, Margaret, wife of John, at Bombay, aged 30, Dec. 9.
 CHAMBERS, Wm. I.N. at Bombay, aged 36.
 LAWLESS, J. S. at Bombay, aged 23, Dec. 12.
 QUAYLE, Lieut. W. F. ART. at Peshawur, Dec. 1.
 ROZARIO, Mrs. Margaret, at Colaba, Nov. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 3. *Mary*, Rouse, Calcutta.—4. *Sassoon Family*, Dring, China and Singapore.—7. *Araminta*, Hogg, Liverpool.—9. Steamer *Feroze*, Rennie, Suez.—10. *Sobraon*, Rodger, China and Singapore; *James Hall*, Harrison, Madras.—11. *Foam*, Finlay, Greenock; *Charles Grant*, Evans, China and Singapore; *New Orleans*, Biggs, Greenock.—12. *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Liverpool; *John Risdon*, Riteon, Liverpool; *Marion*, Bilton, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bombay*.—Miss Cameron, Mrs. Sears and 2 children; Capt. H. Lloyd.
 Per steamer *Duarka*.—Mrs. Fanning and child; Mrs. Crutten-den, Miss Ellen Crawford; Lieut. Fanning; Jackson, Esq. Bengal C. S.; Maj. Davidson, C. G. Bombay army; Ens. Carr, 6th regt. N.I.; and C. Forget, Esq.; Mrs. Jones; Miss Maidment; Miss Sherren; Mr. Maidment, and 2 children.
 Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Simson, with 2 servants; Mrs. Franks and E. servant; Mrs. G. Wilkins; Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. Russell, and 2 N. servants; Mrs. Brown; Miss Swanson; G. Wilkins, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Lieut. col. Hartley, H. M.'s 8th foot; Lieut. col. Havelock, c. b., H. M.'s 53rd foot; Lieut. col. Franks, H.M.'s 10th; Capt. Marshall, 15th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Ward, 8th regt. Bengal cav.; Lieut. Webster, 15th regt. Bombay N.I.; Mr. Russell; and Mr. Brown; Mr. Gibb, E.
 Per steamer *Carnac*.—Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Smith.
 Per *Sir G. R. Clerk*.—Lieut. Pelly, 10th N.I.; Mr. W. Jehne, and Mr. G. Phillips.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—Lieut. E. D. Eales, 29th N.I.
 Per *Lowjee Family*.—From SURAT: Mrs. Johnson and child, and Doctor Johnson.
 Per *Foam*.—From GREENOCK: Mrs. Linn.
 Per *Alexander Baring*.—From LIVERPOOL: Mr. W. Brook.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 3. *John Wood*, Archer, Whompos; *Elisha Morrison*, McCulloch, Canton; steamer *Medusa*, King, Mangalore.—5. *Balmoral*, Robertson, China.—6. *Duke of Northumberland*, Hudson, China; *Barrackpore*, Underwood, China; *Monson*, Wyse, China.—7. *John Moore*, Sleigh, Liverpool; steamer *Duarka*, Banks, Colombo.—9. *Amoy*, Cunningham, China.—10. *Loodianha*, Marshall, Colombo.—17. Steamer *Achilles*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. and Lieut. Fanning, Lieut. Young.
 Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Dr. Ogilvie.
 Per *Barrackpore*.—Capt. and Mrs. Lavis and 2 children, and Lieut. Blowers.

Per *Duarka*.—Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Harrison, c.s.; G. Thomson, Esq. M.C.S.

Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs. Liddell, Lieut. Younghusband, Capt. Cormack and lady.

Per brig *Loodiana*.—Mrs. Marshall and family, and 2 Masters Conry.

Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. Webb, 1 child, and servant; Mrs. C. M. Barrow, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Pieritz and 2 children; Mrs. Robertson, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. G. W. Harding, 1 child, and servant; Mrs. Chas. Kensington, 2 children, and servant; Capt. A. Crawford (3rd Bo. N.I.), 2 children, and servant; F. Anderson's, Esq. 2 children, and servant; Capt. H. Stoddard's 5 children, and servant; Dr. B. White's 3 children and servant; Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 8th Nizam's regt.; J. Webb, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Pieritz; Lieut. Piggott, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Lieut. Rowland, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Mr. H. H. Dakes, and Mr. Wm. Kelping.—TO THE CAPE. H. W. Reeves, Esq. Bo. C.S.—TO VINGORIA. Mr. Forjett.

Per steamer *Achilles*.—Mrs. Cumberlege and infant, Mrs. Moyle and 3 children, Lieut. Fairbrother, 19th N.I.; Lieut. Ryves, 12th B.N.I.; Major Cumberlege, 41st B.N.I.; Capt. Minster; Lieut. Greentre, 64th foot; Lieut. G. R. B. Holmes, Madras horse art.; J. T. Fowler, Esq.; J. McDowell, Esq.; Eas. Williams and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 95 to 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 80 to 90 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 89 to 90 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	„ 1,000 each 500 11 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	„ 1,000 each 500 do. 5 dis.
Agra Bank	„ 500 each 500 do. 2 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	„ 1,000 each 1,000 do. 19 to 20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	„ 12,500 each 12,500 do. 16,500
Colaba Press Com...	„ 7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,400
Colaba Land Com...	„ 10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 500 each 500 do. 50 p. ct.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 2
Bank of England Notes, per £	„ 10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	„ 221 to 222
German Crowns, „	„ 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	„ 101½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	„ 16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	„ 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 „ „ 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d. 9-16 For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	101½
..... 30 days' sight	101½
..... at sight	102½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	93½
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 219	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 1s., and Liverpool, 2l. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

THE most prominent item of our intelligence is of a mournful caste. Mr. James Stewart, the youthful, but most learned and able gentleman, who for two years had acted as Queen's advocate of Ceylon, is dead—smitten down in the midst of his labours, and at the opening of a career brighter, as far as honours and high office in the State are concerned, than any hitherto thrown open to a Euro-Asiatic. That a young man born in this country, and never beyond its precincts, should, by the mere force of learning and talent, reach, before he was thirty, the highest post at the bar, and one of the highest in the Government and councils of the land, is a phenomenon that deserves special notice. We would dwell on the fact as a proof that the liberal policy of the British in this island affords much encouragement to exertion on the part of its sons. They have reason to cherish fondly the memory of one who did so much to redeem their character.

The arrival of Mr. Justice Starke, and the temporary vacation of office on account of sickness by Messrs. J. Staples and T. Gibson, have led to changes in the service. Mr. W. C. Gibson has been confirmed as auditor-general. Mr. Chas. Peter Layard is to be confirmed as Government agent of the Western Province. Mr. Cripps, of Galle, is looked for by an early mail, and there are some rumours to the effect, that Mr. Dyke, of Jaffna, goes home on leave. The Governor remains at Kandy. His Excellency has been fêted by the Kandian chiefs.

An experienced and intelligent planter whom we have met is of opinion that the crop of plantation coffee will nearly equal that of last season, while it is pretty evident, from the transactions that have already taken place, that a full crop of native is expected.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 15.

The *Ceylon Times* has heard, that a native Singalese lately found a sapphire near Rutnapoor of about two pounds weight! The fortunate finder has sold it to some still more fortunate person for 140l.

BIRTHS.

COEG, the lady of R. C. R. d. at Colpetty, Nov. 21.
FORD, wife of T. d. at Slave Island, Nov. 19.
MACVICAR, the lady of J. G. s. at Colpetty, Nov. 14.
MULLHOLLAND, the wife of T. s. at Pusselawa, Nov. 3.
PERERA, wife of J. s. at Colombo, Nov. 7.
ROBERTSON, the wife of J. M. d. at Colombo, Nov. 29.
WOOD, lady of Rev. J. d. at Colombo, Nov. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BOGUE, J. M. to Elizabeth, d. of A. G. Green, at Colombo, Nov. 11.
WAMBECK, J. T. to M. Margaret, d. of E. G. Collette, at Colombo, Nov. 5.

DEATHS.

FERDINAND, H. at Colombo, aged 37, Nov. 29.
FRANCISCUS, s. of J. S. at Colombo, aged 5, Nov. 17.
PERERA, Donna F. wife of J. at Ceylon, aged 22, Nov. 19.
STEWART, Hon. James, at Colombo, Nov. 18.
WALKER, J. at Colombo, aged 39, Dec. 8.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of September the 24th arrived at Hong-kong November 14. The subsequent mail, that of October 24, left Point de Galle November 28, for China.

We have not any very important intelligence regarding the still-continued rebellion. The Canton mandarins are purchasing warlike stores in great quantities; we know of one particular commission for a hundred barrels of powder, and one, two, and three-pounder-guns, with corresponding shot; besides hand-grenades, rockets, and rocket tubes, which have been duly supplied. A party, who has excellent means of ascertaining the real state of affairs, writes:—"Matters are truly alarming—I feel certain that Teen-teh will be in Canton before the Chinese New Year." Lately we had some conversation with a person who three months ago was in Peking, and who reached Canton by the way of Kwang-si. He says that, at the capital, every attempt was being made to keep the people in the dark as to the progress of the Southern rebels; the absence of allusion to them in the *Peking Gazette* is corroborative of this. Teen-teh, he says, is no myth; he saw him, and spoke to several of his officers. He is of the clan Le, not of the clan Fong, as reported. Our informant did not think that Teen-teh cared much about reaching Peking yet, being content, if he succeeds, with dividing the empire into two parts, of which he rules the southern. Teen-teh, he added, is now only waiting until he gains more friends in and about the city of Canton; and he depends a good deal on what the Toong-koon men will do for him.

Governor Yeh has been more than usually cruel during the last month; and one unfortunate rebel leader was, horrible to relate, flayed alive, as a warning to others of what they may expect should they fall into his hands.

The Yellow River has again burst its banks, and has given some check to trade at the northern ports; goods intended for the interior having to be conveyed by other and circuitous routes, with additional transit dues equaling nearly ten per cent. on foreign manufactures. Freebootery is as rife as ever; but the robbers (some call them Teen-tih rebels) having managed matters to their perfect satisfaction below 32 deg. N. lat., have now proceeded further up the coast, and hang about the mouth of the Yellow River and the Grand Canal.—*Friend of China*, Nov. 28.

NOTES.

CAY, Mrs. R. D. s. at Victoria, Nov. 18.

MARRIAGE.

FREACH, Rev. J. B. to Mary L. H. d. of the Rev. Dyer Ball, at Canton, Oct. 30.

DEATHS.

CURRIE, John, at Victoria, Nov. 1.
IVINS, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. of the ship *Berkley*, at Victoria, Nov. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 13. *Sunda*, Prichard, Liverpool.—25. *Arratoon Apour*, Lovett, Calcutta.—27. *Philip Laing*, Cadenhead, Calcutta.—29. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta; *Eliza*, Noble, Newcastle.—Nov. 1. *Jeremiah Garnett*, Daley, Liverpool.—2. *Susan*, Knight, Sydney.—4. *John Dugdale*, Rome, London.—9. *E. Lancaster*, —, Sydney; *Land o' Cakes*, Grant, London.—10. *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, Bombay; *Rajah*, Lewson, Bombay.—12. *Ratcliff*, Philipson, Calcutta.—13. *John Line*, Palmer, Madras; *Calden*, Saeu, Sydney.—14. *Malla*, Potts, Bombay.—19. *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Bombay.—20. *Semmanuth*, Lawson, Bombay.—27. *Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—F. Mayer, Esq., and 5 Chinese.
Per steamer *Malla*.—Mrs. A. D'Almeida and child; Capt. Saunders, R.N.; Hon. Mr. Mercer, G. Barnett, Harding, Crane, Sassoerjee, and Menung, Esqrs.; Senor F. Barrosa.
Per *Mary Adams*.—Mr. Stone.
Per *Micena*.—Mr. Sevilla.
Per *Nyngah*.—F. Parish, Esq.
Per steamer *Salamander*.—His Exc. Sir S. G. Bonham, K.C.B.; Capt. King, Aide-de-Camp; Hon. Maj. Caine, and Asst. Commissary-General Lempiere.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 15. *Sea Queen*, Sheares, London; *General Palmer*, Simpson, Sydney.—21. *Mencius*, Penrice, Liverpool.—22. *Juliet*, Watson, London; *Martin Frederick*, Schutz, London.—25. *Euphrates*, Gowerlock, London; *Ann Jane*, Fawcett, London; *Livingstone*, Jones, Calcutta.—26. *Prince Albert*, Richards, Bombay.—27. *Quintin Leitch*, Fitzmorris, London.—30. *Singapore*, Evans, Bombay.—Nov. 3. *Stately*, Ginder, London.—6. *John Bunyan*, Thompson, London; *Green Point*, Wardle, London.—7. *J. Sheppard*, Wycherly, London.—8. *Sunda*, Prichard, Cork.—15. *Eucles*, Sutherland, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Almeda*.—Lieut. Gorman, C.R.
Per *Green Point*.—George Stanford, Esq.
Per *North Carolina*.—C. W. Bradley, Esq. U.S.
Per *North Star*.—Mr. C. Buckton.
Per steamer *Singapore*.—For SOUTHAMPTON. Miss St. Miss C. Fischer, Lieut. De Montmorency, Messrs. H. St. Hill, W. Hargreaves, and S. E. Judah.—For MALTA. Mr. and Mrs. Croom.—For BOMBAY. Messrs. Cawajee Pallanjee, and Dopalbhoy H. Cawajee, and servants.—For PENANG, Mr. D. Jardine, and servant.—For SINGAPORE. Messrs. R. Ezekiel and E. Ezekiel.
Per steamer *Malla*.—For SOUTHAMPTON. Ilmo. Councillor Cardozo and servant, Asst. Com. Gen. Lempiere, R. Gibbs, Esq. and O. Droste, Esq.—For SUEZ. H. M. Olmsted, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Nov. 28, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 6 months' sight, under credit, 5s. per dollar.
East-India Company's Bills, Accepted, 234 to 235 rupees per 100 dollars. Mexicans, 8 per cent. discount.
Specie, 140 dollars per 100 taels.
Gold Bars, 204 to 205 dollars per 9 t. 7 m. 3 c.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 14 to 16 dollars per 40 feet.

LOMBOK.

WIDOW-MURDER AMONGST THE BALINESE.—A gusti, who died at Ampanan, left three wives. One of them resolved to be kised in honour of him. She was still young and beautiful; she had no children. The day after the death of the gusti, his wife took many baths; clothed in the richest manner, she passed the day with relatives and friends, drinking, chewing sirih, and praying. Before the house, they had erected two scaffoldings or platforms of bambu, of the length of a man, and three feet

above the ground. Under these they had dug a small pit to receive the water and the blood. In the afternoon, men brought out the body of the gusti, wrapped in fine linen, and placed it on the left of the two central platforms. A priest of Mataram removed the cloth from the body, while young persons threw water over the corpse, washed it, combed the hair, and covered the whole body with champeka and kanding flowers. They then brought a white net. The priest took a silver cup, filled with holy water (called *char*), on which he strewed flowers. He sprinkled the deceased with this water, and then poured it through the net on the body, which he blessed, praying, singing, and making various mystical and symbolical motions. He afterwards powdered the body with flour of coloured rice and chopped flowers, and placed it on dry mats. Women brought out the wife on their crested arms. She was clothed with a piece of white linen only. Her hair was crowned with flowers of the *Chrysanthemum Indicum*. She betrayed neither fear nor regret. She placed herself standing before the body of her husband, raised her arms, and made a prayer in silence. Women approached her, and presented to her small bouquets of flowers. She took them one by one, and placed them between the fingers of her hands raised above her head. On this the women took them away and dried them. On receiving and giving back each bouquet, she turned a little to the right, so that when she had received the whole she had turned quite round. She prayed anew in silence, went to the corpse of her husband, kissed it, and returned to her place. They took off her rings. She crossed her arms on her breast. Two women took her by the arms. Her brother (by adoption) placed himself before her, and asked her, with a soft voice, if she was determined to die; and when she gave a sign of assent with her head, he asked her forgiveness for being obliged to kill her. He seized his kris and stabbed her on the left side of the breast, but not very deeply, so that she remained standing. He then threw his kris down, and ran off. A man of consideration approached her, and buried his kris to the hilt in the breast of the unfortunate woman, who sunk down without a cry. The women placed her on a mat, and sought by rolling and pressure to cause the blood to flow quickly. The victim being not yet dead, she was stabbed again with a kris between the shoulders. They then laid her on the second platform, near her husband. The same ceremonies that had taken place for him now began for the wife. When all was ended, both bodies were covered with resin and cosmetic stuffs, enveloped in white linen, and placed in the small side-house on the platforms. There they remain until the time arrives for their being burned together.—*Journ. Indian Archipelago*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from Cape Town are to the 22d December, when the state of affairs at the seat of the war was most discouraging. The Caffres and Hottentots continued their incursions, carrying off cattle, burning farms, and murdering the colonists. In an affair at Blinkwater, a loss was sustained of three officers, including Lieut. col. Fordyce, of the 74th Highlanders, and several men.

It appears that, after the attack on the Waterkloof, preparations were made for dislodging the enemy from the heights of the kloof, and on the 6th of November, three columns, with six 6-pounders, under Major-gen. Somerset, Col. Fordyce, and Col. Michel, marched for that purpose. Col. Fordyce reached his ground first, and determined on attacking a number of the enemy who appeared on the heights. He had advanced nearly to the edge of the rocks and bush, and was about taking up a position, when a shot struck him in the breast, and he fell, mortally wounded. The regiment (the 74th), having only partially received his orders, was for a moment in confusion, and the enemy sprang up and hurried exultingly, but, immediately sheltering themselves behind the rocks, poured upon the unfortunate troops a deadly fire, killing and disabling fourteen officers and men. Lieut. Carey was also mortally wounded, and Lieut. Gordon was shot through both thighs, the bone of the right being shattered. A sergeant was dragged into the bush. It is said that nearly the last words of the colonel were, "Take care of my regiment." All this lasted but a short time, and but little firing comparatively took place. The general, with the advance of his column, reached the heights as the conflict was going on, and dispositions were made to extricate the regiment from its perilous position. The guns were brought round to command the fastnesses, and a mule-wagon sent down for the wounded. The rest of the day was spent in firing shot and shells upon the enemy wherever he appeared. The next day, the guns were, as before, in play wherever they could be used, and when the troops came out of the bush, they extended over the plain, joined

by the Fingoes and Levies, and a general engagement commenced. The enemy as usual gave way, only to come out again and annoy the retiring force. Some of them, however, paid for their hardihood. The rear was covered by the European corps and a portion of the Kat River Levy. Several of the enemy had crossed the plain, and entered the bush by the slip path, but they were driven out. The enemy fired, it is said, with astonishing accuracy. Three of the 91st were wounded, and one or two Fingoes, and Capt. Devenish, of the Beaufort West Levy, was dangerously hit by an expended ball in the head. The day was rainy, and the night and next morning were so severe, that our troops were obliged to abandon their position, and return to camp at Blinkwater. It is supposed that the remaining force in the Waterkloof is chiefly Hottentots. Capt. Devenish and Lieut. Gordon had since died, as well as Ensign Ricketts, of the 91st, who was wounded in the preceding affair.

The next movement was to be a combined one of the two divisions under Gen. Somerset and Col. Mackinnon, across the Kye, against Krel; the force to consist of 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. They were to move from the Umwani on the 2nd December.

A spirited affair occurred on the 3rd November, between a company of the 73rd, under Lieut. Knox, and a body of 50 Hottentots and Caffres, driving twenty-four head of cattle. Lieut. Knox divided his party into three detachments, and attacked the enemy, killing six and wounding severely many others, and recapturing the whole of the cattle without any casualty. They captured also some arms and ammunition. A patrol of Stubbs's Horse had also attacked a party of marauders near Howison's Poort, when seventy cattle were recaptured, three Caffres killed, and three guns taken.

The *G. T. Journal* of November 25th states that the news beyond the Kei indicates great restlessness among the tribes in those parts, more especially the Amagcaleka under Krel, and a portion of the Abatembu; and that some further bad feeling had been excited between the Fingoes near Morley and the Tambookies under the chief Jool.

At the Orange River things still remained unsettled.

The draft ordinances for constituting a Parliament at the Cape had been received with great satisfaction. A large meeting was held on the 2nd December, at which an address to her Majesty was adopted, praying that the main principles of the constitution may not be altered, but carried into effect without delay.

The colonial delegates, Sir A. Stockenström and Mr. Fairbairn, had arrived. They were received with the most marked demonstrations of respect.

** * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, January 16, 1852.

THE war in South Africa,—which, though a little one, is fast absorbing our surplus revenue,—at length wears a less hopeless aspect. In its military incidents, indeed, the contest is as sad and disheartening as ever; our best officers are shot down by the Caffres, and our regular troops retire before an enemy we affected to despise. Sir Harry Smith, well acquainted by past experience with Caffre campaigning, has been baffled by savages, and the home authorities, having determined to supersede him, seem disposed to try the chance of substituting an officer who knows nothing whatever of that species of warfare. But hostilities have happily ceased between the Cape colonists and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The *bellum plusquam civile* they have been carrying on for the last two years has been terminated by a treaty of peace, though not of amity, in the shape of a

liberal constitution, which, though tardily conceded by Earl Grey, has been hailed with joy and gratitude by the Cape community. This event, if we are not mistaken, will exert a favourable influence upon the frontier war, by invigorating the energies of the colonists, hitherto palsied by disappointment and discontent, and securing their hearty co-operation.

The new constitution is contained in two draughts of ordinances to be passed by the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of bringing into operation her Majesty's Letters Patent of 1850. The object of the first is to determine the mode of constituting the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which, with the Governor, are to be the future Parliament of the colony; the purpose of the second ordinance is to create certain permanent charges on the revenue, and to sanction certain expenditure already incurred.

The Legislative Council is to consist of the Chief Justice, as president, and fifteen elective members, eight chosen in the western districts and seven in the eastern. Of the first Council, the eight members elected by the fewest votes are to retire at the expiration of five years, and the remaining seven at the expiration of ten years; the members afterwards elected to hold their seats for ten years, unless the Council be sooner dissolved. A member of the Council must be thirty years of age, and must own landed property, unmortgaged, worth £1,000, or else landed property of that amount which, though mortgaged, will, with his moveable property, constitute him the owner of £2,000. The House of Assembly is to consist of forty-six members, elected for five years; seven members to form a quorum. The House to elect its speaker. The members of the Legislative Council to be elected before those of the House of Assembly. Every male person, twenty-one years of age, who shall have occupied, within any electoral division, for twelve months, a tenement value £25, is entitled to be registered as a voter for members of both houses; excepting aliens, placemen, uncertificated insolvents, insane persons, and convicted felons. The Governor is to summon the two houses to meet at such time and place as he shall think fit. A session of the Parliament is to be held once at least in every year. The Governor may prorogue the two houses whenever he shall see fit, and may dissolve one or both houses at his pleasure. All Bills granting supplies or imposing taxes are to originate in the House of Assembly. No Bill appropriating any sum of money from the public revenue can be enacted, unless the Governor shall have recommended the House of Assembly to make provision for the specified public service. The Governor may give or refuse his assent to any Bill, or may reserve it for the Royal pleasure, or may return it with amendments to either house, at his pleasure; but a Bill assented to by the Governor may be disallowed within two years by her Majesty in Council. Every member of either house residing more than ten miles from the place at which the Parliament meets, is to receive £1 per day for every day spent in travelling to and from, or in attending at, any session of Parliament.

This constitution is in strict conformity with the scheme proposed in the Letters Patent, and varies but slightly from that proposed by the retiring members of Council, embodying, at the same time, certain suggestions in matters of detail contained in the Report of the Board of Commissioners in the colony; and it is deeply to be lamented that it should have

been withheld so long. For what purpose the colonists have been tantalized with the prospect of such a constitution, then threatened with the withdrawal of it and the substitution of another, and kept in painful suspense for nearly two years, unless in order to irritate them, it is not easy to divine. In his letter to the Governor which accompanies the ordinances, Lord Grey admits that, "independently of any constitutional question which might be raised as to the power of the Crown to vary the terms on which a constitution had already been granted to the colony, no sufficient reason had been shown for departing from a course deliberately taken on the best consideration which her Majesty's servants could give to the subject." Then wherefore the delay?

The ordinances must be passed by the existing Legislative Council at the colony before they can have effect, and we regret to observe, from the last Cape Town papers, that the second reading had been deferred until the 28th of this month,—nearly three weeks having been lost in forwarding them to the Governor, and eight days having intervened between their return and the first reading. The colonists were beginning to complain of this new delay, and to fancy they were trifled with by the colonial authorities. They were impatient for the possession of what they consider a boon, "in order," as one of the most violent of the opposition journals declares, "that mutual good-will, public confidence, peace, and contentment, may be restored,—in order that the hands of the Government may be strengthened."

It will be a great misfortune if the mismanagement of subordinates should mar so fair a prospect.

THE interests of India, at such a critical period in its affairs as the present, are so deeply involved in the question, who are to be the Queen's advisers, that the position of the ministry,—which, weak as it was at the close of the last session of Parliament, has become still weaker,—is a subject which deserves our consideration. In times past, when power was evidently deserting the party in office, it was not difficult to foretell to whose hands it would be transferred; but the case is different now; should the Whigs be ejected, their place must be filled by some new combination of parties, and the uncertainty as to the proportions of the different elements naturally inspires some degree of anxiety.

The removal of Lord Palmerston from the foreign secretaryship so seriously deducts from the strength of the ministry, that the motive must or should have been imperious. Its true cause is yet unexplained; the grounds assigned by the journals and in the Clubs, though not improbable, can yet be regarded only as surmises and conjectures. If the First Minister has been in this instance hasty and indiscreet; if he has extruded an able colleague from an important post for captious or insufficient reasons, his own fate is sealed. If, on the contrary, the conduct of that colleague, however upright and sincere, shall appear to have been adverse to the true policy of this country, Lord John Russell will gain credit for this sacrifice to patriotism, and his ministry may probably acquire a larger share of the confidence of Parliament and the people.

Nevertheless, the position of the present Cabinet is precarious; it has but a doubtful hold upon many members of its own party, whilst the opposition sections,—for it can be scarcely said that there is an opposition party,—though individually weak, are capable of forming in combination (as

they have more than once proved) a majority against the ministry upon vital questions. In these circumstances, their retention of office is dependent, not upon their own strength, but upon the want of union amongst their opponents. It would almost seem that the crisis had arrived which was predicted by Paley and the anti-reformers, namely, that the destruction of borough influence in the House of Commons, which preserved a just balance in that assembly, would annihilate a necessary ingredient in the composition of the British constitution, and "so obstruct the conduct of public affairs, as to render it impossible for the wisest statesman to carry forward the business of the nation with success or satisfaction."

It is at this time, when, weakened by desertion, and menaced by various perils,—a formidable, though disunited, opposition, the prospect of a general election, which relaxes the attachment of adherents, and symptoms of distrust amongst the masses of the people,—that the First Minister of the Crown has pledged himself to bring forward a large measure of Parliamentary reform, with the view of not only remedying certain patent anomalies in the existing system, but of widening the basis of the representation. We are not about to discuss the necessity or the prudence of such a measure; we notice it merely with reference to its possible effect upon the permanence of the ministry.

Whilst it is by no means certain that a measure of this nature, proposed by the Government, will satisfy any considerable body of the community, it must offend two large parties,—those who will think it goes too far, and those who will require it to go still farther. The latter have already announced the conditions which they mean to insist upon, and which it is very improbable the framer of the measure will accept. By the other party, we may be sure, it will be denounced as a further step in that revolutionary policy which, as they allege, has characterized Whiggism from the beginning. A third party, more moderate and reasonable than either, may be actuated by a natural apprehension of the ills which attend all experiments upon the constitution. "Political innovations," they will say, in the words of the writer we have before quoted, "commonly produce many effects beside those that are intended; the direct consequence is often the least important; incidental, remote, and unthought-of evils or advantages frequently exceed the good that is designed, or the mischief that is foreseen."

The new Reform Bill, therefore, will be fortunate indeed if it can be steered safely amongst these shoals and quicksands; yet it is the vessel in which the ministry and its fortunes will, perhaps, be embarked. Should they abandon the helm, or be shipwrecked, who will succeed them? This is a question which, as we before remarked, deeply concerns the interests of India, the future government of which must shortly be determined for at least another long period.

It would be idle to speculate upon the composition of the Cabinet that would be formed upon the retirement of the Whigs. It is understood that attempts have been made to fuse with that party some of the Conservatives who have of late approximated pretty closely to their views of general policy, and that those attempts have failed. That, after all, we shall see a Protectionist Cabinet, is very unlikely; yet the Protectionists constitute the only body in the lower house which, after the Whigs, can be dignified with the name of a party. Should the partisans of what is termed

the Manchester School possess power enough to force themselves into a composite ministry, India knows what it has to expect.

A few months, probably a few weeks, will decide this question: meanwhile, *Dix in melium vertant!*

OUR Correspondent, "A Civilian," whose letter appears in a succeeding column, thinks we have dealt unfairly with him, suggesting, in pretty broad terms, that we have been guilty of a breach of duty to the public, and attempted to mislead our readers, in the comments we made upon his preceding letter. This is a charge which cannot be passed over.

Our Correspondent seems not to have noticed that, in this controversy, respecting the degree of knowledge of the native tongues possessed by the Company's servants in India, we have not engaged in the character of principal, but rather as umpire, balancing the evidence before us. Our whole article, down to the concluding paragraph, was hypothetical; we argued that, if the facts are as stated by the "Mahomedan Moonshie," and if no better answer could be offered than was contained in the "Civilian's" first letter, the subject was important enough to demand consideration, with a view of providing a remedy for a serious evil.

With this preliminary observation, we proceed to consider the chief objections urged by the "Civilian."

He states that one of the objects of his first letter was to "correct the notion, which the 'Mahomedan Moonshie' would have spread abroad, that Hindustani is the universal and only necessary language of India;" whereas "nowhere in the South is Hindustani the language of the natives;" as a travelling language in India,—not restricting this assertion to the South,—he says, its utility is equal to that of French in Europe, and to represent it as a universal dialect is an error.

Now, without excepting to the "Civilian's" statement of the argument of the Moonshie,—who did not allege that Hindustani is the "only necessary language of India,"—we must express our surprise that the "Civilian" should have designated as he has done a language which Mr. Shakespear has described as "the most prevalent colloquial dialect," and "the dialect most generally used in India;" and Dr. Forbes, the latest Hindustani lexicographer, as "the principal colloquial language of India." We are quite aware that there are idiomatic varieties between certain dialects of this general tongue, and especially between the Dakni spoken in Peninsular India and the Hindustani of Bengal; but the "Civilian" has certainly overstated the fact, when he says that "if a civilian in the south makes this language his medium of communication with the natives, he might just as well speak English to them." If, as stated by the "Civilian," it is an error, or something worse, to represent this language, which was invented to serve the purpose of a common medium of intercourse between the conquerors and the conquered, as "general" or "universal," in the fair sense of these terms, we can only say that lexicographers and chairmen of the East-India Company are likewise chargeable with error and misrepresentation.

The "Civilian" then accuses us of treating the case he put, of a civil officer in the south of India being sent successively to eight different districts, where eight distinct

languages are spoken, as an extreme one, whereas, he says, "it is a case which is *every day* illustrated throughout the Madras presidency, and I doubt not is *equally true* of the other presidencies." Our own impression still is, that the case is an extreme one, even in the southern presidency; we are convinced that it must be an extremely rare case in the Bengal provinces. We leave our readers, however, to determine our amount of culpability upon this score, merely repeating that, if the averments of a "Civilian" be correct, the sooner so bad a practice is stopped the better.

In the next place, we are charged with speaking of the aforesaid eight languages as "dialects," thereby "giving the public to imagine that they are merely provincial dialects of some one general language of India." Our correspondent need not surely be told that the term "dialect" is as often used by the best English writers for "language" as for a division of a language. We employed it justifiably in the former sense, to avoid the frequent reiteration of the latter term, and at the close of our article we referred to them as distinct languages. To have supposed them merely collateral branches of one tongue would have weakened the objection we urged to the practice in question; and we must add that the "Civilian" himself, when he stated, in his first letter, in order to palliate the use of interpreters, that "the languages are all so nearly related to each other, that an acquaintance with one enables a careful officer to detect an interpreter in any false play," was much more likely to have misled the public into a belief that these were "merely provincial dialects of some one general language."

Our notion of the character of interpreters, it seems, is quite erroneous; but as the "Civilian" confines this part of his letter to the Madras territories, where, it seems, his experience solely lies, we merely assure him, from our own knowledge, that there are native interpreters in other parts of India, both Hindus and Mahomedans, who can freely speak and write idiomatical English.

Upon the general question, which was raised by the "Mahomedan Moonshie," we may remark that he has said little more than English writers have said upon the deficiency of the public servants in India generally (less, undoubtedly, amongst the civilians than any other class) in the knowledge of the Indian languages: but, knowing him to be a well-informed native, having good opportunities of observation, we deemed his evidence of some importance. Mr. Shore, who held various situations in the police, revenue, and judicial departments, in several provinces of Bengal, and tells us that he had been "in habits of close communication, both private and official, with the people of the country, of all classes, for fifteen years," made the same charge, in more derogatory terms, against "the majority of the civil and military servants" of the Company in those provinces, and adds, that "at Madras the Company's officers are equally ignorant." This is said in an article "On the Use of the Hindostanee Language,"* which he, too,—erroneously, according to the "Civilian,"—treats as "the" language of India.

Let not our correspondent suppose that, in thus vindicating ourselves and the "Moonshie," we wish to discourage his communications; on the contrary, we desire to hear further from him, and particularly upon the "more extensive employment of natives of India in the public service," which we merely suggested as a remedy, if a remedy was needed, and no better could be devised.

* Notes on Indian Affairs, Vol. I., No. V.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In the *Indian Mail* of the 3rd of January, just received, I observe an article, which induces me again to trouble you with a letter upon the subject of the deficiency of knowledge, on the part of the Company's servants, of the Indian languages. My object, in my letter which appeared in a previous number, was to correct the notion, which the "Mahomedan Moonshee" would most incorrectly have spread abroad, that the Hindustani is the universal and only necessary language of India, and to show that the interpreter system was an unavoidable evil in a system of government such as is ours in India.

You unfairly treat the case I have instanced as an extreme one. It is not so. It is a case which is every day illustrated throughout the Madras presidency, and I doubt not is equally true of the other presidencies.

You also speak of the eight languages, with whose names I ventured to startle the readers of your paper, as eight dialects, giving the public to imagine that they are merely provincial dialects of some one general language of India, which unfortunately exists only in the imagination of the uninformed body of the public. I assert that the languages which I enumerated are languages as distinct from each other as are Spanish and Portuguese, Italian and Latin; having, indeed, very great affinity, but still so distinct as to be improperly spoken of as dialects of each other, or of any language of India.

I showed you that nowhere in the south is the Hindustani the language of the natives, and that, if a civilian makes this language his medium of communication with the natives, he might just as well speak English to them. I also wished to impress upon you, that even when a civilian was so perfectly conversant with the native languages that his conversation was intelligible to educated natives, he was still obliged to have recourse to interpreters, because, as everybody must be aware, the phraseology of the uneducated, with whom he is chiefly concerned, is all over the world very different to the phraseology of the educated in common conversation; and the freemasonry of words in colloquial use by the common people of India is, as I alleged, impossible to be acquired by Europeans generally in so perfect a degree as to enable them to dispense with interpreters. The natives will not permit Europeans access to their domestic circle, and no language can be thoroughly acquired without a free intercourse with every class of society. Far easier is the task of the native of India in learning English. He has every access to the society of Europeans in India; no caste rules forbid his approach; the avenues of a noble literature are tempting him on, while by Europeans he is, if intelligent, sought after and encouraged, instead of being coldly repelled. And yet his language is that of a book; it is the language of writing, and not of speaking, and for this simple reason,—that he has only after all derived his knowledge of the language from an educated class, and one so limited in number that he cannot acquire from them the colloquial turns which would entitle him to boast of a thorough colloquial knowledge of English. And were any such native of India to be placed in the position of magistrate in this country, his ignorance of the phraseology of the lower orders would compel him to have recourse to an interpreter to explain their English to him, and interpret his accent (for his language would be intelligible) to them. He would probably, ere long, become well acquainted with the "slang," so to say, of the lower orders, because he would not find himself denied access to their society in their houses, as Europeans are to the houses of the natives of India. Now, with regard to the civilian in India, it is in most cases, first, his faulty pronunciation and accent which renders an interpreter indispensable to repeat what he has said; and, secondly, the difficulty there exists in understanding the peculiar phraseology of the common people, although he may be sufficiently well able to converse with an educated person in the same language.

You also say, "Again—what are the interpreters—the highly objectionable channels of communication now employed between European magistrates and the people—but natives of India, conversant with the English language?" This, allow me to say, is a very erroneous notion. The interpreters, in the Madras territories at least, of which alone I am prepared to speak, are generally quite unacquainted with English, and it is considered a very great objection to a candidate that he is acquainted with English, because it is justly supposed to impress the common people with an idea that he communicates with the European chiefly in English, and that the European officer understands only English, and that therefore the interpreter can and does abuse his trust, and that it is therefore necessary always to approach him with a bribe. Hence interpreters are generally unacquainted with English, and are appointed for other qualifi-

cations than a knowledge of that language, and which I need not now discuss. You speak of the Hindustani as "this one universal dialect." This is an error, of which I would give much to disabuse you. As a travelling language in India, I will admit that its utility is equal to that of the French language in Europe; but, if you are at all acquainted with India, you must be aware that Hindustani cannot be fairly termed an universal language. If you still persist in representing the question to the public in this light,—in persuading them that it is only a question of acquiring perfectly one language, and that an easy one,—I have no hesitation in saying that you are not fulfilling the duties of your office as a public journalist. The public are, as it is, sufficiently ill-acquainted with Indian affairs, and any misrepresentation must increase their inability to form a fair opinion on any Indian subject. With regard to the "preparatory discipline before appointment, and a little diligence afterwards," which you urge as advisable, it ought to be generally known that the examinations at the colleges in India are as difficult as is considered necessary by men who have the superintendence of them,—men of high standing in the service, and who cannot be supposed to be careless of the welfare of the people of India. For myself, loving the service, and desirous as I am to do my utmost for the welfare of the people, I am yet convinced that the existing evils in our administration of India are not to be traced so exclusively to deficient knowledge of the languages on the part of the Company's servants, as that all could be set right by a further acquaintance with them, as the generous imagination of M. G. has led him to anticipate. If you will permit me, I will on a future occasion offer you some remarks in discussion of what those evils are, and how they may be diminished, and at the same time consider your suggestion of the more extensive employment of natives of India in the public service.

Excuse my having troubled you with so long a letter.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Jan. 7, 1852.

A CIVILIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Observing an extract from the Indian papers in your issue of the 3rd inst., describing an attack made by the Wuzzeers upon a reconnoitering party in the Meransie Valley, stated to be under the command of "Lieut. Garrett," I beg to request the favour of your insertion of a few lines in your next paper to state that the officer alluded to was "Lieut. *Garrett*," of the Bengal Engineers, not "Garrett," as stated in the account referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Jan. 6, 1852.

F. B. G.

DR. JEREMIE.—The civilians in India, who had studied at Haselebury under Dr. Jeremie, late Dean and Professor at that College (now Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge), have raised a large testimonial fund, and it has been determined to expend four hundred guineas upon a piece of plate, and to apply the remainder to the purchase of books, to be presented to Dr. Jeremie, as marks of the respect and esteem of the subscribers.

THE MAITLAND PRIZE.—*Cambridge, Jan. 5*—The sum of £1,000 having been accepted by the University for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel through missionary exertions in India and other parts of the heathen world, the prize to be given once in every three years, and to consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the prize will this year be given for the best essay on the following subject:—"The duty, as well as policy, of Christian states to encourage missions for the conversion of the heathen."

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.—Letters from Lieut. Pim, dated at St. Petersburg, state that the Russian geographers, and particularly the explorers of Northern Siberia, with whom he had been put into communication, were opposed to a plan which, from their experience and acquaintance with the condition of the regions to be travelled over, they looked upon as impracticable; and Sir R. Murchison has received distinct information, through Baron de Brunnov, that the Imperial Government, after having taken the most lively interest in this as in every former effort to rescue the missing expedition, had satisfied itself, on the unanimous report of the persons who had most studied the subject, that the execution of the plan which the noble and courageous devotion of Lieut. Pim had led him to conceive, was opposed by insurmountable obstacles. Under these circumstances, the Emperor could not consent to allow the life of a British officer

to be perilled in vain; but still, being desirous of doing everything which might be possible, the Imperial Government had placed our countryman in communication with M. Baer and M. Middendorf,—the one the explorer of Nova Zembla, the other of Northern and Eastern Siberia,—in the hope that by some other plan additional chances might be obtained of procuring the desired tidings.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—It is finally decided that this railway is to pass through the populous and well-cultivated Delta, crossing the Nile by a floating bridge at Kafr-Zayat, a route which will be much more advantageous to the country than that first thought of, through the desert on the western side of the river.

PEER IBRAHIM KHAN.—On the 5th January, the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company presented the Peer Ibrahim Khan with a medal, in consideration of his distinguished services during the campaign of Mooltan; and on presenting it, he addressed the Peer nearly as follows:—"I have much pleasure in presenting you with this medal, in consideration of your services. No native of India came to this country with higher recommendations and testimonials, and I hope you will continue to serve the East-India Company with the same zeal and assiduity as you have shown heretofore. I wish you a prosperous and pleasant voyage, and a safe arrival to your native land." Peer Ibrahim Khan replied in the Hindoostani language (Syed Abdoollah interpreting) as follows:—"I beg to thank you most gratefully and cordially for the distinction you have just conferred upon me. It is to me a source of the highest satisfaction to have been deemed by your distinguished body worthy of such a mark of honour and approval. It shall be my constant endeavour so to wear it as to reflect credit on myself and give satisfaction to the Government I serve. I joyfully seize this opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude for the numerous attentions and kindnesses I have received during my stay in England from the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and the Hon. the Court of Directors; and with the warmest wishes for the continuance of health, happiness, and prosperity to all, I bid you heartily farewell." The Peer then took his *rookhsut*.

THE INDIAN COTTON QUESTION is a great question, after all. The Prime Minister may know not how to grapple with the Indian difficulty, and Parliament may think that all we have to do with India is to gain battles on her plains, and to wring taxes from her population. But the capitalists and workmen of Lancashire are deeply concerned in it. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, well representing the interests, and we hope the wishes, of the trade, have sent out a gentleman of great ability and integrity to report on the conditions under which industry is conducted and maintained in India. Mr. Mackay has made great progress in his inquiries, and several of his reports are now in the hands of the President of the Chamber. These reports are too lengthy and too minute for newspaper publication, but we are informed that they confirm, in a remarkable degree, the views which the Chamber has held and promulgated on the subject of Indian cultivation. In the coming session the question of the future government of India will be submitted to a select committee, composed doubtless of many of the most able men in Parliament. Much will depend on the evidence taken by it, and on the decisions to which it may come; and we hope the undivided influence of Lancashire, and indeed of the manufacturing and commercial community of the whole kingdom, will be employed to secure for India a government directly responsible to Parliament, and subject to the wholesome exercise of public opinion in this country; for it is by this means alone that the industry of the Indian population can be promoted, and the produce of that industry made available to secure the permanent prosperity of the manufactures of Lancashire.—*Manchester Examiner*.

MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. GEORGE CATHCART, deputy-lieutenant of the Tower, is appointed to supersede Sir Harry Smith in the command of the Cape of Good Hope. A lieutenant-governor is to be appointed to conduct the civil business of the colony during the absence of the Governor at the seat of war.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA.—It appears from the official tables of the Board of Trade, issued by order of the House of Commons, that there had been an increase in the quantities of tea entered for home consumption. In the eleven months ending the 5th December, 1849, the quantity was 46,077,639 lbs.; in 1850, 47,392,173 lbs.; and in 1851, 49,764,193 lbs. There had been a decrease in the quantities of wine and spirits entered for home consumption in the three years mentioned.

THE SHIP *Madagascar* has been engaged for freight of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 2. *Queen of England*, Cawket, Shanghai.—5. *Dundee*, Patrick, Akyab; *David Clarke*, Swan, Bombay; *William*, Stephens, St. Helena.—6. *John Cook*, Winsland, Jahaboe; *Corinthian*, Kemp, Mauritius.—7. *Harbinger* (screw steamer), Lane, Cape; *Honduras*, Silver, Port Phillip; *Three Bells*, Campbell, Bengal.—8. *Fortitude*, Heyward, Ceylon; *Westminster*, Seaton, Maulmain; *Jeanette Marie*, Clays, Mauritius; *Argaum*, Tait, Bengal; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—9. *Thomas Mitchell*, Grange, Bengal; *Thomas Fielden*, Huntress, Bengal; *Chowringhee*, Brown, Bengal; *Abrota*, Briard, Mauritius.—10. *Sea Witch*, Gribble, Shanghai; *Emily*, Lubeck, Batavia; *Japan*, Anwyl, Mauritius.—12. *Mount-stuart Elphinstone*, Loney, New South Wales; *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Pavey, Bengal; *Tartar*, Fowler, Madras; *Christian*, Nielson, Shanghai; *Success*, Hewett, Shanghai; *Ann*, Watson, Mauritius; *Paragon*, Bennett, Mauritius.—13. *Swilhamley*, Jennings, Shanghai; *Hamilla Mitchell*, Holmes, Shanghai; *Fortuna*, Ritchie, Algoa Bay; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Bengal; *Herald*, Vertue, Madras.—14. *Rother*, Morris, Mauritius; *Deucalion* (American), Homer, New South Wales.—15. *Everton*, Ditchburn, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*.—**JAN. 20.**—Mrs. Edwards, Miss Plumer, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Dickens, infant, and servant, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Plowden, two children, and servant, Mrs. Monckton and 2 children, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mrs. De Salis, infant, and servant, Mr. W. C. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, child, infant, and servant, Mr. J. B. Saunders, Mr. W. H. Dalton, Mr. Wm. Elliott, Mr. P. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Luckerman, Mr. Romaine, Mr. A. and Mrs. Mitchell, 2 children of Mrs. Hamilton's and servant, Mr. C. N. Taylor, Lieut. Mackenzie, Mr. J. P. Molley, Mrs. Molley, child and infant, Capt. T. S. Watten, Mr. G. Kengon, Mrs. E. Egger, Mr. C. Warrick, Mrs. Buckles, child and servant, Mr. Willett.

DEPARTURES.

From the **DOWNS**.—**JAN. 4.** *Stag*, Clarke, Canterbury and Wellington.—14. *Science*, Westcott, Cape; *Merope*, Scott, Swan River; *Success*, Stuart, Geelong; *Glen Huntly*, Patt, Adelaide; *Achilles*, McRuvie, Sydney.

From **LIVERPOOL**.—**JAN. 1.** *Dumfriesshire*, McCracken, Batavia and Singapore.—5. *Lochlomond*, Bray, Bombay.—6. *Preussischer Adler*, Runge, Calcutta.—10. *Clarence* (steamer), Wiseman, Sydney and put back; *Water Lily*, Tulloch, Adelaide; *Albion*, Easton, Calcutta.—13. *John Hamilton*, Sellars, Bombay; *Wellington*, Williams, Capr.

From the **CLYDE**.—**JAN. 9.** *Cressida*, McFee, Bombay. From **SHIELDS**.—**JAN. 2.** *Caroline*, Thompson, Cape.—7. *Cœur de Leon*, Clendon, Calcutta.—9. *Leander*, Gray, Madras.

From **SUNDERLAND**.—**JAN. 7.** *Mercator*, Smith, Calcutta; *City of Kandy*, Gwyther, Bombay; *Kossuth*, Markham, Aden.

From **HARTLEPOOL**.—**JAN. 6.** *Carl Hermann*, Hansen, Hong-Kong.—12. *Drie Gebroeders*, Batavia.

From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—**JAN. 12.** *Pottinger* (steamer) Cooper, Calcutta.

From **PLYMOUTH**.—**JAN. 1.** *Nestor*, Crawford, New South Wales.—8. *Megeera* (steamer), Barlow, Cape (with troops).

From **QUEENSTOWN**.—**JAN. 7.** *Birkenhead* (steamer), Salmond, Cape (with troops).

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BETHUNE, the wife of Henry, d. at the Grand Parade, Brighton, Jan. 12.

BESWICK, the wife of John d. at Scarborough, Jan. 7.

HILL, the lady Marcus, d. at Worthing, Jan. 10.

HODGSON, the wife of Rev. H. W. d. at York, Jan. 6.

HOLLAND, the wife of Rev. Charles, s. at Shipley parsonage, Sussex, Jan. 9.

NAPIER, the wife of Robert M. d. at Milliken, Renfrewshire, Dec. 30.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKER, Rev. V. S. B. s. of the late Lieut. col. V. Blacker, C.B. Surveyor-General of India, to Jane, d. of George Durant, at South Elmham, Suffolk, Jan. 8.

CARTER, Robert B. to Helen, d. of the late John Becher, East Indies, at West Brompton, Jan. 3.

COODE, Capt. John P. 35th Madras N.I. to Emily S. d. of Commander E. Collier, R.N. at Stoke Damerell, Jan. 1.

FORBAYTH, T. Gifford, to Rosa, d. of the late Lieut. col. D'Aguiar, of the Bengal Army, at Weston-super-Mare, Jan. 2.

INNES, Lewis C. Madras Civil Service, to Matilda, d. of Thomas Moxon, at St. Mary's, Leyton, Essex, Jan. 2.

JONES, W. S. 22nd Bombay N.I. to Mary Anne Greville, third d. of W. F. Carter, M.D. at Beccles, Suffolk, Jan. 1.

RICKARDS, Edward J. to Harriet L. d. of Frederic Millett, of Woodhill, Surrey, at Lend, in Surrey, Jan. 7.

ROBERTSON, Thomas C. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, to Emma M. d. of the late John P. Anderdon, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Jan. 8.

DEATHS.

CROLE, Charles, at King William Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 24, Nov. 18.
 FORDYCE, Lieut. col. John, 74th Highlanders, killed in action above the Waterkloof, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 6.
 GAILLARD, Capt. formerly of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Rose-hill, Brighton, aged 82, Jan. 7.
 GORDON, Lieut. John, 74th regt. of wounds received in action, on the heights above the Waterkloof, Nov. 6.
 HAVILAND, Robert H. d. of Thomas H. puisne judge of Prince Edward's Island, at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, aged 24.
 PUDNER, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. John, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Kensington, aged 70, Jan. 3.
 THURFF, Mary, wife of John, of 4, Harley-place, and d. of J. H. Pope, of Manchester-square, Jan. 9.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 2nd, 7th, and 14th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. Lushington.
 Mr. R. J. Scott.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. R. Compton.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Hughes, 62nd N.I.
 Capt. W. J. H. Charteris, invalids.
 Maj. H. J. Guyon, retired.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Cameron, 1st cav.
 Ens. J. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I.
 Lieut. J. Fagan, 52nd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. M. Orchard, 26th N.I.
 Capt. E. P. Lynch, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. P. Cavendish, midshipman, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. L. C. Innes.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. G. Fagan, 8th cav.
 Lieut. col. J. Mackenzie, 9th cav.
 Lieut. W. G. Ellice, 15th N.I.
 Brev. maj. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I.
 Lieut. Alexander Pond, 30th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. Tyrrell, 18th N.I.
 Brev. capt. W. B. Jackson, 31st N.I.
 Brev. capt. Charles Roper, 42nd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. F. G. Steuart, 9th N.I.
 Brev. maj. J. Liddell, 27th N.I.
 Lieut. J. Laing, 27th N.I.
 Lieut. P. C. Wright, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edmund Peevor, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Frank Sims, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. P. Bishop, artillery, 3 months.
 Assist. surg. J. Macrae, m.d., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I., do.
 Lieut. H. J. Jepson, 41st N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Forbes, 3rd cav., do.
 Capt. W. E. Evans, 1st fusiliers, do.
 Maj. H. Spiller Watkins, 15th N.I., do.
 Lieut. N. J. Newnham, 23rd N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th cav., till March next.

APPOINTMENT.

Barnes Peacock, Esq., has been appointed Fourth Member of the Council of India.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Farquharson Tweedale, 8th cav.

HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted students at the East-India College:—

Mr. Alexander	Mr. Master
Anderson	Moriarty
Coghlan	Moxon
E. F. Elliott	Probyn
C. P. Elliott	Skinner
Goune	Scott
Larpent	Webster
Magniac	

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 2, 1852.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir Neil Douglas, k.c.s., from the 72nd regt. of Foot, to be colonel, v. Gen. Paul Anderson, dec. Dated 29th Dec. 1851.

The population of the colony of New Zealand last year was 4,047, being an increase of 675 on the preceding year. The revenue of the year 1850 was 3,506*l.*, and the expenditure 3,213*l.* In 1850 the exports were 7,116*l.*, being a decrease of 1,576*l.* 10*s.* on the preceding year, owing to the increased population consuming the flour which otherwise would have been exported. The imports were 17,507*l.*, being an increase of 3,253*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* on the preceding year. The native population within the districts of Wellington, Waikanae, Otaki, Manawatu, Rangitikei, and Wairarapa, in the province of New Munster, is 4,711, of which number 2,955 are Christians, of whom 1,148 can read and write, and 444 can read only. There are 39 churches and chapels within the province.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	259 to 262.
India 3½ per Cent. Bonds	68 <i>s.</i> to 71 <i>s.</i>
East India Railway, 18 paid	3 to 3½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	½ to ½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	½ to ½ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs. 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	...	2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	Nominal.	2 <i>s.</i>
Madras	do.	2 <i>s.</i>
Bombay	do.	2 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i>

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 17th December, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 21st January, 1852, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT,
HOPS,
CANDLES,
OIL,—and
SOAP;

for the use of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the said 21st January, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 28th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WRITING PAPERS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 28th day of January, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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30	38	35	30	52	49
40	49	45	40	66	61
50	63	59	50	84	79
60	82	77	60		

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40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50		1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

* * * The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

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Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

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FOR

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EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.
 Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.
 Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.
 Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 1st February 1851, and will end 19th February, 1852.
 Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE contents of the present mail portend active work on both the western and eastern sides of India.

The hill tribes around Peshawur, and in the neighbourhood of the Hazareh country (where two British officers, as reported in the last *Mail*, were butchered by a party of Momunds), according to the *Bombay Times*, had united for resistance, and Saadut Khan had succeeded in assembling a large body of Momunds, numbering, at the lowest estimate, 6,000 men. Johan Dad Khan, the Hazareh chief in whose territories Messrs. Carne and Tapp were murdered, fearful that we shall hold him personally responsible, had summoned the wild tribes on the left bank of the Indus to his assistance, and was assembling them round his capital of Umb. There is, it is added, a very general feeling that we shall be in collision with all the hill tribes before long,—and that too at a point where it was not anticipated.

The *Delhi Gazette* takes a more favourable view of affairs in that quarter, stating rather confidently that Saadut Khan had been deserted by his allies the Halimzyes, and that the hill tribes had separated. It adds, that the arrival of Waller's troop and the companies of the 53rd Foot appears to have been very opportune, as the entire Momund force was thereby deterred from making the attack that had for some time been preparing. "Immediately after this, a difference arose, which led to the breaking up of the confederation, without any great probability of its being again consolidated for some time to come."

Sir C. Campbell's force, in the Michmee district, was still occupied in constructing the fort of Dubb; until its completion, the general did not intend to commence offensive operations. The fort is represented as advancing most satisfactorily—Europeans and sepoy vying with each other in hastening the work. Considerable reinforcements have also joined the brigadier, whose force is now such that equal to overcome any opposition it is likely to meet with in the open field. The Momunds had confined their operations

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaka*, with the mails, left Bombay January 3, made Aden on the 11th, and left for Suez, where she arrived on the 18th ult.

The mails left Alexandria Jan. 31 (per *Ardent*), and arrived at Malta on the 26th, from whence they were conveyed (per *Medina*) to Marseilles, and arrived Jan. 29.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 3.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal December 25 | Madras December 26
 Bombay January 3.

tions to petty affairs. A detachment located at Muta, to the north-east of Dubb, consisting of a party of the Guide Corps, under Lieutenant Miller, a detail of artillery under Lieutenant Simeon, and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the whole commanded by Captain Jackson, were attacked on the 8th December by a pretty large party of the enemy, under two of their chiefs; they were warmly received, and left several dead.

A very brilliant exploit was performed by a small body of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and the Scinde Camel Corps, under Captain Fitzgerald. It appears that a party of about 500 Sheoranees entered our territory by the Sheerum Pass, to the south of Derabund, in the district of Dera Ismael Khan, on the 7th of December. The object was evidently plunder. A small detachment of sixty men of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, with seventy men of the Scinde Camel Corps, commanded by Captain Fitzgerald himself, vigorously attacked the invaders, and drove them over the first range of the Sooleiman mountains. Some six or seven were cut up.

It is rumoured that the 8th N.I. will be posted in the fort of Attok, where a cantonment is to be planned out on the right bank of the Indus. Fisher's post at Mian Khel has been reinforced by a company of Europeans, and another of Goorkhas.

It was stated in our last Summary that the Mooltan field force had been held in readiness for immediate service, its supposed destination being Upper Scinde, where Meer Ali Meorad, of Khyrpore, had rendered himself liable to the punishment due to an unfaithful ally and a treacherous dependant. It now appears from accounts *via* Kurrachee to the 27th December, that the following force will be sent against his Highness from Scinde. The brigadier commanding in Upper Scinde is to despatch No. 9 light field battery, with the 4th company 4th battalion Artillery attached, the 2nd regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, and the 15th regiment of Native Infantry. All these troops are to move across the Indus, and encamp at Roree, fully prepared for immediate service. The brigadier at Kurrachee is to send the 1st troop Horse Artillery, 1st company Sappers and Miners, left wing H.M.'s 64th Foot, and 1st grenadier regiment of Native Infantry. This latter force was to move about the 30th, and to be commanded by General Manson. It is not considered probable that the Khyrpore Ameer will offer any opposition to such a field force. "The fact has just transpired," says the *Bombay Times* of the 2nd January, "that despatches reached Bombay three weeks since from home, intimating that, in consequence of the fraudulent means resorted to by Ali Moorad to increase his power, which had been acquired by him by fraud, measures should be taken to compel him to resign what was not rightfully his, and restrict him to his old ancestral dominions."

Dost Mahomed Khan seems to have recovered health and activity. His son Golam Hyder is now said to be sick; though he accompanied his father to Jellalabad, where Mahomed Akhbar's son, Jelal-ood-deen, had already arrived with a corps of 500 men, and two pieces of artillery.

The Dost's ambassador had returned from Herat, bringing presents, and the intelligence that an envoy from Bokhara had lately met with a very cavalier reception from the son of Yar Mahomed. The latter informed the envoy that the ruler of Herat was the servant of the Russians, and

cared neither for the friendship nor the enmity of the Bokhara chieftains.

The report of the seizure of Mahmoud Khan is correct; he has been sent to Cabul by Akram Khan.

According to the *Englishman*, the state of the Punjab is not satisfactory. "There is an uneasiness, and an unquiet and restless spirit abroad," observes that journal, "which it behoves the Government to watch with careful attention. The people are troubled, disturbed, or ill-disposed; the neighbouring tribes turbulent, or openly rebellious." Other Calcutta journals have been sounding the note of alarm regarding the state of the Punjab, and apprehensions have been created thereby, more especially among the fundholders. A report that all the regiments across the Sutlej had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take the field, tended rather to confirm this alarm. The *Friend of India* remarks that there does not appear to be anything in the present aspect of circumstances to justify such a feeling of alarm, or to lead to the expectation that we shall have the Punjab to conquer a third time. "The whole of the border tribes are unquiet, as they have been since the days of Alexander the Great, and as they were expected to be when we came into contact with them, and determined to substitute coercion for black mail. They are not opposed to us from any feeling of repugnance to our government in particular. They would have exhibited the same hostility to any strong government which might be established in their vicinity, and interfere with their wild independence, and curb their lawless propensities." The force in the Punjab is of itself sufficiently strong to inspire confidence, consisting, according to the *Chronicle*, of—

"Two European cavalry regiments; seven European infantry regiments; eight troops of horse artillery, with brigade headquarters; twenty-five companies of foot artillery, with battalion headquarters; thirty-seven native infantry regiments, line and local; four regiments of native light cavalry; nineteen regiments of irregular cavalry, Hindoo and Sikh; five companies of sappers and miners; two companies of pioneers; the guide corps; the camel corps; and thirteen light field batteries for service, and ready at a moment's warning."

No further intelligence had been received from Rangoon. Preparations were making for a serious attack, if it should be necessary. The British residents, emboldened by the presence of the squadron, had made a representation of the wrongs and indignities to which they had been subjected, and a further reference to the Indian Government was deemed necessary. The *Prosperpine* was waiting at Calcutta the receipt of instructions from the Governor-General. The latest advices from Singapore mention that Admiral Austen, in H.M.'s ship *Hastings*, was about to join the squadron at Rangoon, and it was supposed that H.M.'s steamer *Hermes* would also join; so that a respectable naval force will be assembled there by the time that an answer is expected from the golden throne. The *Englishman* quotes from a letter from the eastern frontier an opinion expressed by a gentleman long resident at Ava, that "the Burmese will fight."

The Nizam's debt still remained unpaid; of 400,000*l.* only 90,000*l.* could be raised. "Our latest letters from Hyderabad," says the *Englishman*, "express the opinion that the attempted arrangement will break down, and that new terms must be submitted to." It is said that his Highness's dislike to Europeans is so intense, that he holds no intercourse with them beyond the mere interchange of visits with the Resident, and the mob of sycophants about his court inflate his mind with the most ridiculous ideas of his power.

Oude continues in its usual state of disorder, life and property beoming daily more unsafe. A letter from Lucknow says:—"There is no revenue now coming in at all. Those servants of the king who have the most influence, obtain orders on a chucklidar of a district; but the greater part of the troops, and almost all the members of the royal family, have from eighteen to twenty months' arrears due to them." Lord Dalhousie does not intend to visit the capital of Oude; the minister was to meet his lordship at Cawnpore.

The Governor-General was at Bareilly on the 15th December, and is expected to reach Calcutta about the 15th of the present month, unless (according to report) he should retrace his steps to the Punjab. The camp of the Commander-in-Chief of India was on the right bank of the Jhelum, on the way to the disturbed frontier, at the date of the last advices.

We have devoted a large space to a report of the extraordinary case of the Mackays,—a case in its circumstances almost unprecedented. Both the culprits, it appears, bore a high character, as respectable and pious people, and the male prisoner was represented as a kind teacher and an affectionate father. The *Friend of India* remarks upon this case:—

"Never, we believe, has a case of more aggravated brutality been presented to the indignation of the public in India, and never has the judgment of the Court been received with such general approbation. Some small degree of compassion might possibly have been expected to arise in the case of a female, condemned to the degrading association of felons; but her conduct in this homicide was even more execrable than that of her partner in guilt, and the very convicts themselves, with whom she is now sent to herd, must feel themselves contaminated by the presence of such a fiend."

The advices from the Cape of Good Hope, which are to the 28th December, report the progress of the trans-Kei expedition. The strong force seems to have driven the Caffres before them; but no action of an important, much less decisive, character had occurred, and, in consequence of the heavy rains, it was expected that the troops would have to return and recruit.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. E. O. Barker, 29th, at Anarkulee, Dec. 12; Cornet G. A. Franklyn, 11th L.D. at Meerut.
BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. J. G. Drummond, c.b. gr. mr. gen. near Karian, Dec. 11; Lieut. De Momet, 68th N.I. at Cawnpore; Lieut. W. F. Quarle, art. at Peshawur, aged 23, Dec. 1; Lieut. L. H. Cooper, 1st Europ. at Meerut, Nov. 22; Maj. J. Fitzgerald, 2nd L.C. at Deyrah, Dec. 15.
MADRAS.—Ens. Lugard, of cholera, at Madras, Dec. 26.
BOMBAY.—Capt. T. Minster, 11th N.I. at Bombay, Dec. 20.

BENGAL.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, December 8.

John Mackay and Helen Elizabeth Mackay were indicted for having, on the 4th of October, and the five following days, in Beleeppoorah, at Benares, on one Helen Mackay, the child of John Mackay, feloniously made divers assaults with a whip and hempen cords, giving her mortal wounds and bruises in different parts of her body, of which she died on the 9th October. And it further charged the male prisoner with having been present at the commission of this felony and murder, aiding and abetting the female in it. A second count alleged that both the prisoners, contriving and intending to starve and murder the child, made several assaults upon her from the 4th to the 9th October, and confined her in a room, and neglected, omitted, or refused to give or suffer to be given sufficient meat and drink for her sustenance; in consequence of which she died, and the prisoners did thus feloniously murder her.

The *Advocate-General* and the *Standing Council* appeared for the prosecution; *Mrs. Corbett* defended the male prisoner, *Mrs. Peterson* defended the female prisoner.

Reverend C. Frederick Reuther examined.—I am attached to the Church Missionary Society. I have known the male prisoner for the last eight years. The female prisoner I have known for the last year. They lived at Benares. Mr. Mackay was catechist and schoolmaster in Joynarain's school there. Miss Mackay was to have been a teacher in a native female school at Benares, but she never joined, on account of ill health. Mr. Mackay had two children. The name of the one who is dead was Helen, of the other Mary. On the 9th of October last, I was called over to Mr. Mackay's house, and there I found the child dead. I saw him there. He said, "My child is gone. She has been beaten out of life. My sister had her under correction the whole forenoon, thinking she would succeed in correcting her obstinacy. She could not succeed. It has ended in the child's death. I was in my study, anxious about the case; but I had not the courage to interfere, fearing it would do my sister harm. At last, I prayed to God that He would interfere." Whilst he said this to me, his sister was in her bedroom, running violently about, looking pale, her eyes rolling, and she herself crying, "She is dead, and I am mad." Mr. Mackay then took me to the child, who was lying dead on a couch, in a room apart from those I have mentioned. She was covered with a sheet. Her limbs were stiff and cold, and her body was covered with innumerable blows. I took off the sheet, and I think there was a shirt on the body. I examined the body. It was covered with innumerable blows and wounds, which appeared to have been recently inflicted. The back was so lacerated that it looked like a large piece of jelly. Mr. Mackay had ordered warm water before I had arrived, and I saw it brought. He, his sister, and myself put the body into a warm bath. I consented to doing so, because I thought there might yet be some sparks of life in the child, and that a warm bath could only do her good. I should have stated that the first thing I did was to send for Dr. Leekie, the civil surgeon in Benares, and to Seegra for Mr. Leopold. Instead of him the Rev. Mr. Smith came, the senior missionary. When the child had been bathed, Mr. Smith came, and soon after that Dr. Leekie.

Cross-examined.—Before Miss Mackay came out, they had been living for three years with Mr. Nichols, a teacher in the Government school in Benares. Mrs. Mackay died about 1845. After her death the children went to live with Mr. Nichols. From Mr. Nichols' they went back to Mr. Mackay's house. Miss Mackay arrived, I believe, three months after the children returned to Mr. Mackay's. Before Miss Mackay's arrival, they were well treated during the whole time I was in the habit of seeing them. They appeared to be well-clothed and well-fed. As far as I know, Mr. Mackay is a kind and an affectionate man. His conduct towards the children was kind. The natural attachment between parent and child appeared to exist between them before Miss Mackay arrived. I am not aware that Mr. Mackay is a man of violent temper. During my knowledge of him, his character was unimpeachable. Both the children appeared to be robust and healthy. While the children were living with Mr. Mackay, before Miss Mackay's arrival, they had only Mr. Mackay to look after them. He attended school from 6 a.m. to 11 or 12 in the day. He did not return to school in the afternoon. His time was very much taken up, however, by the duties of the mission. The task of the missionaries is very arduous, and very much occupies their time. Before Miss Mackay came out, the children were very much left to themselves amongst the native servants. Several of the missionaries wished to take them, but they were not given. Miss Mackay's ill-health was a subject of regret to the missionaries in the good cause. The last half year, visitors were not admitted at Mr. Mackay's—at least, it was believed that they were not liked. I know the surgeon of the station attended her for a long time. Mr. Mackay's children used to come to my house on an evening, to associate with my children. They were greatly neglected under the native ayah. They associated much with the native servants, and that had a bad influence over them. Miss Mackay was intended for a teacher at Mrs. Smith's school. She used to attend, to try her hand with the pupils, until she became dangerously ill. She was sent out as a teacher by the society.

Re-examined.—After Miss Mackay had been some months in the country, I saw an alteration in the attachment of Mr. Mackay towards his children. After she had been some months in the country, there also appeared a change in the children. They were not cleanly dressed, and were looking pale, miserable, and downcast. They were never permitted to leave the house. I never saw them going out of a morning or an evening. They were all of a sudden withdrawn from my children and the children of others. Miss Mackay was sent out, not by the

Church Missionary Society, but by the Ladies' Society. She was not connected with the Church Missionary Society at all.

Dr. Thomas Leckie examined.—I am civil surgeon in Benares. On 9th October, a buggy was led to my house at a quarter-past 4 p.m. by Mr. Mackay's syce, with a verbal request that I should proceed at once to his house. I went immediately, and reached Mr. Mackay's house at half-past 5 p.m. on the 9th. I went at once to the bed-room where Miss Mackay was sitting. I said to her, "What has happened?" Immediately on my putting this question, Mr. Mackay made his appearance. Mr. Smith, of Seegra, was also in another room. Miss Mackay's reply to my question was that the child had been naughty—that she had not got her morning meal—and that she had given her a little sago and brandy. As soon as I had received this reply, Mr. Mackay made his appearance, wringing his hands, and uttering lamentations. To him I said, in presence of Miss Mackay, "Where is the child?" He took me to a small side-room adjoining, and there I saw the child lying upon a cot, naked, with a blanket underneath the body. On viewing the body, I saw it covered from head to toe with numerous livid stripes, spots, and wales. The latter were observable more especially on the thighs, which were completely covered. On turning the body over, and examining the back, the same appearances were visible, the shoulders and back bearing marks of numerous stripes. The whole of the left lumbar region or loins was one diffuse patch, partly of a scarlet colour and partly livid. From the surface of this portion of the back there exuded the usual sanious discharge as seen after cases of flagellation in military punishments. The buttocks were likewise excoriated and covered besides with old livid marks, which were also observable on the thighs. Those on the loins were quite recent. The loins were deprived of cuticle—they were one raw surface. That was what I observed externally. On viewing the body, my impression was that the child had died from scourging. The marks I have described were quite sufficient to have caused death. Death would not have taken place so rapidly if the child were in robust health. The injuries were sufficient to be not perhaps the direct, but the remote cause of death even in a healthy child, by the sloughing of the back causing exhaustion of the system or lock-jaw. My present remark applies to the beating on the back which was the last and fatal castigation. The other injuries would of course have hastened death. The old wales appeared to have been caused by a thin cane or riding whip. They must have been caused by a severe beating. On the following morning at daylight, I made a *post mortem* examination of the body in the presence of the Commissioner, the Magistrate, and other gentlemen. Externally, the body was much emaciated and bloodless. On opening the thorax, I found the lungs partially collapsed, the heart soft and flaccid, the left ventricle contained about a tea spoonful of fluid or uncoagulated blood. The whole stomach and tract of intestines was contracted and empty, there being only a small portion of fecal matter in the lower region of the large intestine, near the rectum. All the organs were in themselves of a healthy structure, and exhibited no form of disease whatever. The examination satisfied me that the appearances now described were the result of inanition consequent on the privation of food. There must have been a slow process of irregular and insufficient diet of from one to two months' duration. Judging from the emptiness of the stomach, I should say that the child had had no food at all, except a little sago, which was visible along with the fluids of the stomach. This may be accounted for by its having been given a little before death. Considering the internal appearances and the laceration externally, inflicted for some time previously as well as shortly before death, I came to the conclusion that death was remotely the result of previous maltreatment and want of due nourishment, and directly of the recent laceration inflicted upon the back. One instrument was put into my hands by Mr. Mackay himself on the 9th October, on my asking with what instrument the flagellation had been inflicted. But this was not in Miss Mackay's presence. It was sent down here. This is it. (Identifies a whip handle of gutta percha, about two inches thick, and two very thin cords.) They were loose when Mr. Mackay showed them to me. Four or five days after the *post-mortem* examination, I subjected the gutta percha and cords to the usual chemical test. They were sent to me under seal by the magistrate, and I sent them back after examining certain stains on the cords and the gutta-percha handle. On the morning of the 10th I had given them myself to the magistrate. The result of my examination was, that I discovered the stains which they bore, were of blood. On the morning of the inquest, behind a map in the room where the child was lying, I found this (a thick lash of a whip). I did not analyse it.

Cross-examined.—I have known Mr. Mackay since Aug. 1849. His conduct had been very good. He was much beloved

by the natives, and the pupils of Joyanrain's school. He stood very high as a teacher, and also as a member of society in his own sphere. I have seen persons obstinately refusing food, but only in the insane hospital. I have occasionally known privation of food resorted to as punishment for children, but it is a punishment against which I protested in this instance. Generally speaking, so long as the healthy functions are existing, the desire for food increased with the period of starvation. It is quite possible—very probable that an obstinate child might, after having been kept out of food for twelve or thirteen hours, still persist in not taking any. There was no unhealthy appearance of the lungs in this case. There was no disease in the structure of the heart. The appearance of the heart indicated syncope of the heart, and the syncope was induced by the flagellation. The recent punishment, the marks of which I have described, was quite sufficient of itself to cause death. On cutting through the lacerated surface on the loins, down to the backbone, the skin, cellular texture, and muscles, formed one uniform gelatinous mass, resembling so much black-currant jelly. That of itself was quite sufficient to produce death. As civil surgeon of the station I had been in constant attendance on Miss Mackay from the month of February last. In February last she was suffering from fever. There was a general disturbance of her whole system, which led me to conclude that something more was the matter with her than fever. Shortly afterwards, I discovered an organic disease which accounted for the general disturbance of her system. This disease, and the consequent suppression, cause nervous irritability and hysteric convulsions, as the general rule, but not aberration of intellect. The symptoms in Miss Mackay's were intense; but, at the same time, I never observed in her any mental derangement, even when she was in a high state of nervous excitability. I have known her to become even insensible, during which state she would be prostrate, and unable to do anything. As far back as May last, seeing the injurious effects produced upon her nervous system by her attempts at tuition—for they were attempts only—I advised her to abandon teaching, and give my medicines a fair chance; but she undid in a few hours the work of a whole week by excitement and nervous irritability. I told her either Mr. Smith or Mr. Leopold would be happy to receive the children. This advice was declined, and I never mentioned the subject again. On the first day of the examination before the justice of peace, which was on the 13th or 14th of October, Miss Mackay went off into a fit of hysteric convulsions, and the examination had to be adjourned. A person of her nervous irritability would undoubtedly be excited by obstinate children who had freely mixed with native servants. She did say that Mr. Mackay's children were rather intractable, and difficult to manage. I do not know that they were of my own knowledge. That was in the end of May, or the beginning of June. I saw in Miss Mackay an anxiety for the welfare of the children, but no strong tokens of attachment to them. She did express a regret that they were not manageable.

Rev. Wm. Smith examined.—I am senior missionary at Benares. I have known Mr. Mackay upwards of ten years. I saw his sister first in June or July, 1849, at Leicester in England. I understood she was teaching the children of a clergyman's widow there—a Mrs. Brown. I saw her in Benares in February last. She had arrived the December previous. On the 9th October at four p.m., in consequence of Miss — coming to me, I went to Mr. Mackay's house. He told me he had received a note at school from his sister at 10 a.m., in consequence of which he returned home, and found his sister chastising the child, but that he was afraid to interfere, and that he retired to his room to pray to God to interfere. I went in and saw the corpse lying on a cot, covered with wounds, black and blue, and with a dreadful wound over one of the eyes. Mr. Mackay was there, and Miss Mackay was lying on a couch in her own bed-room. I spoke to them both a great deal. I told her how cruel her conduct was. She said, "Don't say it is cruel—don't call me cruel." I said, "Not cruel! why look at that," pointing to the corpse. I added, "You are either a murderess or mad." She was silent.

Cross-examined.—During the ten or eleven years I have known Mr. Mackay his character has been very good—previous to this sad event. Previous to the coming of his sister he was very affectionate to his children. They were for some time with Mr. Nichols, and he used to go very regularly to see them. On the 9th of October, after the child's death, when I was at his house, he was lamenting. But his conduct had changed. I did not think his lamentation heart-work. I reminded him of the passage in the Book of Proverbs, and said it was "howling." Miss Mackay was ill and could not be seen for several months. What her state was I had no opportunity of seeing. She was stated

to be too ill to be seen even by the missionaries. I saw the lady whose children she was stated to have been teaching in Leicester. She gave her a very high character. Miss Mackay has nothing to do with the Church Missionary Society. She was sent out by the Ladies' School Society, who, I believe, are very careful in selecting candidates. Decided piety, high religious feeling, are necessary qualifications. A month or six weeks before the 9th of October I saw Miss Mackay once in two or three weeks. She was much better then, but had not entirely recovered from her severe illness.

Alexander Atchison examined.—I am a Missionary attached to the Church Missionary Society at Benares. I have been so for three years. I have been acquainted with Mr. Mackay, but very slightly with Miss Mackay. I knew Mr. Mackay's children. Before October last I used to see them at Mr. Nichol's. They were very strong, healthy children. I remember their returning to their father's house about the beginning of November, 1850. Miss Mackay arrived about the latter part of December, 1850. My house is about 100 yards from Mr. Mackay's. I sometimes saw his children in his verandah before October last. From my own observation or knowledge, I do not know of any change in their treatment. On 9th of October last, I saw Mr. Mackay at 9 A.M. at Joynarain's school. Whilst I was teaching the third class, he called me aside, and said, "This little wretch," alluding to the younger child, "is going from bad to worse. Only think what she said yesterday—'Yes, I am a child of Satan and God will take me.' I asked, 'Did you not say there was an improvement in her—a deal of hope?' 'Yes,' he said, 'but the other child leads her astray.' 'Then,' I said, 'at once—this very day, send Nelly to Mrs. Reunther or Mrs. Leopold.' Nelly was the younger. He said, 'And my authority as a father? What is to become of that? Never! I cannot.' 'Your authority?' I said, 'Have you any authority? Do they respect you?' He said, 'No.' Then he kept looking at me as, if for my advice, and I felt unable to say more to the man. I told him 'Then acquaint all the missionaries that you cannot manage your children.' He had a letter in his hand at the same time. It was from his sister. He told me so. He also told me the contents of the letter. He said, 'I must leave early to day. I have sent for my hand gharree.' In the course of the day, in consequence of information I received, I went to his house. I saw the prisoners. The child was lying dead on a sea cot, wrapped in an English blanket. I opened the blanket, and felt the child. She was cold and stiff. The body bore marks of injury. The doctor came in about two minutes after. Miss Mackay was sitting on a sofa in her bedroom, shaking her head. The doctor and Mr. Smith spoke very sharply to Mr. Mackay, and Miss Mackay came running out, and said, 'Spare my brother—spare my brother.' But when the doctor turned the child's body round, and pressed the matter home to her, and spoke of mercy and justice, she said—'Oh! I did not do it all. My brother did part of it.' Mr. Mackay was present. I asked him, 'Why didn't you prevent this?' He said, 'I had not the courage to prevent it.' I remained about an hour in the house. During the present year all the missionaries were excluded from his house. Mr. Mackay said, 'They are very cruel; they have no sympathy with my sister.' Before February last the children were very healthy. They used to come to my children up in March. Subsequently to March, the intercourse was entirely broken off—not by me.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Mackay is a teacher in the same school with me. He treats the boys well and was liked by them. He was a humane man and an affectionate father. In consequence of certain representations made to me by Mr. Mackay, I advised him not to give the Bible to his children, because I found they were making the Bible a task for them. They were being made to learn the 51st Psalm by force, and I would not have religion converted into a task.

Ramphul examined.—I am a khitmutgar in the service of Mr. Mackay. I entered his service eight months ago. I saw both Mr. Mackay's children on the morning of the day on which one of them died. I saw them sitting in Miss Mackay's room. On that day I saw nothing done to either of them. They were allowed to go as far as the verandah, but not beyond that. This restriction was for about four months previous to the death of one of them. During these four months I used to see Miss Mackay beat the child (deceased child) with this whip. She used to beat her every second or third day, in order to make her learn her lessons. The child used to get both her breakfast and dinner regularly. She did not get either the day before, but she had regularly.

Mary Mackay, the sister of the deceased, and about eight years old, examined.—My sister is dead. I was in my father's house when she died. I was in my papa's study. I don't know whether I went there before breakfast or after break-

fast. My sister was in Aunt's dressing-room while I was in the study. I don't know anything that happened to her that day. I heard Aunt beating her. I heard my sister cry. Papa was in his study at the time. I don't know whether I was in the study with him. I heard this beating of my sister very long. I do not remember my papa coming back from school. I did not see my sister after the beating and before she died. My sister had nothing to eat that day. Aunt beat my sister with a corded whip. I don't know whether she had ever beat her before in the same way. This is it. (The gutta percha whip). Aunt used to beat my sister with it very often. My sister was very much beaten. She slept in a godown the night before she died—by the godown, I mean Aunt's dressing-room. She would not sleep with me. I used to sleep in a bathing-room. My sister did not always sleep in the godown—sometimes there, sometimes in the bathing-room. I do not know way she used to be put into the godown. There was a bed in the bathing-room. Papa walked about in the study while Aunt was beating my sister.

Cross-examined.—Sister did not learn her lessons. She was sometimes very naughty. We used both to take preserves out of the jars, and on one occasion Aunt scolded us for taking jellaybees from the mohito wallahs and running away.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The counsel for the prisoners addressed the jury on their behalf, suggesting certain technical objections, which were overruled; the advocate-general having abandoned the second count.

Mr. Justice Colville delivered an able charge.

The jury retired to consult, and, after a consultation of about three hours and half, returned with the following verdict:

"The prisoner Helen Elizabeth Mackay is guilty of an aggravated manslaughter; and the prisoner John Mackay is guilty of being an accessory thereto."

Sir J. Colville asked them, whether they meant to say that they found the male prisoner guilty of being accessory to the manslaughter before the fact.

The *Foreman* replied in the affirmative; upon which

Mr. Corbett submitted that their verdict as to Mr. Mackay amounted to an acquittal.

Sir J. Colville informed the jury that this was so. In law a party could not be accessory to manslaughter before the fact, though he might be to a murder; and the verdict to be recorded as to the male prisoner must, therefore, be not guilty.

The *Foreman*, upon this, said the Court had misunderstood him. The verdict which the jury meant to return was, that the male prisoner had been present at the fatal assault, though not corporeally, yet within hearing, and that he was therefore guilty.

Sir J. Colville inquired if they meant to say that he had been present so near as to have rendered assistance to the child; and that, in having neglected to do so, he had aided and abetted the act of the female prisoner.

The *Foreman* replied that this was precisely their meaning.

Mr. Corbett submitted that the clerk of the Crown should take down the verdict in the jury's own words.

The *Foreman*, upon this, after briefly consulting with the other jurors, said that they found the male prisoner guilty on the first count.

The *Clerk of the Crown* made the following record of the verdict, which the Jury acknowledged:—"The prisoner Helen Elizabeth Mackay is not guilty of wilful murder on the first count, but is guilty of aggravated manslaughter;—and the prisoner John Mackay is not guilty of aiding and abetting in wilful murder on the first count, but is guilty of aiding and abetting in the aggravated manslaughter. Both are severally not guilty on the second count."

Sir J. Colville reserved the sentence, that Mr. Corbett might have time to move an arrest of judgment.

DECEMBER 13.

The Court having overruled the motion in arrest of judgment, *Sir J. Colville* passed sentence. After some preliminary observations upon the heinousness of the offence, he proceeded: "I can make no distinction between you. If you, John Mackay, have indeed been perverted from your better nature by the counsels and influence of the unhappy woman who is beside you—if you have passively sanctioned, rather than actively participated in, the cruelties with which you are charged, I cannot forget that your age, your position, your greater experience, all tend to increase your responsibilities, and that you at least cannot plead in excuse a temper exasperated by infirmity and disease. There is, moreover, abundant reason to conclude that what you have done, you have done against the remonstrances of your better advisers; that in answer to their remonstrances, you deliberately adopted a full share of responsibility for your sister's acts; and that in spite of their warnings you advisedly left your children in your sister's hands. Upon a patient con-

sideration of the whole case, we feel that we are bound in duty to pronounce upon you both the full measure of punishment which the law awards to your offence. The sentence of the Court upon you both is, that you be transported to Van Diemen's Land for the term of your natural lives."

MR. ROBERT HOUSTON, late collector of Hooghly, has been appointed a barrister of the Supreme Court.

THE BETHUNE FEMALE SCHOOL.—It is said by the native papers that the number of girls in the Bethune Female Academy is gradually decreasing. The building, we observe, is progressing rapidly. We fear that it will one day, sooner or later, be devoted to some other purpose than that designed by its zealous founder, for it is not very likely that any one else will take the same deep and lively interest in its success that animated the personal exertions of Mr. Bethune.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 8.

THE SHIP-BURNING REPORT has been received by Government with high praise. The reforms recommended in the Registrar's office are to be carried into effect, and the legislative measures recommended have been submitted to the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE had reached Jamalghuree, in the Euzoofzaie country, on the 11th of December, accompanied by Capt. Lumsden, the Deputy Commissioner. He is to cross the Indus, about the 18th, at Torbela, and proceeds thence into the Hazara country, visiting Hureepoor and Husan Abdal, whence he returns direct to Lahore.—*Lahore Chron.*

HOMOPATHY is spreading among the native community of Calcutta.

JOTEE PERSAUD.—We have reason to believe, that Sir Robert Barlow, who was sent up to investigate the charges brought forward by Lord Ellenborough against the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court at Agra, has completed his report and transmitted it to Government. It will, therefore, be ready to be presented to Parliament in the month of February. We state with equal confidence, that Jotee Persaud has placed his case in the hands of Mr. Morton, the most eminent barrister in the Supreme Court in Calcutta, and that there is every probability of an early and satisfactory adjustment of his claims. We are certain that whenever the whole truth comes to be known, it will be found that nothing was ever more gratuitous, even in this mendacious country, than the assertion that Government brought the criminal action against the contractor to escape his claim for the arrears due to him; and also that nothing was ever more confused, irregular, and unsatisfactory than the whole system of commissariat accounts and payments. It was owing entirely to the mode of doing business in this department that the present affair has arisen, and Jotee Persaud may claim the merit of commissariat reform now contemplated.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 18.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN G. DRUMMOND, C.B., quarter-master-general of the army, whose death occurred at Jhelum army head quarters, on the 11th, from a paralytic attack, has cast a great gloom over the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be universally lamented throughout the army. It would be difficult to name an officer who was held in higher general esteem. To unweary industry, and great experience in the duties of his department, Col. Drummond united a cordial kindness of disposition, an honest simplicity of character, and a generous warmth of hospitality, that endeared him to as extensive a circle of personal friends as any man in India ever possessed. He entered the army as ensign on the 4th June, 1808, obtained his lieutenancy on the 11th November, 1812, his captaincy on the 13th May, 1825, his majority on the 11th November, 1837, and his lieutenant-colonelcy on the 20th December, 1843. He served during the Nepal campaign 1814-15,—medal; was present at the capture of Nalaghur, Ramghur, and Malown; in the Burmese war, 1824-25, as depy.-asst. quarter-master-general; engaged with Gen. Morison's division at the attack and capture of Mahatee and Arracan; action of Maharajpore, 1843,—bronze star and C.B.; throughout the latter part of the Sutledge campaign, including the battle of Sobraon—medal; and with the Mooltan field force, army of the Punjab; present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan and action of Goojerat—medal and clasp.—*Mofussile*, Dec. 19.

FIRST JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—It is no longer a secret of state that Mr. Wylie, the Junior Magistrate of Calcutta, has been nominated to the post occupied by the late lamented Mr. Reddie, as First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and that the nomination now awaits the confirmation of the Governor General. He was not among the candidates; the office was proffered to him by the local Government, and he did not consider himself justified in refusing it.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 18.

EXAMINATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.—We understand the Government has ordered a committee to examine young civil servants before they are appointed, in the same manner as the uncovenanted. The committee is to sit to-morrow, at the Sudder Court, to fix a day for the first examination. It consists of the following gentlemen:—President, J. B. Colvin, Esq.; Members, Messrs. B. Colvin, Bidwell, Ricketts, Trevor, Issur-chunder Serma, and another native gentleman.—*Englishman*, Dec. 19.

MOOLTAN PRIZE MONEY.—A Royal Warrant and a despatch from the Court of Directors have just been published here, bestowing the Mooltan prize money on the army of the Punjab, minus the amount of the six months' donation batta, which deduction will, it is to be feared, leave very little of the thirteen lakhs of plunder and booty to be divided amongst the conquerors of Moolraj and Shere Singh.—*Ibid.*

ASCLEPIAS THREAD.—At the monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Punjab, on the 14th October, a sample of "asclepias thread" was examined, which had been forwarded by Dr. Thompson, who states, on the authority of a European weaver, that the thread will make excellent long cloth and shirtings. It was resolved to ask for a larger supply, in order that the specimens might be submitted to the Chambers of Commerce at the three Presidencies.

RAJPOOTANA.—We have heard that there is a probability of our troops at Neemuch being called out, owing to a dispute between the Rana of Oodepoor and his chiefs. Col. Lawrence has, we believe, proceeded to Oodepoor, to mediate between them. If left to themselves, the ability of the Rana to coerce is doubtful. Even were it politic to allow him to resort to force, the question is one in which the British influence may fairly be exercised.

SIRDAR UTUR SING, Kalewala, who enjoyed a jagheer of Rs. 40,000 of his village of Kale, about three miles on this side of Umritsar, has died, and with him his personal allowance. At the time this was settled, the sum of Rs. 8,000 was guaranteed, and will of course be continued, to his son Lal Sing. Utur Sing was one of the sirdars who accompanied Shere Sing to Mooltan, and the first to announce the Raja's defection to Major Edwardes, on the 14th of September, 1848.—*Ibid.*

MESSERS. CARNE AND TAPP.—As soon as the murder of Messrs. Carne and Tapp (mentioned in the last *Mail*, p. 36) came to the knowledge of Major Abbott, that officer instantly issued orders for the advance of troops towards the Hazara district. This prompt and energetic demonstration proved eminently successful, and Jehan Dad Khan, the Chief of Amb, has already sent in six and twenty men by way of hostages until the actual murderers can be discovered and delivered up to justice. The ill-fated gentlemen, having accomplished the object of their journey, were returning to our territories by a different road, when they were surrounded by a large party of the natives, armed to the teeth. Mr. Tapp earnestly advised his superior, as their own followers were well armed and trusty men, that they should boldly advance and fight their way through. Mr. Carne, however, though a brave and powerful man, was averse to violent measures, and imprudently resolved on trusting to the apparent friendliness of the natives. In compliance, therefore, with his orders and example, his party surrendered their arms, when—as might have been expected—they were instantly seized, pinioned, and put to death.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE NEW LINE OF ROAD across the hills from Simla to Mussoorie has been decided on, and orders have been issued to commence the work without delay. The distance will, it is said, be considerably lessened by the new route; in fact, that instead of fifteen marches it will not be more than six or seven across at the utmost. We also learn that the Governor-General has sanctioned the extension of the Kennedy road from Dugshaie to Kussowlee.—*Ibid.*

THE AGRA BANK has applied for registration, under Act No. 43, 1850. The *Hurkaru* remarks that those who avoid this wholesome check upon the management "will presently be regarded with increasing suspicion and distrust." The Act has been very captiously objected to. It is not perfect, but its most stringent clauses are such as no directors having honest intentions can reasonably object to. We entirely agree with our contemporary as to the distrust which must overtake those who determine to avoid registration. After allowing a reasonable time to persuade distant and scattered shareholders, all unregistered joint-stockeries ought to be considered as bubbles, and those who trust them, will deserve no pity for any loss they may thereby sustain. Persons taking shares in unregistered joint-stockeries should be considered as lunatics, incapable of taking care of their own property, and put into the hands of trustees, to prevent any further misapplication or waste.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE HEAVY GALES.—The *Enterprize* steamer, which left Calcutta on the 10th ult., encountered her share of the very severe weather to which the unfortunate *Lascar* fell a victim on the following day, and would in all probability have shared her fate had she been a sailing vessel. When she reached the Sandheads, and put out to sea on the 11th, she encountered a high sea and a strong head-wind, which soon freshened into a gale. The vessel laboured fearfully, and rolled so violently and deeply, that her commander (Lieut. Sidney G. Boon) was in constant fear that her masts and funnel would be rolled out of her and go by the board; and as it was necessary to batten down the hatches and close her ports, the closeness of the atmosphere between decks was most distressing to the passengers below, and to remain on deck was extremely dangerous. In the midst of these trying circumstances, a Mr. Craig, a passenger, going down to Moulmein for the benefit of his health, suffered so much from heat and fever between decks as to become delirious and unmanageable. He was attended to during the height of the gale by Dr. Montgomerie, also a passenger to Moulmein. All aid was, however, fruitless, and he expired on the 12th, leaving behind him a young widow, who was with him. The body was interred at sea, and the *Enterprize* continuing her voyage arrived at Akyab at 2 o'clock in the morning on the 14th. She had one boat stove to pieces by the rolling of the ship, but suffered no further material damage, and stood out the gale in gallant style. The cool and seamanlike conduct of the commander and officers, and their unremitting attention to the passengers in the midst of the trying and harassing duties which they had to perform, are spoken of in the highest terms. Lieut. Boon has since been appointed to the command of the H. C.'s steamer *Mahamuddy*. The gallant officer was engaged in the taking *Feo-chou-foo*, in China, for which he obtained a medal.

Mr. VIVIAN LUKE, a midshipman of the *Wolseley*, whilst going in a dingy to Howrah for the purpose of conveying stores to the ship, fell overboard, sank, and was not seen afterwards. The body was found yesterday morning. The unfortunate boy was a most promising young sailor, and very generally liked. He was nephew to Mr. Luke, the Judge of Midnapore.—*Englishman*, Dec. 23.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE PUNJAB.—The office of deputy secretary of this board has been abolished by a resolution of the Governor-General, as also that of commandant or superintendent of police. Major Neville Chamberlain is to be the military secretary to the Board, and the captains of police at Mooltan, Dhera Ismael Khan, Rawul Pindee and Umritser, are to correspond direct with him on matters connected with the police. The office of pension pay master is to be held by an uncovenanted officer on a salary of Rs. 250. A considerable saving is effected by these new arrangements.—*Lahore Chron.* Dec. 16.

LORD STANLEY.—Lord Stanley had arrived in Calcutta, and immediately engaged in visiting the public places and institutions in the presidency. His stay was short. He has since set off for the upper provinces, and would proceed by way of the Indus to Bombay; thence he would return to Europe.

SIR HENRY ELLIOT.—It affords us much pleasure to learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that this distinguished officer was not ill at Saharunpoor, as we had been informed.—*Lahore Chron.*

THE AGRA BONUS FUND COMMITTEE of the civil service announce that their scheme has been carried out by the assent of a large proportion of the service. The voting is as follows:—Unconditional assents, 98; conditional, including joint responsibility, 9; assent, excepting joint responsibility, 4; dissents, 13, no answer, 6; total members of service in North-West Provinces, exclusive of members about to retire, or absent at sea, 130. Mr. Rowland Money, c.s., has consented to act as secretary to the "Agra Bonus Fund." We have now to see the effect of the scheme on promotion; we have heard it estimated that sixteen officers, holding the highest appointments, can be easily tempted to retire immediately. If so many retirements take place, upwards of sixty steps to a higher grade will be the advantage gained; that is to say, more than one-third of the service will be immediately benefitted by the bonus fund. The lion's share of the vacant annuities will be secured to the N. West, and if the fund is properly supported, and based on well-considered principles, the juniors, who are now paying for promotion, will in their turn receive the amount back again when they wish to retire.—*Delhi Gaz.* Dec. 20.

DOLLER SING.—We understand that the manor house estate, Mussoorie, has been taken for the Maharajah Dulkeep Sing, and that he will proceed to that station as soon as possible after his interview with the Governor-General.—*Ibid.*

STUDY OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—We notice that a certificate of high proficiency in the Hindee language has been granted

to a young officer of the Company's service, viz. Ena. Lowe, of the 11th N.I.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, Dec. 5, 1851.—The official designation of officers employed as "assistants in the canal department," is changed to "deputy superintendents."

REPORTS OF ARRIVAL OF MILITARY AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Dec. 12, 1851.—Instances having lately occurred of military and medical officers arrived from England delaying to report, in person, at the town major's office, their return to duty; and subsequently requesting that their return may be reckoned from the date of arrival of the ships on which they were embarked, instead of from the date of the town major's counter-signature to their return certificates, the honourable the president in council is pleased to call attention to general orders, by the commander-in-chief, dated September 26, 1846, with reference to which it is directed, that cadets and assistant-surgeons on first arrival, and military and medical officers on return from furlough, shall report their arrival, or return, in person, at the town major's office, which is open daily for that purpose, presenting, at the same time, the certificates granted at the India-house; and such arrival or return will be reckoned from the day on which the town major may affix his counter-signature to those documents.

2. The only cases in which exemption from the above rule will be admitted, are those of medical officers in charge of troops, whose absence from the ship might lead to inconvenience, and of officers suffering from illness. In both of these cases a written report will be received.

3. By government general order, No. 21 of January 20, 1841, it is directed that military and medical officers of this presidency arriving at Bombay, whether on their way to, or return from Europe, shall report themselves to the adjutant-general and town major at Bombay. These reports also should, when possible, be made in person.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. coll. mag. salt agent and coll. of sea customs at Balasore, made over ch. of treasuries to R. Alexander, Dec. 18, to proc. into district on duty.

ANNAND, A. S. to be coll. of Midnapore, Dec. 22.

BAYLEY, H. V. offic. coll. of Midnapore, made over ch. of treasury prep. to proc. into the interior on public duty, Nov. 22; to offic. as coll. of Hooghly dur. abs. of C. Steer, Dec. 22.

BEAUFORT, F. L. mag. of Jessore, to be also registrar of deeds for that dist. dur. abs. of Dr. Palmer, Dec. 16.

BEAUFORT, W. M. to offic. as mag. of Backergunge, Dec. 16.

BELLI, C. S. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Pooree, Dec. 11.

BIRCH, E. G. attached to surv. of 3rd or Eastern div. and vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. fr. Sept. 23.

CAMPBELL, C. H. rec. ch. of office of supt. of survey of 3rd or Eastern div. fr. C. S. Belli, Dec. 17.

CARNAC, C. F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, rec. ch. of sub-div. of Barh.

CHEAP, G. C. jud. of Rajshahy, made over ch. of current duties of his office, Dec. 13, to proceed to Pubna to hold the sessions.

FERGUSON, H. D. H. to be mag. of Patna, Dec. 16.

GARRETT, R. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Purneah, with powers of a special commissioner, dur. abs. of H. Sweetenham.

GARSTIN, C. civ. and sess. jud. of East Burdwan, res. ch. of office.

GILL, W. to be a member of the Ferry Committee at Chumpanun.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagopore, resumed ch. of current duties of his office.

HALKETT, H. C. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah dur. abs. of Metcalfe, Dec. 18.

HARRISON, E. F. attached to surveys of 3rd or Eastern and 1st or N. div. vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. fr. Sept. 23.

HILL, J. to be a member of ferry committee at Chumpanun.

HUDSON, W. S. sub-asst. to commr. of Assam, resu. ch. of his du. at Mungledye, Dec. 2.

JACKSON, A. J. asst. to mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, reported his arrival at the station, Dec. 13.

KEMP, F. B. to be coll. of Sylhet, Dec. 22.

LEYCESTER, G. P. to be coll. of Dacca, Dec. 16.

LONGMORE, W. J. to offic. as coll. of Jessore dur. abs. of Chapman, Nov. 2; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Banctor of Bancoorah dur. abs. of Trevor.

LOWTH, F. offic. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagalpore, made over ch. of his office, Nov. 19.

MARTIN, G. L. to offic. as coll. of Tirhoot dur. abs. of Reid.

METCALFE, H. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, with powers of a special commissioner, Dec. 18.

MONEY, D. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Moorsheadabad, made over ch. of his office to the princ. sadder ameen, Dec. 1.

MONTRESOR, C. F. mag. of Nuddeah, made over ch. of his office to A. Hope, Nov. 25; rec. ch. of mag. of Nuddeah fr. A. Hope.
 MUSPRATT, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Burdwan, vested with special powers, Nov. 21.
 MUSPRATT, J. R. to offic. as mag. of Chittagong dur. abs. of E. F. Lantour, Dec. 17.
 PEARSON, E. S. to be mag. of Dinagepore, Nov. 11.
 RATPRAY, R. H. to resign the Hon. E. I. Co.'s civ. serv. Dec. 1.
 REID, A. to be coll. of Tirhoot, to continue to offic. as abkarry commr. of the Calcutta div. Dec. 22.
 RICHARDSON, H. C. asst. to mag. &c. of Shahabad, joined his station, Nov. 17.
 ROBERTS, A. A. ret. to duty; reattached to north-west provinces.
 ROBINSON, F. H. permitted to resign the service from Jan. 1, 1852.
 RUSSELL, A. E. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Purneah fr. F. A. B. Glover; to offic. as coll. of Dinagepore, Dec. 16.
 RUSSELL, A. W. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Maggoorab, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in district of Jessore.
 SCORCE, A. to be civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, with powers of a special commissioner.
 SIMSON, F. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah, vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, Nov. 26.
 SKINNER, R. M. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore, with powers of a special commissioner, Dec. 16.
 SPANKIE, J. S. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah until arrival of H. C. Halkett, Dec. 18.
 STAINFORTH, H. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, with power of a special commissioner, Dec. 18.
 ST. QUINTIN, W. add. judge of Tirhoot, made over ch. of his off. to the Hon. R. Forbes, Dec. 3.
 SWETENHAM, H. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Purneah, Dec. 16.
 THORNHILL, M. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly dur. abs. of F. Williams, Dec. 4.
 TOTTENHAM, C. to be coll. of Chittagong, Dec. 16.
 WIGRAM, F. to be an asst. in the Benares div. Nov. 28.
 WOODCOCK, T. P. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Benares, Dec. 4.
 WYATT, G. N. to be a member of ferry committees at Chumparan.
 YULE, G. U. made over ch. of mag. of Dinagepore to E. S. Pearson, to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, and in that capacity to be ex officio asst. to superintendent of tributary mehals, dur. abs. of R. B. Garrett, Dec. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARBER, L. 6 weeks.
 BARWELL, A. C. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, prep. to retiring from the serv.
 BROWN, J. 2 mo.
 CHAPMAN, C. 1 mo.
 DIROM, W. M. 2 mo.
 ELLIOTT, F. B. to Nov. 20, m. c.
 FANE, H. P. 1 year, fr. Nov. 16, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 GARRETT, R. B. 1 mo.
 GASTIN, C. 8 days in ext.
 GLOVER, F. A. B. 1 mo.
 GRANT, J. 1 mo.
 GRANT, C. leave cancelled.
 HAY, W. J. 1 year, m. c.
 KEMP, F. B. 1 mo.
 LAMB, J. 1 mo.
 LAWFOED, H. B. 10 days in ext.
 MONEY, D. J. 1 mo.
 PIDCOCK, H. 2 mo. prev. to resign the serv.
 FLOWDEN, A. U. C. mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, 15 days.
 REILY, 20 days.
 SHERER, J. W. 15 days.
 TAYLOR, P. G. E. 15 days.
 TAYLOR, T. 1 mo.
 TORRENS, H. 10 days in ext.
 WILLIAMS, F. 2 mo.
 WYATT, T. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELLEW, Rev. J. M. to be prin. chaplain of St. John's Church, v. Panting, Nov. 27.
 BROWN, Rev. C. to be chaplain of stations of Wuzerabad and Sealkote.
 BROWNE, Rev. J. C. appt. an asst. chaplain, reported his arr. fr. Europe, Nov. 18.
 COLBY, Rev. J. to be chaplain of Barrackpore, Dec. 16.
 GARBETT, Rev. C. A. B. to be chaplain at Mooltan.
 GLADWIN, Rev. C. to be chaplain of Darjeeling, fr. Jan. 1.
 HAMILTON, Rev. A. leave canc.
 MALTBY, Rev. R. B. to be chaplain at Peshawur.
 MOORE, Rev. M. chaplain at Peshawur, pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W.P.
 PANTING, Rev. R. to be chaplain of Cawnpore, Dec. 17.
 QUARTLEY, Rev. C. J. placed at disp. of gov. of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for emp. at Singapore.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDLAU, Lieut. Baron T. V. 26th L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 21.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. 53rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Jellicoe, on leave.
 BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th N.I. and offic. garrison eng. to rec. ch. of the exec. eng. office at Meean Meer fr. Maj. Glasford, and to act on the responsibility of that officer until arrival of Capt. Sharp, Dec. 1.
 BAMFORD, Ens. H. F. posted to 38th L.I. at Barrackpore.
 BARING, Cornet R. posted to 3rd L.C.
 BARDEN, Lieut. C. B. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 21.
 BATTYE, Ens. Q. 56th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs. on escort duty, with camp of Gov. Gen.
 BIRD, Lieut. J. W. L. 11th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Oct. 16, 1851, in suc. to Maj. gen. H. Bowen, dec.
 BIRRELL, Bev. maj. J. R. 11th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 16, 1851, in suc. to Maj. gen. H. Bowen, dec.
 BLAND, Ens. T. H. 61st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 24, v. Bowles, trans. to inv. estab. Nov. 28.
 BOULTON, Capt. E. T. made over ch. of civ. and crim. duties of princ. asst. at Kamroop to Capt. E. A. Rowlatt, Dec. 1, in order to relieve Capt. Vetch, pol. agent in Upper Assam and princ. asst. at Luckimpore.
 BOWLES, Lieut. H. 61st N.I. trans. to inv. estab. fr. Oct. 24.
 BRISTOW, Capt. D. O. R. art. posted to 3rd comp. 6th batt.
 BROOKE, Capt. J. C. com. Meywar Bheel corps, and asst. pol. agent, to offic. as pol. agent in Meywar dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Lawrence.
 BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. A. engs. to proc. to join and do duty with head qrs. of corps of sappers and miners at Loodianah.
 BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. 1st N.I. to act as adj. to 1st Sikh local inf. v. D'Oyley; to be adj. Nov. 17.
 BRYANT, Capt. E. P. at his request trans. to inv. est. fr. Nov. 21, with permis. to reside in hills N. of Deyrah, drawing his pay from Meerut circle.
 BUTLER, Lieut. col. J. new prom. to 3rd N.I. Nov. 8.
 BUTLER, Capt. J. made over ch. of the treasury and current duties of off. of princ. asst. at Nowgong to J. D. Bruce, Dec. 1.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. G. art. posted to 1st batt. v. Fenning, ret.
 CARMICHAEL, Col. C. M. new prom. on furl. to 6th L. C. Nov. 18.
 CARNEGY, Col. A. new prom. on leave to 24th N.I. Nov. 18.
 CHALMERS, Ens. R. 45th N.I. passed the colloq. exam. Nov. 15.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Maj. N. to be mil. sec. to board of administration.
 CLARKE, Ens. N. C. T. posted to 37th N.I. in progress to Berhampore.
 COCKBURN, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 16th N.I.; posted to 53rd N.I. at Delhi.
 CONRAN, Capt. H. M. art. from 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 8 light field battery.
 COOKSON, Capt. G. B. 4th N.I. returned to duty.
 COOPER, Capt. G. L. com. of ordnance, fr. Cawnpore to Agra magazine.
 CROSTOR, 2nd Lieut. G. A. engs. to proc. to join and do duty with head qrs. of corps of sappers and miners at Loodianah.
 CROFTON, Lieut. Jas. engs. to be 1st lieut. from Oct. 7, 1851, in suc. to Spens, prom.
 CUMBERLAND, Lieut. N. R. 61st N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Obbard.
 D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. 4th N.I. act. adjt. 1st cav. Panjab irreg. force, to be 2nd in com. v. Gordon.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. pris. asst. to com. of Assam, at Kamroop, made over ch. of treasury and offices to Capt. Rowlatt.
 DAVIES, Ens. W. G. to offic. as adj. to r. w. 71st N.I. warned for service, Nov. 18.
 DAVIES, Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. to be an extra A.-D.-C. on staff of dep. gov. of Bengal.
 DENNEHY, Ens. T. to join and do duty with 26th L.I. at Dinapore.
 DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. 4th troop, 3rd brig. art. to remain at Jullundur, doing duty with 2nd comp. 6th batt. art. and to march in com. of that comp. until relieved by Lieut. Hebbert.
 DIXON, Lieut. H. com. of the Khoordah and Balasore Pyks comp. made over ch. of his off. to ens. McMahon, 30th M. N.I.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. col. J. G., c.s. fr. 30th to 19th N.I.
 DURAND, Maj. H. M. resu. ch. of office of pol. agent at Bhopal.
 EDEN, Capt. W. F. resu. ch. of office of 1st asst. and dep. opium agent at Jodore.
 ELIOT, Lieut. W. R. dep. com. 2nd class, permitted to resign his app. fr. March 11.
 ELIOT, Lieut. J. art. in addition to his present duties of adj. of 8th batt. art. to offic. as an asst. exec. off. on the Ganges canal at Cawnpore, on a staff salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, Dec. 3.
 ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. dep. com. [1st class Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to be offic. asst. resident at Nagpore, Nov. 17.
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal, with a view to app. as an asst. to Gov.-Gen.'s agent on S.W. frontier.
 FAGAN, Lieut. W. T. 44th N.I. app. to do duty with the Kelat-i-Ghilizie regt.
 FERGUSSON, Capt. J. H. 33rd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 20.
 FERRIS, Capt. W. S. 12th N.I. offic. as 1st asst. to the mil. audit. gen. to act as 2nd asst. fr. Nov. 29.
 FISHER, Ens. W. P. posted to 3rd N.I. at Jhelum.
 FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. to offic. as 2nd in com. 6th inf. regt. Scindiah's contingent.

FRASER, Capt. H. engs. to be maj. fr. Oct. 7, 1851, in suc. to Maj. W. M. Smyth, dec.

GILL, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 15.

GORDON, Capt. G. 2nd in com. and offic. commandant, to be ditto of 1st Sikh loc. inf. Nov. 17.

GRAHAM, Cornet J. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. time he may retain com. of corps.

GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. G. fr. 3rd troop, 1st brig. to 2nd comp. 6th batt. GRISSELL, Capt. J. 46th N.I. perm. to retire from the service on pension of a major, fr. Dec. 31, 1851.

HAMILTON, Ens. G. 51st N.I. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. P. for emp. in the Rohilkhand survey, Dec. 15.

HAWKES, Brev. Col. R. 8th L.C. ret. to duty.

HAY, Ens. A. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. de Momet, dec. Nov. 28.

HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. 62nd N.I. to be 1st asst. to supt. at Ajmere, v. Boaverie.

HILLIARD, Lieut. T. H. adjt. of Hurrianah L. inf. batt. to receive ch. of station staff office at Haasi fr. Lieut. Nedham.

HUNT, Lieut. C. J. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. E. dep. Bheel agent, to be Bheel agent, v. Siddons, dec. Nov. 17; asst. ch. of off. of Bheel agent, and of the political duties at Bhopawur, Sept. 22.

IMPEY, Lieut. H. B. 70th N.I. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Wright.

INNES, Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. to ch. of off. of supt. of family money and paym. of native pensioners at Lucknow.

JENKINS, Lieut. R. offic. asst. agent at Rajpootana, assu. ch. of Jeypore agency.

KAYE, Brev. capt. E. art. rettd. to duty, Dec. 6.

KEATINGE, Lieut. R. H. asst. superint. of Nimar, to be dep. Bheel agent, Nov. 17.

LAUGHTON, Capt. J. engs. ret. to duty.

LEE, Ens. J. E. posted to 32nd N.I. at Wuzerabad.

LLOYD, Ens. G. C. 56th N.I. passed the colloq. exam. Nov. 14.

LOW, Col. J. C. B. resu. ch. of the Rajpootana agency, fr. Maj. D. A. Maloom, Dec. 1.

LUDLOW, Lieut. col. J. 12th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 5.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. H. K. inv. est. perm. to reside at Mussoorie.

MACTIER, Lieut. col. W. new prom. on staff employ, to 1st L.C.

MALLOCK, Capt. Z. M. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th, to 3rd comp. 5th batt. and to com. No. 12, lt. field batt.

MARRIOTT, Capt. E. 57th N.I. app. paym. and superint. of native pensioners of Lucknow circ. v. Scott, dec.

MEADE, Capt. R. J. 2nd in comm. 6th inf. Scindiah's cont. to be major of brigade, v. Dickson, Dec. 16, to be post mr. at Gwalior, Dec. 3.

MEDLEY, 2nd Lieut. J. G. eng. to ch. of garrison and the duties at Anar Pallee, on the responsibility of Lieut. Glover, and under the general directions of Lieut. Baker, Dec. 1.

MILLER, Ens. J. C. posted to 52nd N.I. at Ferozepore.

MORRISON, Ens. S. M. posted to 8th N.I. at Loodianah.

OSBURN, Capt. R. 50th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 20.

PARROT, Capt. B. 37th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. B. T. new prom. on furl. to 4th L. C. Nov. 18.

PILLANS, Brev. maj. W. S. art. fr. 1st comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 6th batt. fr. Agra to Cawnpore magazine.

PULLEY, Lieut. C. rec. ch. of Khoordah and Balasore Pyhe comp. fr. Ens. McMahon, Nov. 25.

RAMSAY, Capt. G. asst. resident ass. ch. of residency at Nagpore, fr. Major Durand.

REPTON, Capt. W. W. 3rd regt. inf. Sikh local corps, second in command, to be commandant v. Starkey, Dec. 16.

REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. princ. asst. to commissr. of Assam, at Durrang, made over charge of the treasury, &c., to Mr. Bruce, prep. to proceeding into the interior, Dec. 8.

RICH, Col. R. 6th N.I. rettd. to duty, Dec. 6.

RICHARDS, Lieut. E. J. 6th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. Dec. 16; to be 2nd in com. Mhairwarrah batt. v. Hicks, Dec. 16.

ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. fr. 19th to 30th N.I.

ROSS, Ens. D. fr. 37th to 63rd N.I. at Sealkote.

ROTHNEY, Lt. O. E. adjt. 4th regt. inf. Sikh local corps, to be 2nd in comm. v. Repton, Dec. 16.

ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. made over ch. of the collectorate and treasury of Gawalparah, to H. Driver, Nov. 25; and rec. ch. of off. of jun. asst. to commissr. of Assam in Kamroop, fr. Lt. H. S. Bivar, Dec. 1.

SEWELL, Lt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. formed app. as offic. asst. to agent gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana.

SEWELL, Maj. T. inf. to be lt. col. from Oct. 16, 1851, in suc. to Maj. gen. H. Bowen, dec.

SHULDHAM, Lt. col. T. H. new prom. to 52nd N.I. Nov. 18.

SINGLETON, Ens. M. 71st N.I. perm. to resign fr. Jan. 11.

SLEEMAN, Lt. col. W. H. on civil employ from 3rd to 36th N.I.

SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to be interp. and qr.mr. v. Read.

SMITH, Ens. M. G. posted to 59th N.I. at Berhampore.

SPENS, Capt. J. engs. to be capt. from Oct. 7, 1851, in suc. to Fraser, prom.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. F. G. 61st N.I. interp. and qr.-mr. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Obbard.

STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. to offic. as maj. of brig. v. O'Hanlon, proc. on leave to pres.

STOKES, Lieut. S. W. to ch. of ordnance comm. connected with Punjab irr. force.

SWAYNE, Ens. J. D. 11th N.I. to be lieut. from Oct. 16, 1851, in suc. to Maj.-gen. H. Bowen, dec.

SWINLEY, Brev. maj. G. H. art. from 1st comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

SYKES, Lieut. J. act. adj. to be adj. of 2nd Punjab. Inf. Nov. 17.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. T. 45th N.I. pass. the colloq. exam. Nov. 15.

THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. on staff employ, from 52nd to 73rd N.I. Nov. 18.

THOMSON, Ens. G. C. to d. d. 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 3.

TOMKYN, Lieut. col. G. inf. to be col. fr. Oct. 16, 1851, in suc. to Maj. gen. H. Bowen, dec.

TRONSON, Capt. R. N. pension paymr. at Lahore, to be a capt. of police in the Punjab.

VANDERGUCHT, Ens. B. G. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, 1851, v. Heysham, res.

VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. to do duty with 2nd comp. 5th batt. at Dum Dum.

WARDE, Lieut. C. 68th N.I. to be interp. and qr.mr. v. Paterson, proc. to Europe on furl.

WATERMAN, Lieut. J. P. 13th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr.mr. to 53rd N.I. v. Jellicoe, Nov. 18.

WHEELWRIGHT, Lieut. C. A. perm. to res. the adjutancy of the 4th batt. of art. posted to 4th comp. 2nd batt. at Lahore.

WINTLE, 1st Lieut. A. art. 2nd comp. 1st. to join and do duty 2nd comp. 6th batt. until arr. of his comp.; also to act as adj. and qr.mr.

WISE, Lieut. D. W. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.

YOUNG, Ens. W. S. to do du. with 16th N.I.

YOUNG, Ens. W. S. posted to 59th N.I. at Berhampore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

ECKFORD, J. A. H. Dec. 20.

CAVALRY.

BARING, ROBERT, Nov. .

INFANTRY.

DAVIDSON, Dec. 6.
DAVIDSON, J. P. Dec. 6.
LEE, J. E. Dec. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACON, Lieut. B. E. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of army, fr. Dec. 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

BADDELEY, Lieut. C. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 13, to Allypurb.

BIRD, Capt. R. W. 25 days fr. Jan. 5.

BOUTIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. fr. Nov. 18 to Jan. 1, to Landour.

BOWLES, Lieut. H. inv. est. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.

BRISTOW, Capt. E. W. 1st N.I. 7 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Darjeeling.

BRUERE, Capt. F. 13th N.I. fr. Dec. 18, 1851, to Nov. 30, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Almorah and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

CHAMPNEYS, Capt. E. G. F. 33rd N.I. leave cane.

CHRISTIE, 1st Lieut. P. art. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Bombay, thence to Eur. on furl.

COMBE, Brev. maj. H. T. 1st Eur. fus. 2 years to Australian colonies and Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

COX, Maj. C. inv. estab. fr. Nov. 1, 1851, to May, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

CRASTER, 2nd Lieut. G. A. eng. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to Chittagong.

CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Jan. 31, to pres.

DOD, Lieut. E. J. inv. estab. to Europe, on m.c.

DYKE, Capt. A. H. 25th N.I. fr. May 15 to June 15, to Durum-salla.

ELIOTT, Lieut. W. R. dep. commr. 2nd class, Dec. 31 to March 11.

FITZGERALD, 2nd Lieut. M. M. art. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Deyrah.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. 19th N.I. fr. Nov. 26 to Jan. 26, 1852, to Deyrah Dhoon.

FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. 39th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

FRASER, 2nd Lieut. S. C. 2nd Eur. Beag. fus. fr. Oct. 15 to Oct. 30, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 2, in ext. on m. c. to remain at Murree.

GILMORE, Capt. H. C. inv. est. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1.

GLASFURD, Brev. maj. J. executive eng. Lahore div. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea on m.c.

GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to remain in hills north of Deyrah on m.c.

HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. 48th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.

HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. Nov. 30 to Nov. 1, 1852, in ext.

HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. invalids, fr. Dec. 10 to June 10, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m.c.

HAY, Lieut. C. J. 60th N.I. fr. Oct. 31 to Nov. 14, in ext. to enable him to join.

HERVEY, Col. A. C. B. 52nd N.I. to Europe on furl.

HEYSHAM, Lieut. R. T. 2nd N.I. to Dec. 1, prep. to resigning.

HICKS, Lieut. C. F. 6th N.I. prep. to Eur. m.c.

HYBLOP, Capt. M. 59th N.I. Nov. 30 to Jan. 30, prep. to Eur. m.c.

IRVING, Capt. J. 1st L.C. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.

JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. E. B. art. furl. to Europe, m. c.
 KEMP, Lieut. D. 5th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. G. St. P. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 13.
 LYONS, Capt. S. A. 34th N.I. to Eur.
 MACKNAGHTEN, Cornet W. H. 3 mo. from Nov. 28, to pres. m. c.
 MAGNAY, Lieut. C. 22nd N.I. Oct. 1, 1851, to Nov. 1, 1852, in ext.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. G. B. 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1851, to Nov. 30, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Darjeeling, on m. c.
 MARRIOTT, Capt. E. 57th N.I. fr. Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, in ext.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. P. off. interp. and qr. mr. 37th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Bombay, prep. to apply for leave to proc. to N. S. Wales on m. c. Nov. 28; 2 yrs. to sea and Australia, on m. c. to embark at Bombay.
 MAYOW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eurp. fus. leave cancelled.
 NASH, Capt. J. D. inv. est. leave cancelled.
 OAKES, Lieut. E. C. 28th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to June 1, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c.
 PARKER, Capt. Sir G. bart. cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, 4 m. o. prep. to Europe.
 POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 PRIOR, Capt. C. fr. Dec. 1 to March 30, to rem. at Saugor.
 RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 19, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
 RYVES, Ens. W. C. L. 12th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 SAUNDERS, Cornet J. B. 9th L.C. 1 year to Europe without pay.
 SCOTT, Lieut. E. C. 37th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Nov. 30, 1852, to Nyace Tal, on m. c.
 SEATON, Brev. maj. T. C. B. 35th N.L.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. 23rd N.I. to Nov. 6, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to May 9, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 STOKES, Capt. G. W. 59th N.I. from Nov. 15, 1851, to Jan. 1, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.
 TANNER, Capt. H. inv. estab. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta.
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. 2nd Eurp. Beng. fus. fr. Jan. 29 to March 29, in ext. to rem. at Presidency.
 TOWGOOD, Capt. J. 35th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 VALLINGS, Ens. J. 19th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 WATSON, Ens. F. J. 57th N.I. fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 2, in ext. to enable him to join.
 WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 WHISH, Brev. maj. G. P. 60th N.I. to Eur. on furl.
 WILCOX, Capt. J. 4th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to Jullundur, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Surg. R. D. D. M.D. 23rd N.I. to assume med. ch. of 4th co. 4th batt. art. in the fort, Dec. 3.
 BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. 35th L.I. to proc. to Sultanpore, Oude, to aff. med. aid to 2nd Oude local inf. v. Miles.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. M. 68th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s recruits proc. to upper provinces under com. of Capt. Dudgeon.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. d. d. 2nd batt. art. to rec. med. ch. of 9th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Turnbull, making over ch. of 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. to Asst. surg. J. D. Crawford, Dec. 1.
 CHRISTIE, Surg. R. to retain med. ch. of 11th N.I. until further orders.
 DICKSON, Surg. J. E. 48th to ass. med. ch. of 68th N.I. on dept. of Campdin.
 EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 33rd N.I. to do duty at Ghazepore station.
 EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. surg. to the Rajpootana agency and civ. surg. of Ajmere, joined his appt. Dec. 21.
 FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 80th Foot, also to continue to aff. med. aid to depot at Darjeeling, until relieved.
 FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 66th or Goorka regt. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 lt. field battery.
 GIVINE, Asst. surg. G. E. 17th irr. cav. to ass. med. ch. of civ. station at Loodianah, and left wing 14th irr. cav. v. Mactier.
 GOODEVE, Asst. surg. E. to offic. as prof. of midwifery in med. college dur. abs. of Stewart.
 GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. on leave to sea, fr. 11th to 1st N.I. Nov. 19.
 HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. 18th N.I. to ass. med. ch. detach. proc. towards Peshawur under com. of Capt. Kirby.
 IRVINE, Surg. R. H. M.D. 29th to aff. med. aid to b. q. 71st N.I. LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.L.I. entitled to a certificate of high proficiency in Oordoo.
 MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. H. M. to be civ. asst. surg. at Mynpoory.
 MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. W. B. 4th batt. art. to be adjt. and qr. mr. v. Wheelwright.
 M'KELLAR, Asst. surg. E. to proc. and do duty with H.M.'s 80th regt. at Dinapore.
 MOORE, Asst. surg. T. to offic. as asst. supert. of Chunderree dur. abs. of Carter.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to be surg. fr. Dec. 10, v. Grant, ret.

NELSON, Vet. surg. V. art. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 4th troop 1st brig. and Nos. 6 and 9 lt. field batt.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, Asst. surg. R. to offic. as superint. of vaccine, v. Stewart.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. 12th N.I. rel. fr. ch. of 2nd co. 1st batt. art. recently arrived at Lahore, to return and rejoin his own at Mooktan.
 SCOTT, Surg. K. M. fr. 54th to 38th L.I. to aff. med. aid to former corps.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to aff. med. aid to details of art. div. remaining in cantonment at Peshawur.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M'D. 28th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of men of Goorkha regt. and 2nd irr. cav. remaining at Peshawur.
 TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. sappers and miners, temp. d. d. 9th N.I. to assume med. ch. of 2nd co. 1st batt. art. and proceed with it to Jullundur, and from thence rejoin his own corps at Loodianah, Dec. 1.
 TURNBULL, Surg. G. 2nd L.C. to aff. med. aid to 4th regt. Sikh local inf.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to proc. to Lahore, and relieve Asst. surg. Parker fr. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. proc. to Jullundur.
 WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. to be superint. of the Agra gaol, Nov. 25.
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. M.D. ret. to duty.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to Eur. detach. under com. of 1st Lieut. Gowaa, until rel. at Loodianah or Umballah.
 WILKIE, Surg. J. M.D. 61st N.I. to med. ch. of 35th L.I.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. 71st N.I. to accompany wing of that corps proc. on service, and to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners.
 WILLIS, Vet. surg. R. posted to 2nd brig. h. art. at Umballah, v. Siddall.
 WOODBURN, Surg. D. M.D. fr. the 59th to the 11th N.I. Nov. 19.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ALLEN, James B. Nov. 24. CHRISTIE, A. M.D. Dec. 6.
 HENDERSON, Vet. surg. C. Dec. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo. prep. to app. for leave to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 BRASSEY, Surg. R. J. 35th L.I. Dec. 1 to April 15, 1852, in ext. to Eur.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. to Europe, on m. c.
 CRADDOCK, Asst. surg. W. 1 mo.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. med. dep. perm. to retire on the pension of rank, Nov. 28.
 HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L.C. fr. Jan. 1 to April 30, to Meerut.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. to Europe, on m. c.
 IRWIN, Asst. surg. H. fr. Feb. 14 to April 14, to Bombay.
 LONG, Dr. W. J. leave canc. fr. Nov. 24.
 PALMER, Dr. C. 12 days, prep. to sea.
 RANSFORD, Surg. J. 8th batt. art. fr. 15 to Nov. 26, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. 65th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, in ext. prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe on m. c.
 SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. 1 year fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 STEWART, Surg. D. M.D. pres. surg. 6 weeks to China on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. Forbes, to Jan. 15, in ext.; Lieut. R. Macneill, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Peshawur.—9th Lancers. Capt. J. H. R. Rose, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. F. Ellis, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—10th Hussars. Capt. R. Stedman, 1 yr. fr. Jan. 1, to England.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Lieut. col. Hartley, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 23, on m. c.; Capt. Daniell, 12 mo. to Neilgherries.—10th. Lieut. J. L. S. Aldersey, Jan. 1 to March 15, to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England; Ens. R. Mc. C. Peard, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—22nd. Brev. maj. Conway, 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Capt. F. Spring, Oct. 3 to March 31.—25th. Major H. F. Strange, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. H. E. Jones, 18 mo. to England.—51st. Capt. M. H. H. Anderson, 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Major C. H. Spence, Jan. 17 to April 30; Capt. C. N. North, Jan. 1 to April 30th, to Bombay and Belgium, and to England; Lieut. J. Maguire, to Bombay and Belgium, Jan. 1 to April 30, and 2 yrs. to England.—61st. Lieut. F. R. E. Burnside, to be adjt. v. H. E. H. Burnside, prom.; Ens. T. J. Saddleir to be Lieut. v. F. R. E. Burnside.—70th. Lieut. J. McR. McKenzie, to Feb. 1, to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England, to Feb. 1, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. M. Buchanan, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—75th. Lieut. A. Harrison, to Feb. 29, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—80th. Capt. L. L. Montgomery, to be a.d.-c. to Brig. Gen. F. Young, com. Dinapore div. Nov. 18; Lieut. H. G. J. Bowler, to March 22, in ext. on m. c.; Lieutenant F. Miller, 4 months to Calcutta; Assistant surg. Grant, 6 weeks, to Calcutta, and 1 year to England, on m. c.—

83rd. Capt. H. Lloyd, 1 yr. to England; Lieut. Malony, 1 mo. to Bombay.—86th. Capt. C. E. Thornton, 2 yrs. to England; Surg. A. Thom, 1 yr. to England; Asst. surg. Todd, to rejoin regt. at Poona.—87th. Brev. capt. A. Walese, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England.—96th. Lieut. G. B. Cumberland, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. J. S. Cannon, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. F. W. Fellows, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER, Mrs. G. s. at Lucknow, Dec. 18.
BARRY, the lady of Dr. J. B. s. at Assam, Dec. 8.
BRADON, wife of C. s. at Chowringhee, Nov. 22.
BRADFORD, the lady of F. C. s. at Jessore, Nov. 27.
BELCHAMBERS, Mrs. J. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 24.
BELL, wife of Capt. W. H.M.'s 32nd, d. at Landour, Dec. 11.
BLAKE, Mrs. N.I. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
BRIND, wife of Lieut. col. d. at Agra, Dec. 8.
BRYANT, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
BULL, wife of Lieut. M. V. H.M.'s 10th, d. at Wuzerabad, Nov. 28.
CASPERZ, wife of C. P. d. at Kishnagar, Dec. 6.
COLES, Mrs. A. G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 16.
COLT, wife of Lieut. C. R. 3rd lt. drag. d. at Deyrah, Dec. 18.
DAVIES, wife of the Rev. s. at Kidderpore, Dec. 11.
DICKSON, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
DOEG, wife of Capt. H. F. s. at Sulkes, Dec. 6.
DOWLEANS, wife of A. M. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 15.
DRUMMOND, wife of Lieut. 8th irr. cav. d. at Ferozepore, Dec. 4.
EARLES, Mrs. C. d. at Dhurumsalla, Dec. 1.
ELDERTON, the lady of Civ. asst. surg. C. A. d. at Meerut, Dec. 14.
FINNIS, wife of Lieut. col. 18th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 6.
FLETCHER, the lady of Asst. surg. J. W. s. at Darjelling, Dec. 10.
FREEMAN, wife of Capt. R. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 15.
GASPER, wife of G. M. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
GRAVES, Mrs. James, s. at Chinsurah, Dec. 19.
HATTEN, wife of John, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 7.
HEBERLET, Mrs. A. M. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 18.
HUNTER, wife of John, s. at Delhi, Nov. 14.
JEWELL, wife of H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
KINLESIDE, wife of Maj. H. art. s. at Jullunder, Dec. 8.
LACKERSTEEN, Mrs. C. J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 17.
LAMB, wife of Capt. W. 51st N.I. s. at Lucknow, Nov. 24.
LAMB, wife of the Rev. R. M. d. still-born, at Meerut, Dec. 8.
MACLEOD, the lady of Capt. H.M.'s 4th lt. drag. s. at Sealkote, Dec. 16.
MALCROSS, Mrs. M. C. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.
MARKS, Mrs. s. at sea, on board the ship *Camperdown*, Dec. 13.
MAPLES, wife of W. C. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.
MATTHEWS, wife of M. d. at Kangra, Dec. 12.
MONNIER, Mrs. A. C. d. at Dacca, Dec. 4.
MOUNTAIN, wife of John, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 15.
PHILLIPS, wife of Charles, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 2.
PIKE, wife of Capt. N. d. at Howrah, Dec. 19.
POTT, wife of Capt. G. s. at Mehidpore, Dec. 18.
PROSSER, wife of F. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.
REDMAN, Mrs. Charles, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
RICKETTS, Mrs. John A. s. at Barrisaul, Nov. 26.
RINE, the lady of Capt. W. J. lav. est. d. at Mussoorie, Dec. 10.
RONALDSON, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.
SANDYS, wife of E. C. s. at Cornillah, Dec. 13.
SEDLAY, wife of C. W. d. at Berhampore, Dec. 16.
WINTLE, wife of Lieut. A. art. s. at Jullunder, Nov. 12.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL, Cornet C. A. 8th L.C. to Madeliene, d. of the late Maj. H. Carter, at Ferozepore, Nov. 13.
HOWATSON, F. P. A. to Harriet, d. of J. Howatson, at Serampore, Dec. 4.
JELlicoe, Lieut. F. G. 53rd N.I. to Sarah Emily, d. of the Rev. R. Master, at Benares, Dec. 15.
LAWLOR, U. A. M.D., to Alicia W. widow of the late Lieut. J. W. Sykes, at Calcutta, Dec. 15.
MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. to Margaret H. M. d. of C. Lindsay, at Jhelum, Dec. 4.
PALMER, Surg. S. to Elizabeth M. d. of the late A. C. Seymour, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. 17th irr. cav. to Augusta, d. of the late Lieut. col. L. Bruce, 12th N.I. at Umballa, Dec. 6.
SMITH, Lieut. C. M. art. to Lydia Mary, d. of S. Davies, at Jullunder, Nov. 17.
SOMERVILLE, James, to Anne L. Russell, at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
STUART, Rev. E. C. to Anne A. d. of the Rev. M. de Coarey, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.
TREYOR, C. B. C.S. to Fanny A. d. of Col. G. Warren, at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
WARWICK, P. to Hannah M. d. of the late A. Black, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

DEATHS.

BARNER, Lieut. E. O. H.M.'s 29th, at Anarkulce, Dec. 12.
BRANN, Miss Mary E. at Calcutta, aged 9, Dec. 20.

BULL, Elizabeth L. wife of Lieut. M. V., H.M.'s 10th, at Wuzerabad, aged 21, Dec. 22.
CAPEL, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. at Umballah, aged 37, Nov. 20.
CODRINGTON, Emily A. d. of the late Capt. C. 49th N.I. at Barackpore, aged 19.
COOPER, 2nd Lieut. L. H. 1st Eur. regt. at Meerut, Nov. 22.
DE MOMET, Lieut. 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.
D'ESTIVAL, L. at Lahore, aged 32, Dec. 16.
DORMIEUX, F. at Calcutta, aged 77, Dec. 9.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. col. J. G. C.B. qr. mr. gen. near Karian, Dec. 11.
DURHAM, inf. s. of R. B. at Calcutta.
FITZGERALD, Major J. 2nd L.C. at Deyrah, Dec. 15.
FOUNTAIN, Mrs. at Dum Dum, aged 43, Dec. 8.
FRANKLYN, Cornet G. A., H.M.'s 11th Lt. Drags. at Meerut.
GOMEZ, Edward B. infant s. of L. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
HILL, C. W. infant s. of Lieut. C. E. engs. at Lahore, aged 1, Dec. 3.
LUKE, W. V. midshipman, ship *Wellesley*, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
MACLEAN, wife of J. S. at Calcutta, aged 34, Dec. 6.
MATTHEWS, Emma, infant d. of Mr. at Kangra, Dec. 18.
MONNIER, Alice L. infant d. of A. C. at Dacca, Dec. 8.
O'SULLIVAN, Miss Ellen, at Kidderpore, aged 16, Dec. 6.
RICE, C. H. d. of T. B. at Berhampore, aged 10, Dec. 8.
SARGENT, R. C. s. of James, at Moozufferghur, aged 2, Dec. 14.
SLATER, Mary, wife of S. at Calcutta, aged 19, Dec. 10.
SMITH, J. W. s. of Rev. H. at Agra, Dec. 11.
TEMPLETON, John, at Calcutta, aged 33, Dec. 21.
THOMSON, J. R. at Calcutta, Dec. 14.
THOMSON, John R. s. of the late John, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.
TURNER, Frank, s. of Capt. H. Art. at Loodiana, aged 2, Nov. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 8. *Elsinore*, Condon, Singapore; *Serenus*, Cockburn, Suez; *James N. Cooper*, Flitner, Singapore; *Crusoe*, Bisbie, San Francisco; *Neptune*, Godineau, Bombay.—13. *Marlborough*, Webb, London.—16. Steamer *Hermes*, Fishbourne, Madras.—17. *Ballengeich*, Todd, Port Adelaide; *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Mauritius.—18. *Rival*, Cordiner, Mauritius; *Ayrshire*, Mitter, Moulmein; *Blenheim*, Close, Portsmouth; *Martha*, Towne, Anglo-American, Scallan, Francisco.—19. *Dinapore*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Iskander-shah*, Runder, China and Singapore; *St. Abb's*, Willis, China and Singapore; *Anne Longton*, Pearson, Newcastle; *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Portsmouth; *Mary Shepherd*, Macdonald, London and St. Jago; *Trafalgar*, McNidder, London; *Dudbrooke*, Smith, Sydney; *Rob Roy*, Francis, China and Singapore; *Union*, Meacom, Boston; *Euphemia*, Findlay, Australia.—20. *Alibi*, Shepherd, Western Australia.—21. *Teak*, Gamble, Singapore; *Anna*, San Francisco; *Arratoon*, Apar, Lovet, China; *H.M.S. Hastings*, Austin, Singapore; *Zenobia*, Trouton, Demerara; *The Queen*.—22. *Salam*, Thomson, China and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Serenus*.—Mr. M. Pharr, Mr. A. Bryne, and Mrs. Bryne.
Per *Marlborough*.—S. Garling, Esq.; Mrs. Garling; Col. Hawkes, 9th N.C.; Dr. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace; C. Newhouse, 5th fus.; Lieut. Gill, 37th Bom. N.I.; D. Maxwell, Esq.; Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Martyn, Miss Lee, Miss Lewis; J. C. Longman, Esq.; Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Wingrove, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Hardy, Mr. G. Hardy, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Ryan, Mr. De Lancy, Mrs. May, Miss Carrington, and C. Dakarot.
Per steamer *Poserpine*.—Capt. Latter and Mr. G. J. Kinger.
Per steamer *Eria*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Fergusson, Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Bruce, Mrs. Weitbrecht and infant, and servants, Miss Cuppage, Miss Laguerre, Mrs. Rotton, Miss Sutor, Miss S. Sutor, Mrs. Fyffe and 2 children, and servant, Mr. Burkin-young, Mrs. Burkin-young and 2 children, Dr. Keith, Mr. W. Fergusson, Mr. Turner, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. C. M. Rice, Mr. Willis, Mr. Richards, Mr. Dodson, Mr. G. Gilbert, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Henry Paterson, Henry Parrott, and Mr. Teill's servant. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ralli. From SUZ.—Mrs. Griffin. From MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald and servant, Mr. P. S. Palmer, and Lieut. Fulton.
Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Anley; Mrs. Plumb; Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cameron and three children; Misses Brown, M. Brown, Anderson, Plumb, H. Plumb, Holmes, Birch, Campbell, J. Campbell, Durand, A. Durand, Anley, E. Anley, and Row; Lieut. Baden, 61st regt. N.I.; Lieut. Baron von Andlan, 26th regt. N.I.; Ena. Anley, 3rd regt. N.I.; Mr. A. Y. Martin, Mr. J. T. D. Cameron, Mr. G. Anley, Mr. Goad, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Webb and 4 servants; Mrs. Macormick, Mrs. Dorea, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Southgate, Matilda Appleton, and Christiana Murray.
Per *Blenheim*.—Hon. Mrs. Byng, Capt. Ousely, 50th R.N.I.B.; Mrs. Ousely, Capt. Fergusson, 3rd R.B.N.I.; Mrs. Fergusson, Rev. R. M. Price, Chaplain; Mrs. Price, Mrs. Turner and child, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Paterson and child, Mrs. Teselin and child, Misses Currie, F. Currie, Elliott, and Stewart; Lieut. Stainbenzer, H.M.'s 32nd regt. Mr. Eckford, 2nd Lieut. B.A.; Ensign Aden, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Ensign Lee, 32nd R.B.N.I.; Mr. Henderson, Mr. Stewart, cadet; Mr. Doyne, Mr. Goune, civil service;

Mr. Kaufenau, and Mr. Gicham; Mrs. Little and 4 children, Mrs. Gladwell, Mrs. Crow, Mrs. Downing, Mary Williams and Mr. Meyer.

Per *Anglo-American*.—Mr. and Mrs. Newbury.

Per *St. Abbs*.—Mr. Peirson.

Per *Euphemia*.—Mrs. and Miss Fensley.

Per *Dinapore*.—Mrs. Wilson.

Per *Mary Shepherd*.—Capt. P. G. Cornish, Lieut. J. H. Frith, A. de Kingy.

Per *Futle Sultan*.—Capt. Wyat, Mrs. Wyat, and Mr. Wainright.

Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—Dr. Bowring, H.B.M. Consul, Canton; Mrs. Jamison, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Mackertoom, Dr. Donaldson, 12th M.N.I.; Mr. Ezekiel, Mr. Thomson and family, Mrs. Woods, and Mr. Franks.

Per *Aurora*.—Mr. George Todd, M. Ailkin, Esq.; and Lieut. L. Smith, 48th N.I.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. *Shelomith*, Potter, China; *Zepnath Paneah*, Fowle, Madras; *Waban*, Mason, London; *Fanny Forrester*, Peterson, Boston; *Marquand*, Fairweather, Penang and Singapore; *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Hong-Kong; *Santiago*, Peterson, New York; *Cameronian*, Spear, Liverpool; *Condor*, Hedlun, Falmouth; *Ophir*, Wood, Boston; *Doshnia*, Avery, Liverpool.—9. *Fire Queen*, Weston, Chittagong; *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Mauritius.—10. *Aga Backah*, Barnett, Penang and Singapore; *Robert Hooper*, Pike, London.—11. *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London; *Nusur*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Nile*, Nisbett, London and Madras.—12. *Kent*, Terry, London; *Ozark*, Bartlett, London.—13. *Bon Accord*, Buckle, Rotterdam; *Camperdown*, Denny, London and Cape; *Poppy*, Durham, China.—14. *Henry Winch*, Jenkins, Moulmein; *Arab*, Thurston, Boston; *Hebrides*, Fergusson, London; *Marcia*, Davis, Liverpool; *Mazatlan*, Cutting, Boston; *Walter Morrice*, Morrice, London; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Moulmein.—17. *Alliance*, Campbell, Bombay; *Uriel*, Foster, Boston.—18. *Gambia*, Anderson, Liverpool; *Falcon*, Jarvis, Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Fire Queen*.—Messrs. Morell and Malin, Capt. Brown and J. P. Langlois, C. Crastor and Mr. R. Lyon.

Per *Camperdown*.—Mrs. D. C. Callaghan, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. C. H. Marks, 4 children, and servant; Miss Swallow, Miss Kean, Lieut. E. G. Langmore, 27th regt. B.N.I.; C. N. Sissmore, asst. surg. 65th B.N.I.; C. H. Marks, Esq. Master John William Brown.

Per *Nile*.—Mrs. Butler, 4 children, and servant; Captain and Mrs. D. Wall and servant, Mrs. A. H. Ledlie, 3 children, and servant; Henry Cowie, Esq.; Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Slater, 4 children, and 2 servants; Ens. Forbes, and Lieut. H. Norris, H.M.'s 29th regt.; Major and Mrs. Hay and family; Mrs. Wallace, 2 children, and servant. To CAPE.—C. Tottenham, Esq. C.S. To MADRAS.—Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Lawford, 1 child, and 3 servants, and Mr. Martin; Mr. Howell, wife, and children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 25, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	2 8 to	2 12
Bombay 5 per cent.	dis.	2 0 ..	2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do. ..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	prem.	2 0 ..	2 4
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	13 8 ..	14 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	11 8 ..	12 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 5	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 10 .. 221 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14 .. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. to 2l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 1l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 5s.

MADRAS.

THE MOPLAHS.—The *Bangalore Herald* quotes a letter from Cannanore to this effect:—"I hasten to inform you that we have just received news from Calicut, of the discovery of a plot which some Moplahs were in course of forming for another outbreak. It is said that, through the activity of the magistrate, seventeen of these scoundrels were apprehended between the 8th and 10th November, and are now in durance vile. It is to be hoped that such an example will be made of them as will effectually tend to deter the Moplahs from again making any disturbance. Nothing short of the gallows will bring about this desideratum."

THE RAJAH OF TREVANDRUM was highly gratified by the receipt of an autograph letter from her Majesty, in acknowledgment of the ivory state chair offered by him for her acceptance. The ceremony of the presentation of the letter is said to have been a most interesting one.

MANGANEZE.—A letter from Jubbulpore states that a large supply of manganese, also some first-rate clay for pottery, had recently been discovered on the Mirzapore road in its neighbourhood; while Dr. Hunter gives an account in the *Madras Athenæum* of a rich ore which has been found in the vicinity of Vizagapatam, some of the blocks weighing from 200lb. to 300lb.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES AT TONKIN.—The French corvette *Capricieuse* has been despatched to Tonquin to demand the release of certain missionaries whom the ruler of that country had imprisoned.—*U. S. Gaz.*

NATIVE CRICKETERS.—A cricket match has been lately played at Madras, in which sepoys have been mixed up with British officers and soldiers. The sepoys are said to have played capitally. Their batting especially elicited the admiration of the bystanders, and Brigadier Mayne, himself engaged as a player, declared that they would be "by no means the worst off in any eleven in England."

MR. PORTER.—We understand that Mr. Walter Elliott, the commissioner for the northern circars, has failed to prove the charges which he brought against Mr. Porter, the collector of Masulipatam, and that in consequence the proceedings have been referred to the Court of Directors. We are bound to suppose that justice has been done in the case, but when does it happen that a member of the civil service is found guilty under similar circumstances? An investigation carried on within the scope of the accused's influence is purely farcical, and no sane man will peril his own prospects, and to a certain extent his reputation, by preferring complaints against an asserted delinquent, unless he has the fullest assurance that the trial will take place in a distant locality.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 16.

CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY, of the Mysore commission, and Captain Dobbs, of the Chittledroog division, have been ordered to exchange appointments.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Lieut. MacLeod, 40th M.N.I., has been sentenced to dismissal from the service for having falsely stated that he had called a brother officer (Lieut. Dale) a coward. The sentence is remitted at the recommendation of the court. Lieut. Buchanan, 4th M.L.C., is sentenced to three months' suspension for insolence to his commanding officer. Ensign Ryves, 19th M.N.I., has been tried for having neglected to redeem his promise given in a bond for debt, and acquitted.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETT, H. A. sub judge of zillah of Chittoor, del. over ch. of court to A. S. Mathison, Dec. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAIR, J. H. 1 year to England.

MALBY, E. 20 days.

THOMPSON, E. P. 1 week.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

TAYLOR, Rev. H. asst. chaplain, ret. to pres. fr. England, Dec. 14.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. rem. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. art. Dec. 16.
BARBER, Lieut. W. 33rd N.I. rec. charge of Post-office at Mhow.
BIVAR, Lieut. Charles Stewart, 1st L.C. name to be hereafter entered on returns of the army as Charles Stewart Belli Bivar.
BREMNER, Lieut. A. R. 41st N.I. ret. to duty.
COOPER, Capt. R. 45th N.I. to act as paymr. to Hyderabad subsid. force dur. Herbert's abs. Dec. 16.
CROSS, Capt. W. 38th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 17.
FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 2nd nat. vet. batt. ret. to duty, Dec. 17.
FERGUSON, Lieut. H.M. 45th N.I. ret. to duty.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. col. J. 33rd N.I. ret. fr. Eur. to join his regt. at Jubbulpore, Dec. 13.

FRASER, Ens. H. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. for gen. staff, Dec. 17.
 GORDON, Ens. J. R. to d. d. 50th N.I. Dec. 19.
 GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. to act as paymr. Trichinopoly, dur. abs. of Capt. Russell, Dec. 16.
 HARKNESS, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. to be capt. by brevet, fr. Dec. 18.
 HICKS, Lieut. H. E. rem. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. art. Dec. 16.
 KEMPSTER, Lieut. F. G. 6th N.I. to rejoin his regt. at Secunderabad, Dec. 13.
 LINDSAY, Ens. A. W. C. to do duty, 50th N.I. Dec. 19.
 MCNEILL, Lieut. A. 37th Gren. ret. to duty, Dec. 14.
 MCNEILL, Lieut. A. D. 15th N.I. to do duty with detach. of recruits for 2nd L.I. under orders to proceed fr. St. Thomas's Mount to Secunderabad, Dec. 18.
 PRENDERGAST, Capt. S. G. Eur. vets. returned to duty, Dec. 12, to ch. of nat. pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad, Dec. 19.
 PURVIS, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 17.
 RYVES, 2nd Lieut. J. G. eng. to do duty with corps of Sappers and Miners to join, Dec. 17.
 STEEDMAN, Ens. G. 23rd L.I. to do duty with detach. of recruits for 2nd L.I. under orders to proceed fr. St. Thomas's Mount to Secunderabad, Dec. 18.
 STEWART, Lieut. J. do. du. 4th batt. to 2nd batt. art. Dec. 16.
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. Eur. vets. is re-appointed to ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry, v. Morland.
 THOMSON, Lieut. H. G. doing duty 2nd batt. to 5th batt. art.
 WAKEFIELD, Ens. T. 33rd N.I. to proceed to Oosoor, and join his corps with remounts for 8th L.C.
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to ch. of detach. of recruits for 2nd L.I. under orders to proceed fr. St. Thomas's Mount to Secunderabad, Dec. 18.
 WATTS, Capt. M. rem. fr. 5th to 3rd batt. art. Dec. 16.
 WHITLOCK, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. rem. fr. doing duty with 3rd L.I. to join, Dec. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.
 HOGG, T. J. M. Dec. 17.

INFANTRY.

GORDON, J. R. Dec. 17. | CUNLIFFE, R. H. Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTEN, Brev. capt. S. J. 18th M.N.I. to Eur. m.c.
 BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. 33rd N.I. to Dec. 21, 1152, in ext.
 CARRUTHERS, Brev. Capt. F. J. 2nd L.C. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, to Madras.
 CASANOVA, Corn. C. 6th M.L.C. Jan. 2 to Feb. 2.
 CLARKE, Lieut.-Col. A. 8th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras.
 COFFIN, Lieut.-Col. J. C. 6th M.N.I. to July 31, Neilgherries.
 COOKE, Capt. W. J. 8th N.I. fr. Dec. 2 to April 1, to Secunderabad, on m.c.
 FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Madras.
 HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. Jan. 2 to 31.
 HOBART, Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. to Jan. 1, 1853, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. Lord D. 1st L.C. to Eur. on m.c.
 PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to Dec. 20, in ext. to Madras.
 RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st Fus. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 10 to pres.
 REES, Capt. J. M. 1st Mad. fus. to Europe, on m.c.
 ROBSON, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 8, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 ROSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. Jan. 1 to March 31.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. resigned app. of zillah surg. of Ganjam, and his serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. returned to duty, Dec. 12.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. W. G. to do duty with 2nd batt. art. dur. abs. on m.c. of Gill.
 DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 19.
 FERGUSSON, Asst. surg. H. M. 45th N.I. returned to duty.
 SMITH, Dr. C. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art.
 WINDUS, Asst. surg. F. J. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to proc. with detach. of recruits for above reg. (in med. ch.) fr. St. Thomas's Mount to Secunderabad, Dec. 18.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

DICKINSON, Asst. Surg. J. E.
 SMITH, Dr. C. Dec. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLINS, Vet. surg. E. C. 2nd L.C. 30 days, to Madras.
 GILL, Surg. J. art. 1 year fr. Jan. 20, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CARPENDALE, wife of John, engs. d. at Mercara, Dec. 12.
 CROFTON, the lady of Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. d. at Madras, Dec. 31.

GOODALL, wife of Surg. A. 1st Eur. regt. s. still-born, at Ootacamund, Dec. 18.
 GORDON, wife of Capt. R. 22nd N.I. d. at Kamptee, Dec. 26.
 HAY, wife of the Rev. J. d. at Vizagapatam, Nov. 19.
 MAGRATH, wife of Lieut. J. R. E. 1st N.I. d. at Bellary, Dec. 9.
 RICE, wife of Capt. A. H. 32nd N.I. s. at Mhow, Dec. 16.
 SHADDEN, wife of A. H. s. at Tellicherry, Dec. 12.
 STERLING, Mrs. M. s. at Fort St. George, Dec. 13.
 THOMAS, wife of W. d. at Black Town, Dec. 20.
 WALKER, Mrs. G. s. at Madras, Dec. 15.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSSON, Lieut. B. C. L., H.M.'s 45th N.I. to Charlotte H. d. of the late Dr. Johnston, at Madras, Dec. 20.
 HOWELL, T. W. to Miss Amelia Jane Lovett, at Madras, Dec. 11.
 NAGLE, T. J. to Miss Caroline L. Jean, at Black Town, Dec. 17.
 NASH, F. to Miss S. A. Franck, at Madras, Dec. 18.
 RICHARDS, Rev. J. M.A. to Elizabeth A. d. of W. P. Georges, at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 19.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN, wife of the Rev. J. B.D. at Madras, Dec. 16.
 GOMPERTZ, A. Wm. inf. s. of Capt. S. 6th N.I. at Dharwar, Dec. 11.
 KOMARECK, wife of W. at Madras, aged 29, Dec. 11.
 LUGARD, Ens. of cholera, at Madras, Dec. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 14. Steamer *Erin*, Griffin, Suez.—15. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Bombay.—17. *Labuan*, Scott, Hobart Town; *Vernon*, Voss, London.—18. *Nile*, Nisbet, Calcutta; *Nile*, Livesay, London.—19. *Ann Miln*, Thomas, Port Phillip.—19. *Sarah Melcalfe*, Yors-ton, Whampoa; *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Erin*.—Mr. M. MacDowell, Mr. G. E. Johnstone, Mr. J. B. Pharaoh, Mr. F. G. Pharaoh, Lieut. H. Fergusson, 45th regt. M.N.I.; Miss Carstairs, Ens. Henry Currie, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Mr. Alex. Walker, F.R.S.; Mr. Spiers, Dr. C. Smith, asst. surg. Mad. est.; Mr. Stephen Clarke, Rev. H. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. Jeffrey, Lieut. McNeille, 37th grenadiers; Mrs. McNeille; Mr. Norris, Mr. H. Fergusson, Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Bruce, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Wivebrecht, infant, female servants; Miss Cuppige, Miss Laguarre, Mr. W. Fergusson, Mr. Turner, Miss Suter, Miss S. Suter, Dr. Keith, asst. surg.; Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. Rotton, Mrs. Fyffe, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Burkin-young, Mrs. Burkin-young, and 2 children; Mr. C. M. Rice, Mr. Wellis, sec. N. W. bank; Mr. Richards, B. C. S.; Mr. Dodson, Mr. G. Gilbert, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Patterson, officer P. and O. Co.'s service; Mr. H. Parrott and Mr. Tiel's servant; Mr. Ralli, Mrs. Griffin.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. H. Liardet, I.N. Capt.; Ranken, Lieut. Vizard, Ens. Perring, Ens. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Brett, Lieut. Godfrey, and Lieut. Pratt.

Per *Labuan*, Mr. D. D. Mater.

Per *Vernon*.—Mesdames Henderson, Cross, Anderson, Mister, Griffiths, Johnstone, Farren, Purvis, Dickenson, Sarbo, and Seema, Misses Mister, M. Mister, S. Mister, Watts, Macnab, Nicholls, M. Nicholls, Hands, Griffin, Aneual, and Johnstone; Rev. Messrs. Griffith, Leitch, and Sargeant; Capt. Cross and Farren, Messrs. Purvis, Dickenson, Hogg, Cunaliffe, Gordon, Campbell, and Barthman, five children.

Per *Nile*.—Capt. Hamilton, 25th regt.; Ens. Holmes, Capt. Darroch, 51st regt.; Ensigns Agg and Morley, 51st regt.; Capt. Armstrong, 84th regt.; Ens. Penton, 84th; Dr. Supple, M.S. Mrs. Supple.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 14. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Calcutta; steamer *Erin*, Griffin, Calcutta.—15. *La France*, Badille, Marseilles.—18. *Houmet*, Postel, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Erin*.—Mr. R. S. Palmer, Lieut. J. Fitzgerald, lady, and servant; Lieut. Fulton.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 26, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1 dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	par to 1 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	10 to 11 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	9 to 10 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	9 to 10 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	22 to 23 prem.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Nov. 21 arrived at Bombay Dec. 24th, per *Auckland*.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.—COL. OUTRAM, the Resident at the court of Baroda, is now in Bombay, and, it is expected, will leave India by the steamer of the 17th January, or 3rd of February. The colonel has resigned his appointment (one of the most lucrative which a military man could hold in any part of India) for the same reason that, some years ago, he would not appropriate to himself his share of the Scinde prize-money, namely, that he could not keep either the situation at Baroda, or the plunder of Hyderabad, without effectually shutting his own mouth against injustice. We have learned from the *Bombay Gazette* that the gallant colonel will not return to Baroda. Our contemporary adds: "He has made the place too hot to hold him. The scoundrels have been too many for him;—and the Bombay Government has given him no support. Major Lang, political agent in Kattywar, has, it is said, been offered the appointment from which Colonel Outram has thus, in a measure, been driven, as being too honest for it; but, with a becoming soldiery sympathy and pride, Major Lang has refused to accept it. Indeed the offer of the appointment to any honest man, under the circumstances, is little short of an insult, which, if he have much sense and spirit, he cannot but resent, by refusing to accept it, whatever temptations he may have put in his way." We understand that the appointment of resident at Baroda is to be given to Mr. John M. Davies, of the civil service, the collector and magistrate of Surat. The Government could hardly have chosen a better man than they have done to succeed Col. Outram. Mr. Davies is looked upon as one of the best magistrates in the presidency, and has always been greatly beloved by the natives, especially by the ryots and poorer classes, wherever he has been stationed. The inhabitants of Surat and the surrounding districts, will have cause to lament their collector's removal to Baroda. With regard to the motives for Colonel Outram being about to proceed to England, we have heard a report that he does so at the desire, and by the wish, of Government, in order to lay before the Court of Directors a plan for the annulling of certain defects in the present treaty existing between the English Government and the Guicowar of Baroda, as well as for placing the whole treaty on a different footing from what it is at present. Connected with this report, we have heard that Colonel Outram is, at the end of his sojourn in England, to return and again take up his appointment as resident at Baroda. We sincerely trust the above rumour is true: its announcement from official sources would rejoice many persons who are sorry to see bribery, corruption, and villany unpunished at the court of his highness the Guicowar.—*Telegraph*, Dec. 30 and Jan. 2.

THE STEAMER "SURAT."—The *Ajdaha* returned to port on the 23rd ult., her search after the missing steamer *Surat* having proved fruitless. She put in to Porebunder, and examined all along the coasts of Cutch and Kattiwari, but could gain no intelligence of the object of her search. All hope of the existence above water of the *Surat* may now, we fear, be given up; her fate will probably for ever remain involved in mystery. The following is a list of the names of the Europeans who were on board the *Surat* when she left Bombay:—P. Duverger, master; J. Watt, chief officer; B. Somerville, chief engineer; and Lieutenants Goddard and Stainforth, of the Bombay engineer corps, passengers. The total number of souls on board is supposed to have been about ninety, the whole of whom it cannot now be doubted have perished.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 2.

EUROPEAN CORPS.—It is rumoured that, during the present year, there will be no movements amongst the European regiments of the Bombay army.

A SURVEY from the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay southward to approach Bombay is about to be undertaken by Commander Bennie, I.N., the object being to obtain more exact determinations as to the soundings and changes that may be in progress in the basin of this part of the sea.—*B. Times*.

MAHABALESHUR TEA.—The *Bombay Times* mentions, that certain Chinese are cultivating tea at Mahabaleshur, with a view to profit, and expect to obtain tea of good quality from the plants.

THE ENGLISH LOOM with the fly shuttle is now becoming popular among the natives. It has also been introduced by the German missionaries into the South Mahratta country, and the juvenile criminals in the Bombay School of Industry are instructed in it.

ENSIGN BENNETT, who received an unattached commission for planting the colours of his corps on the walls of Mooltan, has been attached to the 1st Fusiliers till further orders.

INFANTICIDE.—A meeting of the chief Rajpoots of Mynpooree has been held, to put down the horrible custom of infanticide

formerly so prevalent amongst that nation, but which of late years has been well nigh extirpated.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FARRANT, G. L. perm. to resign the service, Dec. 17.
FLYNN, J. to act as Mahratta translator and interp. to Supreme Court, Dec. 31.
GRANT, A. R. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, asst. ch. of his duties, Dec. 6; is pl. in perm. ch. of the Talookas of Sunjan, Mahim, Kolwan, Bhewady, and Basscin, Dec. 17.
HERBERT, H. to cont. to be actg. dep. coll. of cont. customs and excise.
JONES, A. W. to be act. jud. and ses. jud. of Ahmedabad, Dec. 22.
LIDDELL, H. confirmed in app. of coll. of Kaira; recd. ch. fr. J. R. Morgan, Dec. 16.
MORGAN, J. R. del. over ch. of Kaira col. to H. Liddell, Dec. 16.
MURPHY, R. X. to act as chief translator and interp. to Supreme Court, Dec. 31.
PELLEY, J. H. acting ses. asst. jud. and ses. jud. of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, res. ch. of the Broach Adawlat, Dec. 8.
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. dep. sec. to gov. to conduct duties in general and judicial depts. of Secretariate, dar. abs. on leave of Lumsden.
SHAW, C. act. 3rd asst. col. and mag. of Belgaum, assu. ch. of duties, Dec. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, H. L. 6 weeks to Ceylon.
HUNTER, W. J. to April 1, 1852, in ext.
KEMBALL, C. G. to presidency.
LARKEN, M. 1 mo.
NEWTON, H. 23 mo. to Cape, on m.c.
OLIPHANT, J. E. in ext. to Dec. 31.
SHAW, C. 1 mo.
VAUFELL, J. 3 mo.
WHITE, R. leave cancelled fr. Dec. 22.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. leave cancelled fr. Nov. 21.
FLETCHER, Rev. W. R. to be sen. chaplain of Kurrachee, Nov. 20.
REYNOLDS, Rev. F. C. P. 10 days.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. H. A. act. asst. civ. eng. in Khandeish, placed at disposal of C. in C. Dec. 27.
ANDERSON, Capt. to vet. ch. of horses of right wing of 1st L.C. whilst separated fr. h. q. Dec. 17.
ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. to act as exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, v. Nasmyth, Dec. 31.
ASHBURNER, Capt. W. to assume vet. ch. of horses of left wing 3rd L.C. dur. its separation fr. h. q. Dec. 19.
BARR, Capt. J. T. to act as 1st asst. to pol. agt. in Kattiwari.
BEDFORD, Capt. J. N. V. B. to act as interp. v. Lessos, Dec. 31.
BELLASIS, Lieut. col. J. B. posted to 9th N.I.
BENNETT, Ens. J. lately doing duty with camel baggage corps, att. to 1st Eur. reg. Jan. 1.
BINGHAM, Lieut. R. L. 1st Eur. regt. to be a supernumerary asst. rev. surv. under Capt. W. C. Anderson, Dec. 19; to be an asst. in revenue survey, Dec. 22.
BLACK, Lieut. J. to act as 2nd asst. to pol. agent in Kattiwari, Dec. 11.
BOLTON, Ens. to act as adjt. to 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Moyle.
BRETT, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Dec. 20, 1851, in suc. to Kneller, prom.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. H. A. fav. estab. posted to N.V.B. Jan. 2.
DOBREE, Lieut. S. asst. sept. of bazaars, Poona, to act as asst. dur. abs. of Morse on leave.
DUNSTONVILLE, Lieut. L. D. ass. ch. of duties as act. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, Dec. 4.
FORBES, Lieut. col. D. fr. 9th to 27th N.I.
GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. T. to be adj. to corps of sappers and miners.
GLASSFORD, Lieut. 1st Eur. regt. to act as asst. superint. of barracks at Poona, v. Mildmay, Dec. 31.
GRICE, Lieut. H. 25th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Jan. 1; posted to N. V. B. Jan. 2.
JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. ass. ch. of duties as act. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde.
HAIG, Lieut. M. R. to be gr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta to 5th L.I. Dec. 31.
HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L.I. ret. to duty.
HENDERSON, Lieut. to vet. ch. of the horses of the batt. attached to 2nd co. and 2nd batt. art. Dec. 19.
KERR, Lieut. T. D. to act as adj. to left wing 6th N.I. proc. to Tanna, Dec. 31.
KNELLER, Lieut. C. F. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 20, 1851, in suc. to Minster, dec.
LAUGHTON, Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be a supernumerary asst. rev. surv. under Capt. W. C. Anderson, Dec. 19; to be an asst. in revenue survey, Dec. 22.

LEESON, Capt. commd. of Guzerat irreg. horse, appt. as asst. mag. is cancelled. That officer is appt. a dep. mag. in the Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach collectorates, Dec. 24; made over charge of Guzerat irreg. horse to Capt. Whitehill, Dec. 16.

LIGHTFOOT, 1st Lieut. J. G. engs. to vet. ch. of horses of 2nd troop H.A. Dec. 29.

LITTLE, Lieut. A. B. to be adjt. to 25th N.I. v. Bourdillon, resigned the appt. Dec. 16.

LOCH, Lieut. C. A. to act as staff officer to right wing 1st L.C. while from h. qrs. Dec. 31.

LODWICK, Lieut. W. to be sub. asst. com. gen. v. Vincent, Dec. 31.

MACLEAN, Lieut. H. T. 27th N.I. to act as adjt.

MARRIOTT, Lieut. W. F. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 9, 1851.

MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be asst. superintendent in Nimar, Dec. 13.

MILLS, Ens. G. L. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Marhatta, to 14th N.I. Nov. 8.

MURRAY, Ens. G. passed colloq. exam.

MURRAY, Ens. J. to rank as ens. in 11th N.I. from Dec. 29, 1851, v. Brett, prom.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. to be acting 3rd asst. to pol. agent in Kattewar, fr. Jan. 6.

NIMMO, Ens. T. R. 22nd N.I. acquired coll. profic. in vernacular language, Dec. 22.

NODING, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. acquired coll. profic. in vernacular language, Dec. 23.

NUTTALL, Lieut. T. to act as adjt. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Henderson, Dec. 31.

OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. del. over ch. of office of resident at Baroda, to Lieut. Battye, Dec. 20.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. act. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, res. ch. of his duties, Nov. 5.

PITMAN, Lieut. to act as exec. eng. at Shikarpoor till arrival of Burrows, Dec. 27.

PURVES, Maj. W. 9th N.I. ret. fr. the service on pension, Jan. 1.

SANDWICH, Lieut. col. H. inv. est. ret. to duty.

SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. art. to proc. in com. of recruits for art. and corps of sappers and miners, proc. to Poona and Ahmednuggur; returning to Bombay on completion of that duty, Dec. 27.

SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. h. art. to act as interp. to 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Pelly.

TAYLOR, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 22nd N.I. dur. abs. of Campbell, Dec. 31.

THAIN, Ens. D. D. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 24th N.I. dur. abs. of M'Pherson, Dec. 31.

THORNBURY, Capt. N. H. 4th N.I. perm. to ret. from the service, on pens. of a maj. fr. Jan. 1.

VINCENT, Capt. H. T. 7th N.I. to be paymr. of Scinde div. of the army, v. Willoughby, Dec. 18.

WEMYSS, Capt. exec. eng. to act as sub. asst. com. gen. and line adjt. at Hyderabad, dur. abs. of Vincent, Dec. 27.

WESTERN, Capt. H. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 14.

WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Marhatta to 4th N.I. Nov. 8.

WILSON, Capt. G. 26th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. HOLLAND, T. J.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Capt. H. 1st asst. to pol. agt. in Kattewar, 1 mo. to presidency.

BALLARD, 2nd Lieut. T. A. engs. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Tinnevely.

BARNES, Ens. J. 1st gr. N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

BELL, Ens. G. E. S. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. Dec. 1, 1851, to Jan. 31, on m. c.

BOWEN, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. March 1 to May 15, to Nemat.

BURGESS, Lieut. B. asst. to superint. of Ahmednuggur revenue survey and assessment, 1 mo. to presidency, on m. c.

BURTON, Lieut. R. T. 6 mo. in extension.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. Dec. 14, 1851, to Jan. 31, 1852.

CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. in ext. to Jan. 10, on m. c.

CHRISTIAN, Ens. S. 6 mo. in extension.

CHRISTIE, Capt. T. T. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Dec. 23 to Feb. 25, to Neilgherries.

CLOSE, Ens. H. 24th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

DORRIS, Lieut. S. asst. supt. of bazaars, Poona, to Dec. 31, 1851.

DRUMMOND, Ens. J. H. fr. Dec. 11 to 31, in ext. to remain at Sawant Warree, on m. c.

ECKFORD, Capt. J. inv. estab. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.

FANNING, Lieut. adjt. to Guzerat police force, 1 mo.

FEARON, Capt. P. S. 14th N.I. to Europe, 3 yrs. on m. c.

GAISFORD, Capt. T. to Europe, 3 yrs.

HAMILTON, Lieut. J. art. 1 mo. on m. c.

HARRISON, Lieut. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 2, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. 1 mo. on m. c.

HEATH, Maj. J. C. 5th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. H. 29th N.I. 3 years, to Eur. m. c.

HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 19 to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. for exam. in Hindustani.

HOLMES, Capt. J. 19th N.I. leave cancelled.

JONES, Lieut. col. E. W. 6 mo. in extension.

JONES, Lieut. W. S. 6 mo. in extension.

KEYS, Lieut. F. 11th N.I. Dec. 22, 1851, to Feb. 1, to Nassick, on m. c.

LE GEYT, Cornet P. H. 3rd L.C. Jan. 1 to Feb. 1.

LEITH, Maj. R. W. D. 6 mo. in extension.

LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. art. 3 years to Eur. on m. c.

LLOYD, Lieut. F. art. 1 mo. on m. c.

MABBOTT, Lieut. J. inv. estab. 1 mo. on m. c.

MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. Dec. 27, 1851, to Jan. 31, on m. c.

MORSE, Capt. T. R. supt. of bazaars, Poona, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay and Salsette.

MOYLE, Lieut. J. G. 10th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

MUSPRATT, Cornet J. A. L. 2nd L.C. Jan. 4 to Feb. 4.

OLIVER, Lieut. T. 5th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

OUTRAM, Lieut.-Col. C. B. 1 mo. to pres. fr. Dec. 15.

PALMER, Lieut. J. R. 6 mo. in ext.

PELHAM, Capt. H., N.V. batt. fr. Dec. 17 to Jan. 31, to pres. on m. c.

PELLY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

ROBINSON, Lieut. W. C. 2nd L.I. Nov. 26, 1851, to Jan. 24, Vin-gorlah.

ROBINSON, Lieut. H. C. 7th N.I. fr. Dec. 24 to Jan. 6, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.L.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

SEAW, Capt. R. dep. asst. com. gen. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

SKIPTON, Lieut. G. 2nd Gr. N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.

STEVENS, Cornet S. W. O. 3rd L.C. fr. Dec. 2, 1851, to Jan. 31, 1852, to Bombay, on m. c.

TESCHMAKER, Lieut. T. R. 6 mo. in ext.

TWYFORD, Ens. M. G. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Dec. 19, 1851, to Jan. 18, 1852, in ext. to rem. at pres.

WESTBROOKS, Capt. T. 6 mo. in ext.

WHITEHILL, Capt. S. 2nd in com. Guzerat irreg. horse, 1 mo.

YOUNGHUBAND, Capt. R. R. 20th N.I. Feb. 1 to May 31, to Mahableshwur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOXHAM, Asst. surg. C. R. O. to med. ch. of 2nd N.I. v. Winchester, trans. to 6th N.I.

CAMERON, Asst. surg. art. to med. ch. of 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Pitman, on leave.

COLBES, Asst. surg. M.D. asst. gar. surg. to act as asst. surg. Eur. Gen. Hospital, dur. abs. of Mead, on detached duty, Dec. 30.

COLLUM, Surg. E. T. to be dep. assay master in the Bombay mint.

CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. M. to proc. to Kurrachee for general duty in Scinde, Dec. 29.

DEAS, Surg. J. app. to med. ch. of 18th N.I. Dec. 31.

DON, Surg. M.D. 6th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. of Poona irr. horse fr. date of their arrival at Bombay.

DOWNS, Surg. E. T. to be assay master in the Bombay mint.

DURHAM, Surg. to med. ch. of 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Millar, in med. ch. of details of art.

JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. resu. ch. of duties of supt. of vaccination in Concan, Dec. 11.

LAGGETT, Surg. W. to ch. of treasury of Surat, dur. abs. of the collector's asst. in districts, Dec. 17.

LODWICK, Asst. surg. dep. med. storekeeper, to rec. med. ch. of left wing 3rd L.C. and 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. with No. 6 light field batt. attached fr. Surg. Malcolmson, Dec. 19.

MACKENZIE, Surg. 25th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of left wing 1st L.C. v. Sanderson, Dec. 31.

MALCOLMSON, Surg. 3rd L.C. to afford med. aid to staff, &c. at Nusseerabad, Dec. 31.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. F. in med. ch. 18th N.I. to proceed to Kurrachee, for gen. du. in Scinde, Dec. 31.

NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. returned to duty, Dec. 14.

NICOLSON, Surg. 3rd L.C. to afford med. aid to 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. at Nusseerabad, Dec. 31.

OGILVIE, Asst. surg. 13th N.I. to med. ch. of staff and details at Baroda station, fr. Dec. 11.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. M.D. to proceed with and afford med. aid to h. q. wing of 1st L.C. en route to Neemuch, and to ret. fr. that station in med. ch. of left wing 3rd L.C. to proceed to Nusseerabad.

SINCLAIR, Surg. gen. J.A. permitted to retire fr. the serv. from Jan. 3, on pension.

WATSON, Asst. surg. to proceed to Khanghur, and assume med. charge of 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, Dec. 31.

WILMOTT, Asst. surg. J. H. to rejoin 2nd troop h. art. at Poona.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WOOD, W. E. Nov. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LAGGETT, Surg. 1 mo. to Presidency.

NICOLSON, Asst. surg. Scinde irreg. horse, Dec. 27 1851 to Jan. 31, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAIN, Asst. surg. J. to join the *Ajdaha*, Dec. 22.
 BREWSTER, Mids. of the *Ajdaha*, to be disch. to the *Palausurus*.
 CARPENDALE, Mate W. H. ret. fr. the Deccan, perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 19.
 CLARK, Mids. 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.
 FOLEY, Asst. surg. to join the *Palausurus*, Dec. 20.
 HUNTER, Mids. T. R. 4 mo. to Calcutta.
 JAMES, Lieut. of the *Ferooz*, disch. to the *Zenobia*, Dec. 19.
 MAY, Mids. of the *Ajdaha*, disch. to the *Palausurus*, Jan. 2.
 NICOLSON, Asst. surg. of the *Auckland*, rel. fr. duty in the Indian Navy.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, the lady of Capt. 7th N.I. d. at Ahmedabad, Dec. 19.
 DAVIES, wife of Ens. L. M. 26th N.I. d. at Bombay, Dec. 29.
 D'MIRANDA, wife of F. s. at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 12.
 GREEN, Mrs. G. St. John, s. at Sonapur, Dec. 15.
 NEWTON, wife of Henry, o.s. d. at Bombay, Dec. 16.
 VANDERSTRATEN, wife of E. s. at Bombay, Dec. 31.

MARRIAGES.

FLYNN, Edwd. to Harriett, d. of J. A. Higga, at Bombay, Dec. 17.
 GIBSON, Rev. J. W. M.A. to Katherine, d. of the late Brig. Penny-culck, at Bombay, Jan. 1.
 GIVEN, Lieut. B. M., H.M.'s 10th lt. drag. to Fanny de Neuf 'V. d. of R. D. Lucas, at Tannah, Dec. 27.
 HARRISON, John C. to Hannah E. d. of the late J. Archer, at Bombay, Dec. 24.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. C. C. to Jane G. L. d. of Surg. P. Gray, at Bombay, Dec. 29.
 TUCKER, L. H. B. c.s. to Maria C. d. of Brig. W. D. Robertson, at Belgaum, Dec. 16.

DEATHS.

CRUIKSHANK, Helen, wife of Capt. J. J. F. engs. at Dharwar, Dec. 16.
 FRANKLAND, wife of Lieut. A. C. 2nd L.I. at Bombay, Dec. 17.
 MINSTER, Capt. T. 11th N.I. at Bombay, Dec. 20.
 PEREIRA, Rev. P. E. at Bandora, aged 49, Dec. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 19.—*Paragon*, March, Singapore.—20. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Hong-Kong; *Hamoody*, Hassan, Calcutta; *Lawrich*, White, Calcutta.—23. *Eliza*, Pain, Calcutta.—24. *Racehorse*, Porter, China; steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez.—25. *Arenis*, Church, Woosung.—*Sir Herbert Compton*, Browne, China.—28. *Marathon*, White, London.—30. *Ocean Queen*, Rees, Whampoa; *Bride*, Dobie, Hong-Kong; *Cassibellanus*, Armstrong, China; *Mooltan*, Chivas, Calcutta.—22. *Anne Armstrong*, Fitzgerald, China.—31. *John M'Vicar*, Dalsell, Whampoa.—Jan. 1. *Good Success*, Hunt, China; *Earl of Hardwick*, Brown, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Hartman.
 Per steamer *Malta*.—Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Spencer, and Lieut. Grant.
 Per *Marathon*.—Capt. Hartley.
 Per steamer *Auckland*.—Mesdames Hamilton, Fawcett, and servant, Prescott, Deas, Ferguson, and child, and Smith; Misses Butler, Hamilton, and Tudor; Maj. Morse, Bomb. Army; Capt. Hunter, ditto; Dr. Deas, ditto; Mr. Gordon, 60th Rifles; Mr. Hathway, 10th Hussars; Mr. Lumly, H.B.M.'s consul at Cairo; Mr. M'Lean Lea; and Mr. W. Pigott.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Park and 2 children; Mrs. Dalton and 2 children; Mr. Wright, Beng. Army; Capt. R. Crew, Lieut. Nicholson, 60th Rifles; Maj. Dalton, 61st Foot; Maj. A. Park, 29th Bengal N.I.; Capt. Hallett.
 Per *Sir H. Compton*.—Mrs. Browne and 1 child; Mrs. Demayne and 1 child.
 Per steam frigate *Zenobia*.—Capt. Wemyss, Lieut. Headly and servant; Lieut. Harrison, H.M. 61st regt.; Lieut. Cumberland, H.M. 96th regt.; Lieut. Campbell, 22nd N.I.; Dr. Swift and Mr. Dagg, H.M. 98th regt.; Mr. Cuttler, H. Murphy.
 Per *M'Vicar*.—Mr. Flamberk.
 Per *Mooltan*.—Mrs. Chivas and child.
 Per *Lowjee Family*.—Mr. S. S. Dickinson.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 17. *Alfred*, Deville, Cochlin.—18. *Nith*, Pollock, Liverpool; *Lord Metcalfe*, Corgill, Maulmain; steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Singapore and Hong-Kong.—22. *Sassoon Family*, Dring, Woosung; *Marathan*, Wilson, Hull; *Mary Ann*, Farnham, New York; *Omega*, Potter, London.—24. *Constance*, Marin, Cochlin.—25. *Duke of Bronte*, Barely, Toticoreen; *Elizabeth*, Coriyle, Singapore.—26. *California*, Carter, Moulmein.—28. *Mary Ann*, Rouse, Calcutta.—30. *James Hall*, Harris, Madras.—JAN. 1, 1852. *Charlotte*, Thomas, Toticoria; *Sultan*, Brown, China; *Arenis*, Church, Woosung; *Paragon*, Murch, Madras; *Owen Glendower*, Pare, London.—3. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Singapore*.—Rev. D. Wood, Mr. Kavanagh, and servant; Mr. Mackay and Mr. Fleming, Mr. Bremner, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Sears, an infant, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wilkins, T. R. Hunter, Esq.; Mr. Chapman, Mahomed Dharance.
 Per *Nith*.—Mr. R. T. Heysham.
 Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*.—Lieut. Lester.
 Per *Omega*.—Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Ellis, 83rd foot; Lieut. Cusher, 10th Hussars; Asst. surg. Dominichitte.
 Per steamer *Jerjeebhoy*.—Mr. Lemessurier, Mr. Dickinson, Lieut. Young.
 Per *Owen Glendower*.—For the CAPE.—Mrs. Dean, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Field and child, F. Lascelles, Esq. Madras c.s.; and the Rev. Mr. Dean.—For LONDON: Mrs. Lascelles and two servants, Mrs. Moyle and 3 children, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Eckford and 2 children, Mrs. Montrion and child, with 2 servants; Mrs. Rouget, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Thorntop, Miss Eckford, Capt. Field, 6th Bo. N.I.; Capt. Thornton, 86th Foot; Lieut. Walker, 8th Foot; Lieut. Henderson, Lieuts. Maclean and Jamieson, 94th Foot; Mr. Wilkinson, Master Wilkinson, 2 children of Capt. Vincent's and servant, 2 of Capt. Watts's and servant, 2 of Capt. Stevens's and servant, 3 of Capt. Wormald's and servant.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. Holland, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. A. Park and 2 children, Mrs. Dalton, 2 children, and servant; Maj. T. S. Conway, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Capt. Stedmen, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Maj. A. Parker, Maj. Dalton, 61st Foot; Eas. G. O. Deane and servant, Capt. C. W. Maude, 18th regt. N.I.; A. Reed, Esq.; T. Lancaster, Esq.; G. B. Cumberland, Esq.; and Mr. J. A. Alpoin.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113½
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 103½ do.
5 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 93½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 89 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 89 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	18 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250 10 per ct. pm.	
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	6 dis.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do.	2 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras....	1,000 each	1,000 do.	20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,500 do.	16,500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	17,400
Colaba Land Com...	16,000 each	10,000 do.	6,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each	500 do.	50 p. ct.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	38-2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 2
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	101½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at
 6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 2d. For doc. bills.
 6 months' sight, per 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d. 11-16 For cred. bills.
 On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100...100½
 30 days' sight.....101
 at sight.....101½
 On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 99
 at sight..... 99½
 On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dhrs. Rs. 217

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s., and Liverpool, 2l. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon papers contain copious descriptions of the grand banquet and ball given by the Kandian chiefs to the Governor on the 10th December, at Kandy. The library rooms were enlarged by a temporary gallery in front, and the road thence to the district court-house (where the supper was laid) was covered over and lighted up. The whole was decorated with white olas and fruits, in the native style. From an early hour in the day, natives began to arrive in town, having the esplanade opposite the Maligawe Temple as a concentric focus, until at dusk the street became actually impassable. The crowd was very great; a venerable priest declared he had never seen so large a gathering before; such a "sennegge," he exclaimed, "was not even seen in the days of the kings of Kandy."

At the supper, the chief Dunnuwille proposed the health of their guest. "Admiring, as we cannot but do," he said, "the glorious constitution under which we are placed, and remember-

ing that the British rule is one to which the Kandian nation has voluntarily subjected itself, we, the hereditary chiefs and descendants of the ancient Kandian families, who are to-night assembled from various parts of the Kandian country, desire to testify our unfeigned loyalty and attachment to our absent sovereign by a suitable manifestation of our personal regard and esteem for her present representative. Borrowing, therefore, from our European friends the notion of a public entertainment, as the fittest and most civilized mode of displaying those feelings, we have to-night chosen a no less memorable building than the ancient audience-hall of the kings of Kandy, as a befitting place for this noble purpose; a building which, while it serves as a memento of the by-gone independence of our nation, is calculated to suggest to our minds the pleasing idea of our now living under a Government whose grandest and most distinguishing characteristic is its unflinching love to dispense justice to all its subjects; for in this very hall, whence as from a star chamber at one time issued the sanguinary decrees of a despot, is now administered that justice to the Kandian people which their own deposed sovereign so recklessly denied them. Having, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, no grounds to complain of the transition we have made, but everything to make us reconciled to the change, the chiefs of these provinces have always been anxious to testify their gratitude to such of the British Governors as have befriended them."

THE HON. JAMES STEWART, Esq., Acting Queen's Advocate (whose demise it lately became our painful duty to announce), was the eldest son of the late Capt. James Stewart, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. He was born in the colony on the 24th March, 1821, and received his education at the Colombo Academy, and subsequently under the private tuition of the Rev. James Selkirk, at Cotta. It was chiefly, however, under the domestic roof, and by the teaching of his father, that the son's education was completed, and those extraordinary powers of reasoning and debate, which rendered him afterwards the successful and accomplished advocate, were exercised and improved. Mr. Stewart studied for the Bar, which at that time presented the only prospect of success for promising young men, and was admitted as proctor of the Supreme Court in 1840, when only nineteen years of age. He was not a week in the profession when he distinguished himself in a case before the North District Court, in which he contested certain monopolies claimed by head Moormen. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and on his appearance there, Mr. Justice Carr complimented him upon his able argument. His practice rapidly increased, and on the division of the Bar,—a measure which Mr. Stewart opposed,—he was enrolled as advocate in 1844. At this time, the ordinance forbidding the distinctions between the classes of the Wellale caste,—of which the first class refused to sit with the other classes on juries,—was argued before the Legislative Council, when Mr. Stewart made a speech in behalf of the opponents, which, though it did not succeed in arresting the ordinance, raised him to eminence as an orator. In 1845, he was appointed Deputy Queen's Advocate of the Midland Circuit. In 1847, Sir Arthur Buller left Ceylon on leave, and Mr. Stewart was appointed to act as Deputy Queen's Advocate for the whole island, in which office he was confirmed in 1848, on the appointment of Sir Arthur to the Indian Bench, and the promotion of Mr. Selby to the office of Queen's Advocate. In December, 1849, Mr. Selby was summoned before the Parliamentary Committee, and Mr. Stewart succeeded him as Acting Queen's Advocate and Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. In these offices he gave universal satisfaction, and in his private life he was esteemed and respected by all. He died on the 18th November, of a disease of the heart, at the early age of thirty.

At the next meeting of the Court, the Chief Justice alluded to the death of Mr. Stewart, by which, he said, the profession had lost its brightest ornament. He said he was one of the cleverest men he knew, and he acknowledged the valuable assistance which the Bench had always received from his great learning and industry. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of public business he had to manage, he had invariably displayed so much industry and application in every case he was entrusted with that one would suppose he had nothing to attend to but the case on hand. On all cases in which he was engaged, he brought the greatest talent and industry to bear. In argument he was clear and logical, and clothed his ideas in most perspicuous language.—*Abridged from the Ceylon Observer.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence brought by the *Hellespont* is to the 28th Dec. from Cape Town.

The Trans-Kei expedition, comprising about 4,000 men, crossed the Kei in two divisions—the one near the mouth of the

river, and the other higher up. The main division, under Major-general Somerset, 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, formed three columns, which started respectively from King William's Town, the Blinkwater, and Whittlesea, and met at the Imvani, on the northern border of British Caffraria. These columns were under Col. Mackinnon, Gen. Somerset, and Capt. Tylden. Col. Mackinnon's column, about 1,600 men, and including detachments of the 12th Lancers, 60th Rifles, the 2nd, 6th, and 73rd regiments, Cape Mounted Rifles, and other corps, left King William's Town on the 27th November, and marched northward to the Imvani. At Imvani, on the 3rd December, this column formed a junction with that of Gen. Somerset, who had arrived from the Blinkwater by way of Kat River, and also with the force of Capt. Tylden, from Whittlesea. Gen. Somerset's column comprised about 1,000 men, and Capt. Tylden's about 400—both being composed chiefly of burgher and native levies, with some men of the Cape corps.

After this junction, Gen. Somerset proceeded on to the White Kei, detaching Capt. Tylden with about 900 men, and afterwards Major Somerset with 100 cavalry, to scour the country about the headwaters of the Kei, whither the Caffres were supposed to have driven their cattle. This service was well performed, and about 2,000 head of cattle were captured. Some skirmishing took place during these operations, and several Caffres were killed. On the 7th instant Gen. Somerset formed his camp at Kakadu, near the White Kei; and on the following day Col. Mackinnon and Lieut.-col. Michel started on patrol, with about 2,000 men. Nothing is yet known of the later movements of this division. The operations had been greatly impeded by heavy rains.

While these movements were attracting the attention of the enemy towards the Upper Kei, Lieut.-col. Eyre, with his division, about 1,000 men, left King William's Town on the 1st December, and marched directly upon Butterworth, the mission station near the principal residence of Krelli. In crossing the Kei, he encountered and defeated a large body of Caffres, under Bookoo, an inferior chief, who, like Krelli himself, had hitherto professed to be neutral. Forty-three Caffres were killed in this engagement, including two nephews of Bookoo. On our side four men are said to have been killed or wounded. After arriving at Butterworth, Col. Eyre made patrols into the neighbouring country, where he captured a considerable number of cattle, and again defeated a body of Caffres.

Whilst these successful operations had been going on beyond the Kei, the hostile Caffres within the colony were no less active and successful in their forays in some of the frontier districts. Fort Beaufort, Cradock, and Somerset districts have suffered severely from the ravages of the enemy, whose principal strongholds are in the Waterkloof and the Fish River Bush. At the former place the camp of the Caffres and rebel Hottentots, on the Kromme Heights, is reported to occupy a space as large as the town of Fort Beaufort, and to be well supplied with cattle and sheep. Since the departure of the expedition beyond the Kei, these marauders have driven off from a single farm in the Fort Beaufort district about 1,900 sheep (of which 450 were recovered) and 250 head of cattle. Many other valuable flocks and herds have been swept off from the adjoining country. In some instances patrols of farmers and troops have been able to recover the spoil; but in other cases, the plunderers, who move usually in large bodies, comprising both horse and foot, have repulsed their pursuers, and carried off their booty in triumph.

Sir Harry Smith remained at King William's Town. No military operations have taken place in that immediate vicinity.

In the Orange River sovereignty, and in Natal, tranquillity prevailed. The political affairs of both those settlements were, however, in an unsettled state. The assistant commissioners, Major Hogge and Mr. Owen, had arrived at Bloem Fontein. A number of the settlers, both English and Dutch, had presented an address to the commissioners, in which the troubles in the sovereignty were ascribed to the improper interference of the local authorities in the quarrels of the native tribes. The project for the abandonment of the sovereignty has given great dissatisfaction to the colonists, who allege that it would not secure peace, but would encourage the turbulence of the Caffres.

The enemy took advantage of the absence of the troops on the Trans-Kei expedition to make an ineffectual attempt to carry Alice and Fort Hare.

The Cape Legislative Council had been in session during the greater part of the month. The second reading of the constitution ordinances was not to come on before the 28th of January. The course pursued by the Council, in passing important laws, and pledging the public credit for large sums, had excited very great and general dissatisfaction. Public meetings had been held at Cape Town and other places, to express the sentiments of the inhabitants in regard to the constitution embodied in the

draught ordinances, when resolutions were passed, gratefully accepting this constitution, and expressing the general desire that it should be established at once, and without alteration.

BORNEO.

An occurrence has taken place, not far from Labuan, which can leave little further room for doubt as to the existence of pirates in this quarter, and satisfies Mr. Cobden's demand for proof that the pirates, if any such existed, ever molested an English vessel.

Mr. Robert Burns, a grandson of the Scottish bard, has been engaged for some time past in commercial speculations in Borneo. The *Dolphin*, a vessel of which Mr. Burns was supercargo, had been trading at Maludu Bay, a gulf situated at the north-eastern angle of Borneo, some leagues above Labuan. As she was preparing to leave, she was hailed by two prahus, offering goods for sale, and accordingly dropped her anchor till the next morning. Pursuant to their intimation, the natives came on deck, and produced their commodities, which Mr. Burns proceeded to examine. While he was thus engaged, the chief of the prahu suddenly drew a concealed kresse, and struck his head from his body. The captain, who was pacing the quarter-deck, received at the same time a blow in the cheek, which wounded but did not disable him. He scrambled to the bowsprit and begged hard for life, but the crew of the prahu under the vessel's bows drove their spears through his back, and he fell dead into the water. The pirates, after butchering three more of the ship's crew, and a woman, carried off their prize, and anchored off Benggaya, in Labook Bay, not far distant. As it happened, however, they were disappointed in the selection of their anchorage; for the sheriff or chief of Benggaya, Yassin by name, on recognizing Mr. Burns's schooner, took possession of her and carried her up the river. Shortly afterwards, the Hon. Company's steamer *Pluto*, on a cruise after pirates, called in at Maludu Bay, and, on hearing the intelligence, departed at once for Benggaya, where she received the *Dolphin* from the hands of Sheriff Yassin, with her decks still dyed with blood. Sheriff Yassin earnestly besought the commander of the *Pluto* to furnish him with protection against the return of the pirates, who, as they had plainly threatened, would, he said, most certainly reappear with a powerful force and avenge themselves for the loss of their prize. Neither was there any doubt about the race or country of these sanguinary marauders. They were Borneans, from a district well known and within easy reach, and the *Pluto*, in fact, was actually in quest of some such prey when she received the intelligence which despatched her to Benggaya.

The *Times*, in reporting this occurrence, remarks that, in the debate upon the Borneo pirates, "Mr. Bright and his friends relied, with considerable plausibility, on the evidence of Mr. Robert Burns, who was not on good terms with Sir James Brooke; unpleasant communications had passed between them, and as the particular question of piracy was one on which their views especially differed, it was highly natural that strong testimony should be forthcoming in favour of Mr. Bright's assumptions. Parliament, however, decided the other way, and with reason too, for Mr. Burns has unhappily furnished in person a fatal refutation of his own evidence."

The difference between Rajah Brooke and Mr. Burns, referred to above, arose out of the refusal of the rajah to sanction some dealings of the latter with the native chiefs of Borneo. Sir James, as Rajah of Sarawak, exercises a monopoly of its antimony mines, supposed to be the richest in the world. Mr. Burns found mines equally rich in the territory of the independent Sultan of Borneo, 150 miles away from the territory of Rajah Brooke. On the latter discovery, Mr. Burns obtained permission from the native prince to work the mines; but this, it appears, was refused, and Mr. Burns alleged that the rajah employed his influence, as a servant of the Crown, to obstruct fair competition. In June last, he addressed to Lord Palmerston a formal complaint against Sir James Brooke, of the obstructions and discouragement offered by him to the prosecution of his (Mr. Burns's) lawful and authorized views. He states:—"It will be in your lordship's recollection that an application was made to the Foreign Office early in 1848 to sanction a negotiation which I had entered into with the Sultan of Borneo Proper, on behalf of a highly respectable mercantile firm of this island and Glasgow, to work the antimony mines of Bintulu and other adjoining districts, under my immediate superintendence on the spot; and it was in furtherance of this object that I repaired to Bintulu, in February of the above year, under an escort provided by the Sultan of Bruni, and with a letter from him to the native chiefs of the country. I had resided there for about a month, when an armed prahu arrived from Sarawak, despatched by Rajah Brooke's representative or deputy in the government of that territory, with a letter, of which one Haji Adjoosman was the

bearer, to the Bintulu chiefs, in which they were informed that they were not to permit any white man either to work the mines or to reside in the country, and that, if they disobeyed, a steamer would be sent up from Sarawak to punish them. This letter was read out, in my presence, before the Bintulu chiefs, the Pangerans who accompanied me from Bruni, and in the hearing of several hundred natives; and on examining it I found that it bore the seal of the Sarawak Government, and it was signed, 'A. Crookabank, for the Rajah.' I put it to the Bintulu chiefs whether they were subject to Sarawak, or would respect the authority of the Sultan, and I was not interfered with; but had I not been resident long enough among them to ingratiate myself with the chiefs and people, and hearing the letter of the Sultan, the consequences to me of such a letter might have been serious, and affected my personal safety. The Sarawak letter was subsequently conveyed to Bruni, and I am informed was delivered to the Sultan, or to one of his ministers. I do not, of course, mean to maintain that Sir James Brooke was accountable for an act done during his absence, and when he was himself on his way out from England, unless it shall appear to be part of his own system. But your lordship will allow me to say that, when brought to his notice, such interference of his representative in Sarawak with the undoubted rights and privileges alike of British subjects and natives of Borneo, and such an assumption of Sarawak superiority to be upheld by British armed force over the Bintulu chiefs, called for due consideration at the hands of her Majesty's Commissioner in Borneo. Your lordship will, however, perceive, from the correspondence which I have the honour to inclose, and to solicit your lordship's attention to it, that my representations on the subject were deemed so improper, that Sir James Brooke declined to have any further communication with me. I very respectfully submit to your lordship that Sir James Brooke must be considered as adopting the responsibility of an unjustifiable interference with the intercourse of British subjects with the natives of Borneo for lawful objects. A similar example of this policy was furnished by Sir James Brooke himself, in afterwards addressing a letter to the chiefs of Bintulu, calling upon them to turn me out of the country. This letter was brought by the H.C. steamer *Phlegathon*, which had been despatched to the coast by Sir James Brooke from Singapore, shortly after his arrival there from England, and reached Bintulu in July, 1848, just after I had returned from my explorations in the country of the Kavana. Like the former letter, it was read before the chiefs in my presence, and in the hearing of a numerous audience of natives; but as I was at the time desirous of returning to Singapore, and availed of the arrival of the *Phlegathon* to leave Bintulu, it occasioned no difficulty, and did not prevent several of the principal chiefs, and a large body of the natives, from accompanying me on board of the steamer to the mouth of the river. I beg also to state that Sir James Brooke has since made use of his influence to excite hostile feelings towards me among the natives, and to spread, both amongst them and among Europeans, derogatory views of my character and objects. It is not many weeks since I returned to this settlement, from a trading voyage to the north-west and north coast of Borneo, which occupied nearly a year, visiting the various rivers and ports, and I found that, when last at Labuan and Bruni, Sir James Brooke had called together certain Bruni Pangerans and Nakhodas, to make inquiry of them into my proceedings, in a manner which testified his own hostile disposition, and his desire to hear me injuriously spoken of."

All these allegations are, of course, to be regarded as *ex parte*; Sir James may have a very satisfactory answer to them.

Mr. Burns, who had penetrated further into Borneo than any other European (having acquired two of the native languages), has written an account of his travels, and of the tribes he visited, in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* for February, 1849.

Mr. Hume has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he denies he ever stated that there were no pirates on the coast of Borneo; he says, what he maintained was, "that the 500 Dyaks of Sarabes and Sakarran put to death on the night of the 31st of July, 1849, by the ships of war under the command of Capt. Farquhar, R.N., and by the natives of Sarawak, under command of Sir J. Brooke, were not sea pirates, and ought not to have been massacred under the vague allegation that they were so." Sir James Brooke has replied to this letter, in the same journal, taxing Mr. Hume "with having uttered a falsehood in stating," in the letter, "that he has never alleged anything against his (Sir James's) private character;" whereas Mr. Hume, he says, had accused him of murdering the innocent, knowing them to be innocent; as influenced by motives of personal ambition, and urged forward by views of sordid interest; had applied to him the term "impostor," and spoken in a strain to blast the character of a man, and to dishonour him as a gentleman.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A VERY curious paper, by Major A. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, on the Topes of Central India, is published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

Of these topes, none had before been described, except the largest of the Sanchi group, near Bhilsa, where there are five distinct groups of topes. This large tope, as well as the second sized, had been breached, in a clumsy manner, but no relics had been obtained. Major Cunningham and Lieut. Maisie determined to proceed in a different manner, by sinking perpendicular shafts down the middle of each tope, so as not to injure the external appearance of the building. In this way they opened nearly thirty topes, of which about ten yielded relics of different kinds.

"A tope is a solid hemispherical building, varying in size from the great Sanchi *chaitya*, which is 106 feet in diameter, to the smallest at Bhojpur, which is only 6 feet in diameter. The most ancient topes were simple hemispheres, such as the great Sanchi *chaitya*, which most probably dates as high as the middle of the sixth century B.C. The next in point of antiquity are most of the Bhilsa topes, which date from the end of the third century B.C. In these the hemisphere is raised a few feet above the plinth by the addition of a cylindrical portion. The third class of topes is found in Afghanistan, and dates about the commencement of the Christian era. In these the hemisphere is raised considerably above the plinth. The last class, of which the Sarnath tope, near Benares, is a magnificent specimen, has the hemisphere raised to an height equal to its own diameter.

"A tope is a religious edifice dedicated emphatically to Buddha, that is, either to the celestial Adi-Buddha, the great first cause of all things, or to one of his emanations, the *Mánushi*, or mortal Buddhas, of whom the most celebrated is *Sákya Muni*, who died in B.C. 513. Topes were also dedicated to the most illustrious of Sákya's disciples, and to those other Buddha priests who, through superior sanctity, were believed to have attained complete absorption into the divine self-existent spirit from which they originally sprang.

"In the topes dedicated to the celestial Buddha, the invisible Being who pervaded all space, no deposit was made, but the divine spirit, who is *Light*, was supposed to occupy the interior, and was typified on the outside by a pair of eyes placed on each of the four sides, either of the base or crown of the building. Such is the great *Chaitya*, near Kathmandu, in Népál, dedicated to *Sambhu* or *Swayambhúvāth*, in which the eyes are placed on the sides of the crown of the building. Such also are the numerous *chhodens* (*m-Chhod r-Ten*) in Tibet, which are dedicated to the celestial Buddha, in contradistinction to the *Dung-tens* (*g-Dung r-Ten*), which are built in honour of the mortal Buddhas. The first means simply 'an offering' to the Deity, the latter, as its name implies, is a 'bone [*g-Dung*] receptacle,' that is, a building containing the bones or relics of one of the mortal Buddhas. In these the eyes occupy the sides of the basement. A specimen of the first kind is represented in the third compartment of the inner face of the left hand pillar of the eastern gateway at Sanchi, in which the two eyes are placed one above the other.

"The great topes at Sanchi and at Sattdhara, in which no deposits were discovered, were, I believe, dedicated to the celestial Buddha, *Adināth*, as well as most of the topes in Afghanistan, in which no relics were found.

"The remaining topes around Bhilsa would appear to have been chiefly the receptacle of relics, either of Sákya Muni himself, or of some of his more eminent disciples and followers. Of Sákya Muni we have no undoubted relic; but I fully believe that a minute portion of bone, which we found enshrined in a small crystal tope covered by an earthenware box containing various stone beads and scraps of gold, is that of the great sage himself. The earthenware box once had an ink inscription on the outside of its lid, but as the pot had been first thickly whitewashed, the thin coating had mostly peeled off before our discovery, and we were quite unable to identify a single letter out of the five or six fragments that remained.

"Of *Sáriputra* and *Mahá Mogalāna*, the right and left hand disciples of Sákya, we found bone relics both at Sanchi and at Sattdhara, and at both places the relics were found together in the same tope. At Sanchi the relic boxes (of steatite) were placed in square stone boxes, on the lids of which were inscribed respectively *SARIPUTASA*, '[relic] of Sárputra,' and *MAHA MOGALANASA*, '[relic] of Mahá Mogalāna.' The box of Sárputra was placed to the right or south (*Dakshina*), he being the right hand disciple. Inside the lids of the steatite boxes were inscribed in ink, *Sá* and *Ma*, being the initial letters of the two names. This is perhaps the oldest ink-writing in existence.

"The next most valuable relics are those of *Mogaliputra*, the high priest of the Buddhist religion, who conducted the proceedings of the Third Convocation, or religious synod, which was held in B.C. 247. His relics were found both at Sanchi and at Andher. At Sanchi they were found along with those of eight others. The Sanchi inscription is short, being simply *SAPURISASA MOGALIPUTASA*, '[relic] of the emancipated MOGALIPUTRA.' The Andher inscription is longer, *SAPURISASA MOGALIPUTASA GOTIPUTA ATREVASINO*, '[relic] of the emancipated MOGALIPUTRA, of the family of GOTI, race of ATRI.' I have ventured to take *Atrevasino* as the equivalent of *Atrivansya*, because I find it coupled with *Pándukula* in one of the inscriptions from No. 2 tope, which will be mentioned hereafter. The chief objection, if not the only one, to this reading, is the statement of the *Maháwanso* that *Maggah*, the father of *Tisso* (or *Mogaliputra*), was a Brahman. *Sapurisasa* I take to be the equivalent of *Sapurushasya*, 'joined with the Supreme Being,' or 'emancipated.'

"The relics next in importance are those of the missionaries who were despatched to various countries for the propagation of the Buddhist religion immediately after the close of the Third Convocation in B.C. 247. Of these great men we have the relics of two who are mentioned in the *Maháwanso* (pp. 71, 74), as having been deputed to the *Himavanta* country, or *Himalayan* region. These are *Majhima* and *Kasapa*. The relics of the first were found only at Sanchi, with a simple inscription, '[relic] of the emancipated MAJHIMA.' Those of *Kasapa* were found both at Sanchi and at Sonári, each inscription distinctly mentioning the mission to the *Himavanta* country. The Sanchi inscription is *SAPURISASA KASAPA GOTASA SAVA-HIMAVATA-CHARITASA*, '[relic] of the emancipated KASAPA GOTASA, the missionary to the whole Himavata.' The Sonári inscription merely adds the name of his father, *Koti-putasa*, the son of *Koti*; the rest of the legend being exactly the same.

"Another eminent missionary of the same period was *Goriputra*. He is not mentioned in the *Maháwanso*; but the inscription on a small piece of steatite, from Sonári, inclosed in a crystal box with his relics, leaves no doubt upon the subject. It is as follows:—*SAPURISASA GOTI-PUTASA HIMAVATASA DABABHISASA DAYADASA*, '[relic] of GOTI-PUTRA, the brother-of-religion to *Dardábhistrá*, of the *Himavata*.'

"The meaning of *dayáda* (literally, son, offspring, relative) is best illustrated by the following anecdote from the *Maháwanso*, p. 36. When Asoka had dedicated his son Mahindo and his daughter Sanghamitá to the priesthood, he inquired from the great priest, *Mogaliputra*, 'whose act of pious bounty to the Buddhist religion had been the greatest?' The crafty priest, 'foreseeing that it would tend to the advancement of the faith,' replied, 'Ruler of men! a greater donor and benefactor to the faith even than thou art, can be called only a benefactor; but he who causes a son or daughter to be ordained a minister of our religion, that person will become not a "benefactor" (*dayáda*), but a "relation" (*dayádo*) of the faith.' GOTI-PUTRA had therefore earned the same title of *dayádo* by the ordination of a son or daughter as a minister of the Buddhist religion. But the most interesting part of this inscription is the mention of the country of *Dardábhistrá* as the scene of GOTI-PUTRA's missionary labours. These countries lie along the Indus, the former (*Dardu* of the present day) being to the west, and the latter, *Abhisira* (the *Hazára* of our maps), being to the east of the river. GOTI-PUTRA's relics were also discovered at Sanchi.

"The other holy men of whom we have found relics, but of whom no mention is made in the *Maháwanso*, are the following:—1. *Kosaki-putra* (Sanchi and Sonári). 2. *Hariti-putra* (Sanchi and Andher). 3. *Maha Vinaya* (Sanchi). 4. *Majhima*, the son of *Kódini* (Sanchi and Sonári). This *Majhima* must be different from the other, because the relics of *Majhima*, as well as those of *Kódini-putra*, were found together in the same tope at Sanchi. 5. *Váchhi-Surijayata* (Sanchi and Andher). 6. *Váchhi*, race of *Goti* (Andher). 7. *Alábagira* (Sonári). 8. *Upahitaka* (Bhojpur). 9. *Patito* (Bhojpur).

"These discoveries appear to me to be of the greatest importance for the illustration of the early history of India, as they authenticate in the fullest manner the narrative of the most interesting portions of Asoka's reign. The various specimens of red and black pottery, especially those which are covered with a dark metallic glaze, seem to merit examination on their own account, while they are curious on account of their antiquity. The steatite vases and boxes are elegant in shape, but their ornaments are rough and coarse. The crystal boxes are also interesting, especially one of nearly cylindrical shape, which is about one inch and a half in height, and rather more in breadth, while it is less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

"An ink inscription, found at Andher, is worthy of special notice, as it records that the relics of *HARITI-PUTRA* were the

'gift' of ASWA DEVA (*Asa-Devasa dānam*). This legend is written inside the lid of the steatite vase.

"In my account of Mogaliputra's relics, I mentioned that the term *Atevasino* was found coupled with *Pādava* in one of the inscriptions of No. 2 tope at Sānchi. It is as follows:—

"PATI-BANASA BHICHHUNO PADATASA ATEVASINO-DANAM.
"Gift of *Prativarna*, the Mendicant Priest, a *Pāndava* of the race of *Atri*."

"The inscriptions, which are found upon the rails, pillars, and coping-stones of the colonnaded enclosures at Sānchi, amount to about two hundred and forty. Some of them are, of course, but of little value; but the whole, taken together, are of considerable importance, as they record the names of cities and of races, and exhibit the language and alphabet of India at the time of Alexander and his successors. Every letter of the alphabet which James Prinsep found in the longer inscriptions, I have found in these short ones. Lastly, they prove most unmistakably the predominance of the Buddhist religion by the use of names and terms peculiar to that belief; and they establish the early existence of the Buddhist triad of *Buddha*, *Dharma*, and *Sangha*, by the frequent occurrence of such names as

"Budha Pālita	Dhama Pālita	Sangha Pālita
Budha Rakhita	Dhama Rakhita	Sangha Rakhita

"A few of these inscriptions are partly obliterated; but I have copied and translated the whole, as I consider that every word of the language will lessen the difficulties of translating the longer inscriptions. A few specimens may be interesting:—

"No. 90 of my list. *Upedadasadānam*.
'Gift of Upendradatta.'

"No. 62. *Ujeniya Upedadatasa pajavataya Māyādataya dānam*.
'Gift of Māyādatā, the mother of UPENDRADATTA, of Ujain.'

"No. 63. *Ujeniya Upedadatasa Bhaginiya Himādataya dānam*.
'Gift of Himādatā, the sister of Upendradatta, of Ujain.'

"I cannot now attempt any description of the numerous bas-reliefs further than to state generally that they exhibit the adoration of topes, of bo-trees, and of wheels, processions escorting relic boxes, apparently after a successful campaign for their acquisition; ascetic life in the woods, where both the *Śrāmanas* and *Śrāmanās* (Σειῖνοι and Σεῖμαι) are represented in various acts of meditative abstraction, &c. These are the *Gymnosophists* of the Greeks; for I believe that the term *Buddha* (the 'wise') was literally translated by the Greeks, and that *Sophists*, *Philosophers*, and *Gymnosophists*, all equally mean 'Buddhist Priests.'"

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, February 3, 1852.

LITTLE more than forty years ago, when the country was shuddering at the dismal prospect of being entirely denuded of gold, he would have been reputed a madman, or rather a fool, who should have suggested the possibility of so prodigal a yield of the precious metal that the world would be, in such a brief interval, invaded by an opposite dread, that of being overwhelmed and smothered by it. Yet at the very time when gold was vanishing from our circulation; when an enormous premium was paid for light guineas; when paper was almost the only medium of commercial transactions, the standard metal having risen from 3*l*. 17*s*. an ounce to 4*l*. 12*s*.,—at this very time, gold was lying, as it were, broad-cast upon the surface soil of California, requiring little more than picking up, and was so abundant even in our own colony of New South Wales, that, at a later period, roads were made and bridges built

of this inestimable, indispensable ore, lurking in its native matrix.

No incident, amongst the many wonderful discoveries of science and the equally surprising efforts of art which characterize the present age, will affix to it a more permanent mark of distinction than this mighty treasure-trove. It is no South Sea Bubble or Mississippi Scheme, flatulent with ideal wealth; the gold fields are no creations of the fancy, which seems, in this instance, to have lagged behind reality; we have tangible evidence in the annual millions of bullion pouring from the Californian diggings, which seem again to be in a fair way of surrendering their attractions to the more startling revelations of those in Australia. The reports in the colonial papers are more than confirmed by the statements in private letters, which speak of "enormous masses of gold ore" in the Bathurst district; of "quantities of pure gold which stagger all belief;" of "veins of nearly pure gold five or six inches thick," &c. A piece of ore, or clod, weighing 150 lbs., one-third of which was pure gold, was brought into Sydney, in September last, from the estate of a gentleman whose lands had been supplying gold ore, in mountain quartz, for making roads and building bridges. In short, a country supposed to be destitute of all metals, turns out to be a huge gold-mine!

What is to become of us in this strange calamity? Some provision can be made against an impending famine, a potato disease, or a terrible fall in the stocks; but here comes a fearful torrent of gold, from the effects of which, it is said, nothing can secure us. It is absurd to bury our money, in order to meet an evil day, as used to be done; better sell our gold whilst it is worth anything. Then, what shall we take in return for it? Bank-notes, unhappily, are re-convertible into gold, so that we shall be no better off by the exchange. We have before us the provoking fate of being impoverished by becoming too rich; like Midas, we run the risk of starvation in the midst of unbounded opulence.

These are the melancholy forebodings with which the auriferous intelligence from the modern Ophirs fills our torpid capitalists. That the sudden and extraordinary influx of this precious metal will produce important consequences in the commercial world, especially in those countries where gold is the standard of the circulation, no one can doubt. It is, however, by no means certain that these effects will be injurious, far less disastrous. Gold, like other commodities, derives its worth solely from its exchangeable value. The gold-finders, therefore, in order to realize their wealth, must exchange their metal, which they cannot eat or drink, for something else. The more gold they disinter, the larger amount of other articles they must buy with it. In this view of the case, the apparently redundant supply of gold will operate, in the first instance at least, as a stimulus to trade, creating a demand for the other products of labour, and consequently an additional fund of capital for the payment of wages. That, in process of time, should the supply of this precious ore continue to increase, it will derange the relations between the circulating medium and the prices of commodities, is extremely probable; but the operation will be slow and gradual, and it must be remembered that, in proportion as gold falls in its relative value, there will be less activity at the diggings, and the profits of ordinary commerce will allure men from

a pursuit which, at the best, has always hitherto been a precarious one.

These are, however, but crude speculations; the results of all great changes in the world's affairs have been seldom, if ever, correctly foreseen by the most discerning minds. We may safely assume that these stores of a highly-prized and a highly useful metal, so long concealed and so simultaneously disclosed, were not repositied in the earth for purposes inconsistent with the good of mankind. It is only an abuse of the precious ores that makes them *irritamenta malorum*: rightly used, they administer to the exigencies and the conveniences of the human race, and we can see no reason why the commercial and financial arrangements of the civilized world, which has a common concern in this matter, should not adapt themselves to the change, without prejudice to the interests of any particular classes.

In contemplating the rapid progress of science and art, and the impulse given to discovery in the domain of pure physics, it is natural to indulge a wish that these material benefits may be followed by moral improvements amongst the masses of society. It is humiliating to think that, as the human family rises in the scale of intellectual greatness, and augments its acquisition of the means of happiness, it makes no corresponding advance in the path of social regeneration. Let us hope that, as we have gained so many victories over the elements, and have now the prospect of superabundant capital to furnish employment to labour, we shall soon behold symptoms of a beneficial change in those classes which feed our prisons and infect our social atmosphere, and hail the dawn of brighter days in the moral world.

It is not very unusual for Courts-Martial in India to miscarry in some way or other; but the Court at Cannanore, which tried the sepoys of the 39th regiment of Madras Native Infantry who ran away from a handful of Moplahs in August last, has rather distinguished itself in this respect. Ten men, including three native non-commissioned officers, were found guilty of having "misbehaved before a body of fanatics in arms, by shamefully retreating in disorder and panic before them, casting away their arms, and one of them (a havildar) his accoutrements and ammunition also." For these grave military offences, inferior only in degree to downright treachery, the Court sentenced the culprits to two years' imprisonment, the non-commissioned officers to be likewise reduced to the ranks,—a sentence utterly disproportioned to their guilt: the misbehaving before an enemy, and the casting away arms or ammunition in presence of an enemy, being each punishable in the Royal army with transportation. But the Court virtually mitigated even this lenient sentence, by recommending the prisoners to mercy, on the ground that "they were in such a position that they could neither use their bayonets, nor fire on the enemy, while drawn up in files." This apology, weak and futile as it is, turns out to be without any foundation. From the "Remarks" of the Commander-in-Chief, it appears that the detachment was formed for passing a causeway in its front, but that the men fled on the first intimation of the advance of the Moplahs, who, our readers will recollect, numbered about twenty, armed only with knives and spears, the sepoys consisting of sixty-five muskets.

The convicted runaways of the 43rd regiment, in the affair of 1849, were sentenced by the Court to seven years'

imprisonment, with hard labour, for which the Commander-in-Chief (Sir G. Berkeley) substituted dismissal from the service. General Armstrong has dismissed the offenders in the present case, having very properly declined to confirm the sentence, as being most incommensurate with the offence and obviously inappropriate, since it retains in the service men who, in abandoning their arms and flying in the face of "a paltry number of half-armed fanatics," have shown their unfitness for it, or that they had voluntarily renounced their character of soldiers.

In a former article,* we attributed the cowardice exhibited by the Madras sepoys, upon the several occasions of misbehaviour before Moplahs, to an unconquerable superstitious dread of these fanatics. In thus accounting for their conduct, we intended in no degree to excuse it. To expose these men unnecessarily to so severe a trial, is, in our opinion, highly injudicious; but to admit such a plea in extenuation of such an offence would be ruinous to discipline. The Court-Martial does not, however, rest its recommendation to mercy upon this ground, but, on the contrary, expresses its assurance that "had the men been formed in line, facing the Moplahs, when both muskets and bayonets would have come into play, the men would have behaved gallantly!" It would be just as reasonable to adopt the suggestion of the old subadar, that the Moplahs "are not an enemy, but thieves and robbers, and there is no honour in killing them."

NONE of the functions of our Government in the East are so embarrassing and difficult as those which bring it into immediate contact with the religious creeds of the people, ranging as they do through an infinite variety of strange doctrines, from Atheism to Pantheism. By compact, express or implied, with the nations that have submitted to our rule, they are entitled to toleration and protection in the free exercise of their religion. Policy herein coincides with justice; for the permanence of our authority over those subjugated nations, and the hope of reclaiming them from their errors, greatly depend upon a forbearance on our part from any proceeding calculated to shock their religious prejudices, which are highly sensitive, and, when excited, not easily soothed and pacified. The recent outbreak at Bombay, occasioned by apparently a very harmless act of a Parsee editor, but which the Mahomedans interpreted as an outrage upon their faith, is an indication of the fires that slumber beneath a treacherous surface throughout British India.

To many persons, who do not subscribe to the wild theory, that it is obligatory upon Christian governors to extinguish by violence all creeds but their own amongst their subjects, it doubtless appears an easy matter to pursue a middle course, leaving encouragement of superstition on one side, and persecution on the other. But between these two extremes there is sometimes a neutral ground, where the ruling authority has to find its way with no other lights than are afforded by its own good intention, and is liable to be suspected of leaning, through accident or design, to one or other of the obnoxious boundaries. The Government connection with temple property in the south of India, though entirely free from any taint of association with the degrading rites of Juggernath, which it tended to check

* Last vol., p. 682.

and restrain, was, through a pardonable excess of zeal, denounced in this country, and the connection, much to the contentment of the priests of that idolatrous establishment, and greatly to the increase of its votaries, has been dissolved.

A similar crusade, upon a smaller scale, is in operation in Ceylon, where the "Buddhist Question" has for some time past been a topic of fierce controversy in the journals, as well as in private circles. Buddhism seems to present an impassive obstacle to the progress of Christianity in that island, and the honest indignation of the missionaries seeks to batter it down. Revolting descriptions are given of a creed which, uncorrupted by idolatrous practices with which it has no original association, is remarkably inoffensive, presenting externally many points of analogy with Romanist observances, whilst its moral code harmonizes with the Christian. The hostility of the enemies of Buddhism has been recently exasperated by an act of the Governor of Ceylon, transgressing, as they allege, the line of demarcation betwixt toleration and encouragement.

It appears that, in 1847, the local government, in obedience to instructions from home, withdrew entirely from "all participation in the outward practices of Buddhism;" amongst other things, it relinquished the custody of the "Tooth of Buddha," the supposed palladium of the State, as well as of the faith,—an act which is said to have created so much discontent amongst the influential classes of Singapore, that it has been reckoned amongst the causes of the late insurrection. The instructions were carried into execution so scrupulously, that the late Governor refused to sign the commissions appointing the high priests of Wihares (principal temples), and the Basnaik Nilemes, or lay chiefs of Dewales, which had been previously considered essential to their validity. These appointments are merely civil instruments, investing the holders with a legal tenure, as trustees, in property of which they are the undoubted owners, and the continued possession of which was guaranteed to them by solemn compacts on the subjection of the country to British rule. In consequence of this refusal, the representatives of the temples were disqualified from carrying processes into the civil courts against those who disputed the legal claims of those establishments, or who sought to defraud them; in other words, a grievous civil and secular loss was inflicted upon them, in direct violation of the convention of 1815, which promised "protection to the Buddhist religion."

Here, it was evident, the Government had suffered the balance to incline too much one way; to avoid the appearance of encouraging Buddhism, it was really, though unintentionally, persecuting it. Sir George Anderson, seeing the matter in this light, did not hesitate to rectify an act of undesigned injustice, and resumed the practice of signing the civil deeds, called commissions. This equitable proceeding on the part of the Government has provoked a violent outcry in the island; the journals are stuffed with letters and leaders stigmatizing the act as nothing less than patronizing Atheism, and the clergy of the diocese of Colombo, with the archdeacon at their head, have memorialized the bishop upon the subject, urging him to join them in a petition to the Crown, praying for "an absolute severance of the Government of Ceylon from the idolatrous abominations of the country."

The memorialists argue that the grievance alleged by the

temple trustees might be removed by other measures; that the signature of a Government officer to any document by which the priests are authorized to hold temple property makes it to be regarded as a Government act, and the document becomes a powerful instrument of persuading the people that Buddhism is directly sanctioned by their rulers; that it is not only inconsistent in a Christian Government, but also unwise, to maintain even the slightest connection with a religion which denies the existence of a Creator, and keeps in bondage the minds of the people; that the resumption of the practice will encourage the hopes and stimulate the efforts of the priests to attempt the recovery of other abolished practices; and that the return to a system deliberately abandoned as wrong implies greater guilt than the original support of it.

The bishop, concurring in the "general principles" expressed in the memorial, declined to accede to it. He observes, in his reply, that the act complained of partakes in no respect of a religious character; that to security in their unquestioned rights all the subjects of the British Government, Christians or heathens, lay or clerical, are alike entitled, and to deprive them, or even allow them to be deprived of it, from the want of legal protection, pledged as the Government is to secure that protection to them, would amount to a breach of good faith; and "to represent, therefore, so simple an act of justice to helpless claimants, though of a different creed, as in any sense a religious act, is a misrepresentation of its true merits."

Few, we think, who take a right view of the obligations contracted by the British Government towards its subjects in the East, will dissent from the conclusions of Bishop Chapman, who is entitled to great credit for his frank and candid avowal of sentiments so liberal, though so little in accordance with those of his over-zealous clergy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In the *Englishman* overland summary, received by a recent mail, there is some account of a very desultory and unsatisfactory meeting of certain of the members of the Bengal Military Fund in Calcutta, in which the old war-cry of the insolvency of the Fund, and the insufficiency of the present rates of subscription of the members, was loudly reiterated and insisted upon. Of course, such speechification, though well understood on the spot,—and taken there at its real value,—does mischief elsewhere. We have heard of whole coteries of ladies in Europe being alarmed for the continuance of their pensions, and of military gentlemen at the clubs being agitated at the idea of being called upon for increased contributions.

The question is certainly a rather alarming one; but I can assure your readers, who take an interest in the subject, that there is no ground at all for either of the contingencies apprehended. Mr. Neison, the able actuary, who in 1849 so thoroughly sifted the affairs of the Fund, has again been referred to on certain points of supposed difficulty; and I have authority for stating that, on further and fuller investigation, he has adhered wholly to his former opinion, and has even adduced several sources of benefit to the Fund which he had not taken into account in his former report. He is thoroughly convinced of the soundness of the institution.

Without professing to be an actuary, in the case of a public association like the Bengal Military Fund, where the rules and rates of subscription are published in all the East-India Directories, no great stretch of amateur calculation is required to arrive at a pretty safe solution, or, at all events, to form an idea whether the means of the Fund and its income from subscribers are sufficient to provide for its stipends to widows, and the other outlay it incurs.

We know that every cadet who proceeds to India is a compulsory subscriber. He has to pay a certain well-defined sum regularly while he lives, according to his rank; and we know

that, assuming his age to be 19 when he goes to India, the tables of mortality for that climate have fixed his "expectation of life" at about 30 years. It is not impossible he may marry at the usual average age, say from 25 to 30,—as estimated from the data and numerous facts which have been published on the late inquiry. Taking these grounds, there is no difficulty in finding that every officer, one with another, so situated, must pay into the Fund during his "expectation of life" a sum not less than £1,650, as improved at compound interest at the rate of 8 per cent. allowed by the Government to the institution.

Let us further suppose a hundred officers so paying, and that each had married, as assumed. It will be found by the same tables of mortality that, of the hundred ladies, only seventy wives can have survived their husbands, and that the sum applicable to each lady, to meet her annuity, will stand at no less an amount than £2,357.

Under the circumstances assumed, the pension for the widow would be £205. 6s. 3d.; or, if entitled to a higher grade of pension, a corresponding and higher contribution must have been paid by her late husband, who, if a lieutenant-colonel, must perforce have left £2,800 at interest at 8 per cent. (secured by the Indian Government), to meet an annuity of £273. 15s. I therefore fearlessly ask if there is a single assurance office in London which, on such terms, would not gladly undertake to pay these pensions to ladies who, although beyond the age of 40, do sometimes remarry, and thus surrender their pension?

The same kind of calculation may be applied to all the circumstances generally of the married members of the Fund, and will show that all subscribers contribute on the average amply sufficient to meet the claims of their widows. It is unnecessary to touch upon the unmarried classes, further than to say that they pay considerably more than they can beneficially receive from the institution, and therefore must materially aid and support its general stability. In a word, the result of the present little investigation, strengthened as it is by the mature opinion of one of the first actuaries in Europe, entitles me to affirm that the late meeting in Calcutta was altogether inconsiderate in its alarm, and uncalled-for in its public observations.

I am, Sir,

Jan. 24.

Your obedient servant,
MILES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the correspondence that has recently appeared in your paper between a Mahomedan Moonshee and a Madras Civilian. It appears to me that the gentlemen differ more from misapprehension of each other's statements, than from any material error on either side. I do not happen to have by me the Moonshee's letter, as my copy of the *Mail* goes in due time to the country; but the impression on my mind is, that he simply said, or meant to say, that the Hindustani is the language most extensively spoken and understood, more or less perfectly, throughout the Indian empire, taken as a whole. If this, and no more, be his meaning, I have no hesitation in agreeing with him. Again, if I recollect rightly, the assertion of "A Civilian" amounts to this, that Hindustani is not spoken in the Madras presidency. Now this will not stand the test of daily experience. I will, in fairness to the Civilian, believe that he meant to say, "that in no district of the Madras presidency is the Hindustani a vernacular language," in which case he would be quite correct; but to say that Hindustani is not spoken or understood in Madras, is a satire on the rulers of that presidency. Why, in your very last *Mail*, I see no fewer than nine young gentlemen's names in the Madras army who have passed their examinations in Hindustani. Now, if Hindustani be not spoken or understood in Madras, what malicious motive can induce the authorities there to make their young officers learn it, and pass an examination in it?

The plain fact is this: Hindustani, in its various dialects, is vernacular from Patna to the Sutlej; along the main stream of the Ganges and its numerous tributaries to the east and west. Circumstances have contributed to make it the "*Lingua Franca*" of the whole of our native troops throughout the three presidencies. It is also more or less known by the more respectable inhabitants in every town in the empire, particularly such as held official situations, and those who have travelled in pursuit of traffic. Many of the Madras troops, as is well known, come from the southern parts of the Bengal presidency, particularly Berar, &c. The Hindustani is very extensively known and spoken in the Nizam's territories, being the court language of that kingdom. It is spoken and understood by Musalmans everywhere, even in provinces where it is not vernacular. It is the naval tongue of the lascars, from the mouth of the Ganges to that of the Red Sea.

From this it clearly follows, that, if a young man has a

prospect of going to India in a year or two, either in the civil, medical, military, or naval service of the East-India Company, he cannot possibly fix on any Indian language so certain of being useful to him as Hindustani. I know, from long experience, that there is no earthly difficulty, far less impossibility, in acquiring such a knowledge of it as will suffice for all useful purposes, in this country, to be followed by a few months' colloquial practice in India. As for knowing it idiomatically, in the sense spoken of by the Moonshee, it is not to be expected. But in that sense I will venture to say that no native of India ever did or ever will know English, unless he be brought here when very young.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

D. FORBES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Permit me to make a few observations on the letter of a "Mahomedan Moonshee," which I have just seen in your paper of the 19th November. The subject he writes upon is of paramount importance to the welfare of our Indian dominions.

The Moonshee declares that he never in his life met, either in India or in England, with an Englishman who could correctly read, write, or speak any of the languages current in India. Now his means of observation have either been very limited, or he is injuring his cause by trying to prove too much. I can point out to him the names of many Englishmen, in the three presidencies of India, whose attainments in the native languages currently spoken in their respective localities would no doubt surprise him, and perhaps induce him to modify an assertion which more intimate inquiry would prove to be unfounded.

It is not difficult to perceive that the Moonshee's experience is confined to one presidency. Though he may have visited Madras or Bombay, as his port of departure from India, he evidently has little acquaintance with those divisions of the country. By writing of our Indian empire under the title of "Hindoostan," he leaves his readers erroneously to infer that "Hindoostanee" is the general language of India; or, as you express it, "the easiest and commonest medium of communication with the people." I need scarcely remind the Moonshee that his own countrymen apply the name of Hindoostan only to the north-western provinces of the Bengal presidency. But he must permit me to inform him, that the Oudee, or Hindoostanee, is almost invariably styled, by the natives who speak it in the southern peninsula of India, "*Moosulmaanee bae*,"—that is, "the language of the Mahomedans,"—thereby clearly pointing out its origin, and proving that it is not the language of India in an extended sense. In the Mahratta, Teloogee, and Tamul (languages spoken by millions of Hindoo inhabitants of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and of the states of Nagpore and Hyderabad), the Hindoostanee is in like manner designated "the language of the Mahomedans."

It would, therefore, have been useful had the Moonshee told us what provinces of India he referred to, when he called Hindoostanee the "language of the land," inasmuch as it is quite possible to travel many hundreds of miles through the heart of the peninsula, from the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin, without ever hearing Hindoostanee spoken by the people of the country, merely by avoiding the military and civil stations on the route. Is the Moonshee aware that there are districts in India in which the Mahomedans themselves prefer using the vernacular of the Hindoo population, both in writing and speaking, rather than avail themselves of the Hindoostanee?

The Moonshee writes of the Hindoostanee as though it were everywhere written and spoken after the pattern of the class-books used in the College of Fort William; whereas those persons who have had experience of that language, as spoken in the three presidencies and in the native states of Central India, must be aware that it differs extremely in various localities. Being formed by an union of the languages of the court and the camp, Hindoostanee, as spoken by natives of the country, is always found to be greatly corrupted by the introduction, not only of words, but of idioms, taken from the predominant language of the province or territory in which it may be used. This is the case to an extent little understood by some, who indulge in strictures upon the relative knowledge of Hindoostanee possessed by Company's servants in Madras and Bengal.

It is a fact which must not be concealed, that Hindoostanee is much less cultivated by the natives of India than the observations of the Moonshee lead us to suppose; and I have met many native Government officials in all three presidencies who knew it only colloquially. When the use of Persian was abolished in the judicial courts of Upper and Central India, it was not at all unusual to find that the Serishtahdars and other Amlah, who could express themselves in flowery Persian, enriched with Arabic phrase, were very much at a loss, both in

orthography and construction, when compelled to write roobekaries and depositions in Hindoostanee, as I could easily prove.

The reason is obvious: Hindoostanee possesses no literature of its own; the works extant in the language are not original, but generally translations from the Persian; and it is only fair to add, that for these translations we are indebted to the liberality of the East-India Company, and the labour and research of its servants in India, who compiled the only grammars and dictionaries to be found in the language.

Hindoostanee is, moreover, a language in which no Mahomedan of rank or education will correspond, unless he is compelled to do so by Government. He prefers to communicate his ideas in Persian, which he acquires as the basis of a liberal education. To this must be added a fact not yet noticed, that natives of India, of all degrees, consider it more dignified to employ a scribe, than to indite their own correspondence. Consequently, every chieftain keeps a moolsuddie, who conducts his correspondence, the principal contenting himself with attaching his final mark (*adda*) to the letters which are despatched, and placing his seal upon the envelope. Such is their prejudice in favour of Persian, that I know many instances of native chiefs who did not conceal their dissatisfaction when addressed by letter in the Hindoostanee language, which they considered to be the "*cheenee zuban*," and unadapted to the correspondence of persons of rank. It may be supposed, therefore, that their astonishment was extreme when they were informed that the use of Persian had been interdicted.

Although I agree with the Moonshee in opinion, that the native languages are much less studied than they ought to be, I deny the existence of such general ignorance on the part of the Company's servants as he asserts. The affairs of the country would be at a stand-still were that the case. It would not be difficult to cite much more ludicrous examples of error than those he has brought forward in corroboration, and he has not been very happy in his selection. I cannot say much for the Hindoostanee of his sepoy, who, when they could not understand the interpreter on parade, remarked, "*Sahib ne girja keea*;" neither can I commend the Moonshee's translation of the phrase. I have interpreted to sepoy of all three presidencies, and have had long acquaintance with Bengal sepoy; but the phrase is quite new, and I think only proves that the men who used it were no great proficient in Hindoostanee.

Khoda and *Russool* are proper names most ordinarily borne by Mahomedans, and it is not very extraordinary that a young civilian should be so little acquainted with the Mahomedan confession of faith as to mistake "God" and "the Prophet" for the names of a defendant's witnesses. But the Moonshee is hypercritical when he animadvert on the civilian's translation of the sentence, "I have made a mistake." The word "mistake," in Hindoostanee, is as often used with an active as a passive verb, as a reference to authorities that have issued from the press under the patronage of the Indian Government will prove. I can assure the Moonshee that the form of expression which he condemns is in common use in a Mahomedan city, the inhabitants of which consider that they speak the purest Hindoostanee current in India.

It is impossible to deny that the native youth, educated in the colleges of Calcutta, learn to read, write, and speak the English language as fluently as Englishmen. They do so under extraordinary advantages. They commence at an early age; their minds are entirely devoted to the attainment of that one object; they have uninterrupted opportunities of hearing English spoken by educated persons; and they have access to the noblest literature in the world. But how different is the case of the cadet or young civilian in this country! In addition to the other branches of a liberal education, he can devote but little time to the attainment of Oriental learning; he must content himself with occasional lessons from a professor or moonshee, and has no opportunity of hearing the language spoken till he gets out to India, and is called upon to perform other duties. Any measures that will facilitate the attainment of a knowledge of the native languages, by the Court's nominees, in England or in India, will be an incalculable boon. Colloquial proficiency I consider of more importance than a knowledge of reading and writing; but, unfortunately, more attention is paid to the latter than the former. Young men pass examinations from books, but never learn to speak the language.

There is a struggle going on between English and Hindoostanee, and the natives of India are, without doubt, making more rapid advances in the former than we are doing in the latter. They are respectively the languages of the conquerors of the country, and if we retain India long enough, it is not improbable that English will drive Hindoostanee out of the field.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, 28th Jan. 1852.

AN OLD MULL.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Is it not reasonable to suppose that the holders of loan notes in India would be entitled in equity to demand from the Crown payment of such notes, in the event of a change taking place in the Government of India, in the same way as the East India Company itself could, in terms of the charter act, demand redemption of the dividend? The holders of loan notes may have perfect confidence in such securities, chargeable as they are upon the revenues of India, as long as the East India Company exercises its present functions; but, under another state of things, they might be inclined to withdraw from such investment, and the securities themselves might fall considerably in value.

What the territorial debt of India may be, I am not prepared to say within a few millions; but this, together with the twelve millions that would have to be paid to the proprietors of stock, and the home bond debt, would form a considerable amount for our Government to provide for, after a transfer of management to a department of state, which might, in all probability, prove an utter failure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

City, Jan. 31, 1852.

B. W.

LORD BROUGHTON retires from the Board of Control, and Mr. FOX MAULE takes his place. *Solve senescentem*. He has left some heavy work to his successor in the construction of the new bill for the government of India. That work devolves on a man whose long habits of business, strong sense, and genial temper particularly qualify him for it. The Indian charter being about to lapse, something was necessary to be done, and Lord JOHN has given the work to the best man for the purpose he could find in the existing Cabinet.—*Times*.

GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE.—*Downing Street, Jan. 20.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General the Hon. George Cathcart to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said settlement.—*London Gaz.*

CHARLES HENRY DARLING, Esq., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies.—*London Gazette, Jan. 27.*

THE REV. SAMUEL W. STEEDMAN, chaplain to the troops at Hongkong, is appointed to the colonial chaplaincy of that island, in the room of the Rev. Vincent John Stanton, resigned.—*Observer*.

MR. CHARLES HENRY STEWART is appointed Deputy Queen's Advocate at Ceylon.—*Ibid.*

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM COMPANY (*via* the Cape of Good Hope) have announced that their first iron auxiliary steamer, of 1,500 tons registry and 300 horses power, will be ready to start for Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Sidney, early in April.

AN IRON VESSEL, called the *Three Bells*, just arrived from Australia *via* Calcutta, furnishes a very satisfactory proof that the objection against the use of iron in the Indian Seas, on account of the impossibility of preventing it from fouling, can be effectually overcome. The *Three Bells* was coated with the protective paint which has lately been brought into use, and she has returned, it is said, without any barnacles and with less fouling than many coppered vessels coming off a voyage from Calcutta only. This vessel was built at Dumbarton for the Australian trade, but her first trip was to the St. Lawrence, on which occasion she made the passage from Quebec to Glasgow in fifteen days and eleven hours. She is 730 tons, old measurement, and her hold is divided into five water-tight compartments. Her time from Calcutta was 111 days.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. PEACOCK.—The bar of the Home Circuit gave a farewell dinner on the 17th January, at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, to Mr. Peacock, on his appointment as legal member of the Supreme Council of the Indian Government. Mr. Serjeant Channell, as leader of the circuit, presided; and among the gentlemen present were—Mr. Baron Platt, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., Mr. E. James, Q.C., Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Bodkin, the Hon. R. Denman, Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, Mr. Petersdorff, Mr. Locke, and about fifty other members of the circuit.

INDIA COTTON from the new experimental grounds continues to come forward, and the India Company have ordered their agent to forward 781 bales for sale at Manchester, chiefly raised from New Orleans' seed in the collectorates of Dharwar and Kandeish.—*Times' Manchester Letter*.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—It appears now to be pretty well ascertained that the best built English clippers, especially those of

the Aberdeen model, are, in point of sailing qualities, more than a match for the best built American vessels of the same description—that is, the vessels which have been built in the United States expressly to compete with the vessels of this country in the China and East India trade. When what was said to be the extraordinary sailing qualities of the American clipper *Oriental* were so lauded, we very soon received several communications showing that the boasted passage of the *Oriental* had been equalled, and even surpassed, by British ships. Indeed, our shipping columns of to day contain a record of the achievement of a British ship, which we believe has never been approached by the shipping of any other country. We refer to the *Statesman*, Capt. Godfrey, which has made her passage from London to Melbourne (Port Phillip) in seventy-six days; and this, too, with a cargo fifty per cent. above her register tonnage; while the American clippers, of which we have heard so much, are seldom found to carry their register tonnage. We hope, therefore, there is an end to any further boast of the unequalled performances of American vessels. We have shown that in point of sailing qualities British ships are found to excel the best American vessels; but as seagoing ships, for safety, strength, and durability, the former are far superior to them. This arises, if not from the construction, at least from the materials of British vessels. As to construction, it must be divided into two branches—the modelling and the practical workmanship; the one the business of science, the other of mechanical operation. Here, again, we say, England can successfully compete with any foreign country; in modelling, we need only instance the Aberdeen clipper vessels; and in the practical operation of building—the shipwrights' work—we do not believe any country will venture to compete with England.—*Shipping Gazette*.

THE "RIPON."—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Ripon*, Capt. R. Moresby, I.N., arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 19th January, with the heavy portion of the East-India, China, and Mediterranean mails. The performance of the *Ripon*, during this her first voyage since the improvements she has undergone, has fully justified the expectations entertained of a great increase of her speed. On the outward voyage she met with head winds the whole way to Alexandria, with the exception of about 20 hours, and homewards she experienced a succession of head winds, excepting for 22 hours on the coast of Portugal, when she had a strong south-west breeze with a heavy swell and thick weather, and across the Bay fresh easterly winds. It is somewhat remarkable that, going a distance of over 6,000 miles, and steering in every point of the compass during a voyage occupying 600 hours, only 42 hours of favourable weather were experienced during the whole time; but for this she would have been in Southampton on the 17th or 18th, and, as it is, this is the earliest arrival of the Southampton portion of the India mails on record. The voyage from Alexandria has occupied about 13½ days; this, if 36 hours be deducted for stoppages at Malta and Gibraltar, will give 12 days as the mean steaming time, showing an average speed of over 10½ miles, equal to nearly 9½ knots an hour,—an excellent result, considering the adverse winds that have been encountered, and contrasted with the speed the *Ripon* used to attain before the new boilers and patent paddle-floats were supplied. The number of the *Ripon's* passengers was augmented just before leaving the Bay of Biscay, by the *accouchement* of Mrs. Theodore Dickens, of Calcutta, who was safely delivered of a daughter.—*Times*.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Beatrice*, which sailed on the 20th January, amounted to 390,000*l.*, in bar silver and dollars, for India and China, and 12,000*l.* for Alexandria.

THE TEA-TRADE.—The following remarks on the course of the tea-trade during the past year is from the annual circular of Messrs. William James and Henry Thompson:—"The review of the course of the tea-market during the past year, as also the comparison of prices ruling at its commencement and close, present striking contrasts; but, at the same time, are fully accounted for by the laws relating to supply and demand. At this period last year we were congratulating ourselves upon the prospects for 1851, consequent upon the great reduction in the stock, under an excess of which the market had so long laboured, hopes being entertained that the exports for the season would again be on a moderate scale. On this point, however, it is almost needless to say how fallacious all estimates have proved, or how shipments have been unduly stimulated by the rates ruling here during the latter part of 1850 and the first quarter of 1851; leading to most disastrous consequences, not only during a portion of the past, but (with the ruinously high rate of exchange) threatening even worse results for the operations of the present year, unless a material check to shipments takes place, or some extraordinary circumstance should act upon the home market. The

stock shows an excess of 13,000,000 lbs.,—the delivery for consumption an increase of only 2,800,000 lbs.,—while the range of low prices has continued sufficiently long to counterbalance any effect from the previous high rates; and we are thus confirmed in a former expressed opinion, that, until we have a reduction in the duty, it is in vain to look for any great extension to the trade. The imports into the United Kingdom have been 71,500,000 lbs., against 49,300,000 lbs. in 1850. The deliveries for home consumption have been 53,800,000 lbs., against 51,000,000 lbs. in 1850. The deliveries for exportation have been 4,700,000 lbs., against 5,400,000 lbs. in 1850. The stock remaining on the 31st December was 47,500,000 lbs., against 31,500,000 lbs. in 1850." In the face of this report, three ships, the *Forfarshire*, the *Sir Robert Sale*, and the *Cheapside*, all from Whampoa, have arrived in the Downs, with cargoes of tea amounting together to 2,405,000 lbs.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. DONALD MACKEY, HADOW, AND CO., East-India merchants, was announced in the City on the 22nd January. The firm have two houses in India,—one at Calcutta and the other at Moulmein; but they express a hope that these may stand. Their liabilities are small.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—On the 23rd ultimo, a general meeting of the proprietors of this bank took place at the establishment in Lothbury. Henry G. Gordon, Esq., having taken the chair, Mr. Cargill, the general manager, read the notice convening the meeting. The chairman said they had the pleasure of meeting to increase the board by two directors (making eight altogether), not only in compliance with the charter, but also in consequence of the great increase of the business of the Oriental Bank Corporation. John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., late a member of council at Bombay, and William Scott Binny, Esq., late of Madras, were then elected unanimously as directors. A resolution was passed, fixing the remuneration to be paid to the directors. Col. Bothwick then moved, and Major Gibson seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, deputy-chairman, and directors, which was passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

The *Essex* has been engaged for the freight of stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 16.—*Alliott* (American), Lunt, Bengal; *Britannia*, Thompson, Bengal; *Anna Mary*, Stephen, New South Wales; *Ottawa*, Urquhart, Mauritius.—**17.** *Mary Sparks*, Graham, Hong Kong; *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Pavey, Bengal; *Konings of Denmark*, Eg-holm, Bengal; *Narcissus*, Batty, Mauritius.—**19.** *Ralph Thompson*, Atkinson, New South Wales; *Arwiga*, Brown, Van Diemen's Land; *Hannah Croker* (American), Brown, Bengal; *Isabella Blyth*, Balls, Hong Kong; *Devonshire*, Dixon, Mauritius; *Coaxer*, Bell, Penang; *Chieftain*, Meredith, Maulmain.—**20.** *Mermaid*, Anderson, Coromandel Coast.—**21.** *Alice Maud*, Marshall, Madras; *Daniel Wheeler*, Beharell, Ceylon; *John Spencer*, Ledbitter, Shanghai (to Rotterdam).—**22.** *Forfarshire*, Tudor, and *Cheapside*, Lewis, Whampoa; *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader, Whampoa; *Mora*, Tuelon, Mauritius.—**23.** *Mary Ann*, Darke, Madras; *Ann Mitchell*, Wilkie, Madras; *Menzies*, Braithwaite, Shanghai; *Kerr*, Dickson, Shanghai; *Janet Wilson*, Hutchinson, Singapore.—**24.** *Magellan*, Gittens, Shanghai; *Lancastrian*, Langley, Whampoa; *Jane Black*, Spalding, Ceylon; *Lord Hardinge*, Cowie, Shanghai; *Eugenie*, Jacitman, Bengal.—**26.** *Monarch*, Duncanson, Whampoa; *Harold*, Mann, and *Athelstan*, Hickman, Bengal; *Benares*, Brown, Shanghai; *Caledonia*, McFarlane, Java; *Naomi*, Cothay, Hong-Kong; *Mona*, Morris, Mauritius; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stuart, Mauritius.—**27.** *Cordelia*, Carrick, Bengal; *Lord Nelson*, Gillespie, Mauritius.—**28.** *Countess of Scafield*, Leisk, Shanghai; *Crisis*, Gibson, Shanghai; *Sarah*, Jones, Maulmain; *Express*, Phillips, Mauritius; *Henrietta Marie*, late Atkes, Maulmain; *Heart of Oak*, Saldanha Bay.—**29.** *Plantagenet*, Bird, Madras; *Sutlej*, Corkhill, Bombay; *Panic*, Howard, Shanghai; *Gulleris*, Kerr, and *Tomatina*, Wilson, Mauritius.—**30.** *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius; *John Bibby*, Pearson, Hong-Kong; *Brothers*, Wilson, Bengal; *Ranee*, Barker, and *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferria, Bengal.—**31.** *Hellespont* (screw steamer), Watts, Cape; *Bank*, Ballinghall, Maulmain; *Etica Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia; *Pakenham*, Dingle, Bombay.—**FEB. 2.** *Amwell*, Mansfield, and *Cannata* Tillson, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.—*Cassiopea*, Harmer, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Thomas Brocklebank*, Rorison, and *Arthur*, Main, Calcutta, and put back 23.—**20.** *Fairfield*, Hornell, Calcutta, and put back 27.—**26.** *Mangerson*, Stephens, Port Phillip.—**28.** *Duchess of Lancaster*, Stevenson, Shanghai.—**29.** *Calloe*, Wildfang, Arthur, Main, and *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Calcutta; *Arnide*, Langley, Adea.

From the CLYDE.—**JAN. 28.** *City of Calcutta*, Muir, Calcutta.
From PORTSMOUTH.—**JAN. 28.** *Achilles*, McRuvie, New South

Wales; *Glen Huntly*, Patt, South Australia; *Cour de Lion*, Clendun, Calcutta; *Leander*, Gray, Madras.

From **COWES**.—JAN. 28. *Chiglais*, M'Lellan, South Seas.
From **PLYMOUTH**.—JAN. 28. *Success*, Stuart, Port Phillip;
Anglia, Gardner, Adelaide; *Merops*, Scott, Swan River; *Belle Vue*, Nicol, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentuck*.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—JAN. 20.—To proceed, per steamer *Haddington*, from **SUEZ**. For **MALTA**.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thompson, 8 children, and 2 servants, Lady George Lennox, Countess of Cardigan, Hon. Miss Lennox, and 3 servants, Mrs. Tatham and servant, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Atkins. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. Winthrop, Rev. C. Astby, Mrs. Rowley, Miss Musgrave, Mr. Magrath, Mr. Sharp, Peter Ibrahim Khan and 2 servants, Rev. Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Miss Rayton, 3 children, infant, and servant. For **ADEN**.—Maj. Smith, Maj. Spence, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. Warden, Mr. Steak, Mr. Cole, Miss Pellet, Lieut. Parker, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Fyffe, Mr. Boyd, Mr. M. Dyne, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. Hacon, Mr. and Mrs. Macneil, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. J. Glen, Mr. R. Hunt. For **CEYLON**.—Lieut. Dore, Lieut. Ward, Mrs. Twynam and 2 daughters, Miss Finlay, Mr. Blaikie, Ens. Tarquand, Dr. Grant, Mr. Baine, Mr. Falsley, Lieut. Walter, Mrs. Temple, Miss Lazard, Mrs. Barton, Mr. Dickson. For **MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, 2 infants, and 2 servants, Miss Drury, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. Bayliss, Miss Pounceforte, Mr. Dempster, Miss Haultain. For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Place, Mr. Lord, Mr. Gordon, Lieut. McDowell, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Black, Dr. Naylor, Col. McKenzie, Mr. R. Cook, Mr. Wray, Mrs. Darwall, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. du Vernet, Mr. R. Travers, Mr. H. Powell, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Posberry, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ghanville, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bainbridge, Miss Livan, Mr. Young, Lieut. Bond, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Milhet. For **PENANG**.—Mrs. W. Sills. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mrs. Earle, Miss Cook. For **HONGKONG**.—Mr. Neave, Mr. Kinross, Mr. Campbell, and servant.

DEPARTURES.

From the **DOWNS**.—JAN. 17. *Indisness*, James, Auckland—26. *Oriental*, Palmer, Hong Kong.—28. *Richard*, Thornton Stephenson, Batavia; *Allys*, Reay, Singapore and Penang; *Hampshire*, Reynell, Madras; *William*, Keill, St. Helena; *Diana*, Lake, Port Phillip; *Elizabeth*, Robertson, Cape; *Surge*, Maurice, Adelaide; *Hindoo*, Hohlman, Calcutta; *City of Kandy*, Groyther, Bombay; *Kossuth*, Markman, Aden; *Pasha*, Kay, Ceylon; *Gilmore*, Maw, Madras; *Alexandria*, Falconer, Algoa Bay; *Barrick*, Breckan, Buffalo River; *Ramilles*, McLean, Cape, and Bombay; *Ajax*, Ames, Cape.—30. *Roman Emperor*, Champion, Sydney; *British Merchant*, Anderson (from Shields), Aden.—Remains, 1st. Feb. *Thomas Blyth*, Davidson, and *Sydney*, Lemon, for Mauritius; *Tinto*, Hicks, for Bombay, proceeded to Sheerness, 31 Jan. to repair.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAUGH, the wife of Lieut. col. R. 9th Bombay Infantry, s. at Clapham Common, Jan. 29.
BRAINE, the wife of C. J. d. at Abbotsley, Newton Abbott, Jan. 29.
COKE, the wife of Philip S. d. at 83, Hamilton-terrace, Jan. 27.
GOSLING, the lady of Maj. H. C. Madras Army, d. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 20.
REES, the wife of N. P. late of Singapore and Batavia, d. at 13, Mortimer-terrace, Kentish-town, Jan. 16.
ROBERTS, the wife of Abraham G. s. at Chesham-place, Jan. 27.
WOOLLASTON, the wife of the Rev. C. B. d. at the Rectory, Felpham, Sussex, Jan. 27.
WRIGLEY, the wife of the Rev. Alfred, of Addiscombe, near Croydon, d. Jan. 22.

MARRIAGES.

DE WINTON, William, to H. L. F. d. of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, at Burnham, Jan. 27.
DOUGLAS, Francis B. to Marianne, d. of the Hon. A. L. Melville, of Branson Hall, Branson, near Lincoln, Jan. 28.
FRASER, Thomas H. master of H. M.'s ship *Hermes*, s. of the late Capt. E. Fraser, Madras engineers, to Mary Ann F. d. of the Hon. William Hawkins, at the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 20.
HOPPER, Capt. Harman B. Bengal army, s. of the late Maj.-Gen. Hopper, to Mary E. D. d. of Richard Heatley, at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Jan. 24.
LAWRENCE, Edward, to Augusta, d. of the late Col. P. M. Hay, Bengal army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Jan. 15.
MASON, Augustus, to Mary Anne S. d. of the late Lieut.-Col. Pearson, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at St. John's, Nottingham, Jan. 20.
PARKER, William A. of Edinburgh, to Sophia A. widow of Moring A. Biguell, of Calcutta, at Sunning-hill Church, Jan. 20.
WILSON, Frederick J. to Louisa M. d. of the late Rev. Henry Higginson, M.A. chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, and minister of Poplar chapel, at St. Peters, Eaton-square, Jan. 29.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR, Mrs. relict of the late Lieut. gen. of Balbirnie, Fife, N.B. at Pau, Basses Pyrenees, Jan. 9.
BIDDULPH, Capt. W. late of the 45th Bengal N.I. at Elgin, aged 50, Jan. 13.
CARNEGIE, Agnes, d. of the late Sir James, bart. at Leamington, aged 8, Jan. 13.
FANGOURT, Mrs. Amelia, widow of Col. St. John, of H.M.'s 34th regt. formerly comdt. of Vellore, at 21, Lansdown-parade, Cheltenham, Jan. 7.
GOSLING, the infant d. of Maj. H. C. Madras army, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 20.
MEYERS, Julia M. d. of Calcutta, at Norwood, Surrey, aged 23, Jan. 25.
POWNEY, Ann, widow of the late Thomas, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at 18, Gloucester-place, Jan. 25.
SCOTT, Hugh, late Capt. East India Co.'s marine service, at Draycott-house, in the county of Derby, aged 74, Jan. 13.
SMITH, Louisa, wife of the Rev. F. Smith, late of Haileybury, Herts, at Llangoed-castle, Brecon, Jan. 21.
STRANGE, Hon. Ann, widow of James, Hon. East India Co.'s service, and second d. of Henry Viscount Melville, at 7, Alastee-place, Edinburgh, aged 85, Jan. 21.
WILLIAMS, Thomas, late major in the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Aberystwith, aged 65, Jan. 9.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 21st and 23rd, 1862.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. N. Shaw, retired.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Cornet John B. Saunders, 9th cav.

Ens. W. C. L. Ryves, 12th N.I.
Lieut. F. Mackenzie, 26th N.I.
Brev. maj. J. Cumberlege, 41st N.I.
Surg. J. Grant.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. B. Holmes, artillery.

Ens. W. E. Williams, 13th N.I.
Brev. capt. S. J. Batten, 18th N.I.
Maj. J. A. Jenkins, 33rd N.I., retired.
Lieut. J. W. Rutherford, 47th N.I.
Lieut. E. W. H. Latewood, 52nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Carruthers, 27th N.I.

Vet. surg. F. McDowell.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert Baker, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. C. B. Young, engineers.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. P. F. Ottley, 43th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. F. P. Berthon, 2nd Europ. reg.

Capt. F. Westbrook, 18th N.I.
Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Hobart, 26th N.I.
Lieut. F. S. Hewett, 28th N.I.
Vet. surg. Edward Battersbee.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. N. Adams, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. J. Vibart, artillery, 6 months.

Lieut. B. Soady, 24th N.I., do.
Surg. Richard Phillipson, do.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. H. T. W. Harper, do.

Assist. surg. Charles Daubeny, do.
Bombay Estab.—Brev. capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., do.
Lieut. G. B. Scott, 26th N.I., do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Quintin K. Jolliffe, Indian Navy, 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Albert Vaillant, 37th N.I.

BREVET.

Major Henry Brown, of the East-India Company's service, and employed upon the recruiting service of that Company in London, and on other military duties, to have the local and temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed. Dated 13th Jan. 1852.

The undermentioned Cadets of the East-India Company's service to have the local and temporary rank of ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. col. Harry D. Jones, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining:—

James Paladio Basevi, dated 13th Jan. 1852.

Aeneas Perkins, do.

Elliot Packenham Brownlow, do.

William Henry Edgcome, do.

David Thomson, do.

William West Goodfellow, do.

LIST OF RANK.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS FOR BENGAL.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1850.)

To rank from the dates specified:—

The Rev. John Chippendall Montesquieu Bellew, 19th July, 1851.

The Rev. John Cave Browne, M.A., 25th July, 1851.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date specified:—

The Rev. Thomas Dealtry, M.A., 20th Feb. 1851.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

The Rev. George Newnham Mitford, 20th Jan. 1851.

The Rev. Campbell Wodehouse, M.A., 25th June, 1851.

The Rev. Thos. Luck Kingsbury, M.A., 20th Dec. 1851.

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

For the Artillery.

Frederick Sleigh Roberts, 12th Dec. 1851.

Horatio Otto Hitchins, ditto.

John Stewart, ditto.

Alexander James Trotter, ditto.

George Cracklow, ditto.

Edward Powney Lewin, ditto.

Albert Tollemache, ditto.

Edward Lindsay Hawkins, ditto.

For the Cavalry.

Charles Hurst Muspratt, 20th Nov. 1851.

Cunliffe Martin, ditto.

For the Infantry.

John Paton Davidson, 20th Oct. 1851.

Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, 12th Dec. 1851.

William Frederick Shaw, ditto.

Charles Archibald Denny, ditto.

James Thomson, ditto.

Colin Alexander Robertson, ditto.

Frederick Herbert Wilson, ditto.

Welby Wroughton Boddam, ditto.

Charles Sutton, ditto.

Charles Henry Lycett Warren, ditto.

Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox (abroad), 13th Dec. 1851.

Henry Ross Stewart (abroad), ditto.

George Harry Hawes (abroad), ditto.

Charles Frederick Scott (abroad), ditto.

R. P. Homfry (abroad), ditto.

George Augustus Graham (abroad), ditto.

Frederick Duncan Tulloch, 20th Dec. 1851.

Francis Howell Jenkins, ditto.

Frederick Jervis Ripley, ditto.

Francis Ingram Conway Gordon, ditto.

Richard Manuel Sewell, ditto.

Henry William Chapman, ditto.

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

For the Artillery.

Henry Leeuwijn Dempster, 12th Dec. 1851.

George Haggard, 12th Dec. 1851.

John Westrop Watkins, ditto.

David Dalrymple Anderson, ditto.

For the Cavalry.

James Stuart Tighe (abroad), 8th Dec. 1851.

For the Infantry.

Adolphus Byam Onalow, 12th Dec. 1851.

William Octavius Cox, ditto.

Thomas Henry Way, ditto.

George Cuthbert Marsh, ditto.

Charles Garrett Smith, ditto.

James Giberne Bell, 13th Dec. 1851.

Henry Annesley Justice, ditto.

Donald Young (abroad), ditto.

Nowell Swanston (abroad), ditto.

Jackson Muspratt Williams, 20th Dec. 1851.

Edward Dumaresq Gompertz, ditto.

Memo.—Mr. James Gordon having produced proof that he was baptized "James Rollings Gordon," his names are to be corrected accordingly.—*Vide* List No. 4 of 1851.

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

For the Artillery.

James Henry Murray Martin, 12th Dec. 1851.

Francis Faulkner Sheppee, ditto.

William Ferrie Stevenson, ditto.

Charles Pasley Roberts, ditto.

For the Infantry.

Henry Rivett Mandeville Van Heythuysen, 12th Dec. 1851.

Claude Mallet Ducat, ditto.

Alfred Utterson, ditto.

Mark Batt Tanner, ditto.

Trevenen James Holland (abroad), 13th Dec. 1851.

Charles Frederic Boulton (abroad), ditto.

Ernest Hawkins Shewell, 15th Dec. 1851.

Arthur Robert Wilson, 20th Dec. 1851.

James Patrick Murray Newton, ditto.

John Rootsey Strutt, ditto.

Note.—Mr. James Stuart Tighe having been appointed a cadet of cavalry on the Madras establishment, his name is to be struck out of List of Rank No. 2 of 1851.

(No. 1 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Dalhousie Tait, M.D., 17th Sept. 1851.

Alexander Christison, M.D., 20th Oct. 1851.

David Keith, M.D., 3rd Nov. 1851.

James Macnabb Cunningham, M.D., 20th do.

James Corbyn (abroad), 24th ditto.

John Pieres Bowling, 20th ditto.

George Moncrieff Govan, M.D., ditto.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Frederick James Windus, 20th Oct. 1851.

Colvin Smith, M.D., 3rd Nov. 1851.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

William Edward Wood, 20th Oct. 1851.

Alexander Fox, 20th Dec. 1851.

Alexander Valentine Ward (abroad), ditto.

Charles Thompson, M.D., 29th ditto.

Henry Roome, M.D., ditto.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 13, 1852.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Lieut. Samuel Head, from the 80th Foot, to be lieut., v. Montgomerie, who exchanges. Dated 13th Jan. 1852.

80th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Hamilton Montgomerie, from the 24th Foot, to be lieut., v. Head, who exchanges. Dated 13th Jan. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt Drags.—Paymaster Thomas Hanson Ratcliff, from the 22nd Foot, to be paymaster, v. Barlow, who exchanges. Dated 16th Jan. 1852.

22nd Foot.—Paymaster Cuthbert Barlow, from the 9th Lt. Drags., to be paymaster, v. Ratcliff, who exchanges. Dated 16th Jan. 1852.

70th Foot.—Lieut. Frederick Arthur Willis to be capt. by purch., v. Filder, who retires. Dated 16th Jan. 1852.
Ens. George Richard Greaves to be lieut. by purch., v. Willis. Dated 16th Jan. 1852.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Capt. Francis Barry Drew, from the 40th Foot, to be capt., v. Candler, who exchanges. Dated 16th Jan. 1852.

Ens. Valentine Ryan to be lieut. without purch., v. Grylls, dec. Dated 2nd Jan. 1852.

Serj. Henry Hurford to be ens. without purchase, v. Ryan. Dated 16th Jan. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1852.

Bengal, 60th Foot.—Assist. surg. James Crerar, from the 76th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Payne, appointed to the staff. Dated 23rd Jan. 1852.

61st Foot.—Ens. Kenneth Bruce Stuart to be lieut. by purch., v. Harrison Harrison, who retires. Dated 23rd Jan. 1852.

Ens. William Capel Garde, from the 6th Foot, to be ens., v. Stuart. Dated 23rd Jan. 1852.

70th Foot.—Alexander Charles Hughes Tovey, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Greaves, promoted. Dated 23rd Jan. 1852.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Ens. Richard Raphael Meade to be lieut. without purch., v. Day, dec. Dated 6th Oct. 1851.

Ens. Sydenham Malthus, from the 1st West-India regt., to be ens., v. Meade. Dated 24th Jan. 1852.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Robert Thomas Francis Hamilton, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. the Hon. William Henry Lysaght, dec. Dated 23rd Jan. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1852.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Lieut. John William Boissier to be capt. by purch., v. Wemyss, who retires. Dated 30th Jan. 1852.

Ens. Penrose John Dunbar to be lieut. by purch., v. Boissier. Dated 30th Jan. 1852.

Ens. James Gregorie McDonald Tulloch, from the 25th Foot, to be ens., v. Dunbar. Dated 30th Jan. 1852.

BOOKS.

India in Greece; or, Truth in Mythology: containing the Sources of the Hellenic Race, the Colonization of Egypt and Palestine, the Wars of the Grand Lama, and the Buddhist Propaganda in Greece. By E. Pococke, Esq. Griffin and Co.

Ever since the hallucinations of Major Wilford, upon the subject of an intimate connection between the mythology and the literature of the East and West, were thoroughly exposed, very few attempts have been made to revive a theory which every sound scholar has repudiated. Now and then, an enthusiast in this path of inquiry has endeavoured to rekindle curiosity, and to pursue analogies which lead to nothing. Colonel Tod, an indefatigable Indian antiquary, as well as an amiable man, laboured hard to prove an identity between the martial institutions of the Rajpoots and the feudal system of Europe, and to establish links of union between the mythological legends of Scandinavia and those of Rajwarra. But the utmost his comprehensive research and great ingenuity could accomplish was, to point out certain accidental resemblances, or practices which the same exigencies would suggest amongst nations utterly unknown to each other. These speculations are very alluring, but, at the same time, very deceptive.

Of this class of theorists, the author of the work before us is the most extravagant that has ever fallen under our notice. He is not content, like his predecessors in this line, with modestly suggesting possibilities or probabilities; he has, he affirms, "solved the problem;" the antiquarians (he means antiquaries) of Greece, according to Mr. Pococke, have originated "a gigantic system of absurdities and a tissue of tales, the opprobrium of history;" and he undertakes to "prove incontrovertibly" the theory he has adopted, which, as far as we can comprehend it,—for his language is remarkably turgid and obscure,—is, that India and Greece were originally one. "The case," he says, "may be stated as follows:—The Picture is Indian; the Curtain is Grecian; and that Curtain is now withdrawn."

This demonstration is made out, not by historical evidence or deductions from admitted facts, but by the instrumentality of verbal resemblances, which are effected by operating upon names in such a way that the eyes of the reader are cheated much in the manner of M. Robin, the potent "Physicien." Words, in

the exotic dress given to them by Mr. Pococke, appear to bear a strong mutual resemblance, though they have really no radical affinity whatever with each other. We never met with so signal a confirmation as this work affords of Pope's hackneyed apophthegm, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Mr. Pococke appears to have read a good deal, and we regret that it should have been to so little purpose. It is melancholy to see so much labour thrown away.

The Peerage, Baronage, and Knighthood of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1852, including all the Titled Classes. Twelfth Year. By CHARLES R. DON, Esq. Whittaker and Co.

MR. DON has earned a distinguished reputation in this branch of literature, which may properly be termed "polite." His *Peerage* and his *Parliamentary Companion* have become manuals amongst even the highest classes. The former work (of which the latest edition, corrected to the beginning of the present year, is now before us), independently of its record of names and pedigrees, contains much miscellaneous information, and we admire the skill with which so much has been compressed within such moderate limits, without the slightest sacrifice. The Second Part, appropriated to courtesy titles, titular distinctions, and terms relating to ranks, &c., is a valuable appendage to such a work. In the article on "Precedence," prefixed, we find a table of precedence in the East Indies, conformably to the Royal Warrant of 1841. Mr. Don remarks two results of this Warrant, which are peculiar to India: "The wives of bishops, &c., have equal rank with their husbands; and the wives of baronets or knights of orders have no rank whatever, although they are persons of title, unless their husbands hold an office of some kind, and even then they must take rank according to that office."

The Appellate Jurisdiction: Scotch Appeals. Edinburgh. Black.

THIS is a strong protest against the manner in which Scotch appeals are dealt with in the House of Lords,—a tribunal presided over by English judges, and led by English advisers alone, who imperfectly understand the law of Scotland, which the writer describes as a simple and consistent system, singularly free from unnecessary subtleties, fictions, and technicalities, and well suited to the habits and character of the people. "The general impression prevails," he says, "that the law of Scotland does not receive fair play in the Court of Appeal; and that this naturally arises out of the want of a sufficient acquaintance with the law itself, and of any present aid by which that want might be supplied at the moment when it was required."

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Madras do. "

Bombay do. 2s. "

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1852, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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20th December, 1851.

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REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Huddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta, January 8th; Sand Heads, 10th; Madras, 14th; Point de Galle, 16th; Aden, 26th; and arrived at Suez Feb. 2nd.

The *Zenebia*, with a mail, left Bombay January 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 25th ult.

The *Ganges*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong, December 30th; Singapore, Jan. 6th; Penang, 8th; and arrived at Point de Galle on the 13th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 5th inst.; they reached Malta on the 9th, per *Bentinet*, and Marsailles on the 12th, per *Banshee*.

The *Bentinet*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 31st inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 8	Bombay	Jan. 17
Madras	13	Ceylon	15
China	Dec. 30.		

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Persee year of Yazdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 1st February 1851, and will end 19th February, 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR differences with the court of Ava, there is reason to believe, will be terminated without recourse to the *ultima ratio regum*. On the 1st of January, a letter from the king of Burmah, addressed to the Governor-General of India, was delivered to Commodore Lambert, with a letter to himself from some of the ministers at Ava, expressing their regret that any misunderstanding should exist between the two governments through the misconduct of the governor of Rangoon, and offering to make every reparation in their power; stating that the governor had been recalled; and that the court had directed the governor of Prome (who, it appears, has the government of the lower province from Prome to Martaban) to come down immediately and inquire into the charges brought against the late governor, and to reimburse those parties who had suffered by his extortion. The Court of ~~India~~ has, in fact, as far, at least, as professions go, shown a disposition to do all in its power to be on friendly terms with the English Government.

The Mooltan force, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, was in the field. A despatch was received from the Governor-General on the night of the 31st December, ordering the immediate advance of the force in the direction of Sukkur. On the 3rd January, the company of European artillery, the 5th irregular cavalry, and the 12th and 41st regiments N.I., under the command of Brigadier Hewitt, marched for Khyrpore, *via* Bhawalpore. To act in conjunction with these troops, the wing of H. M.'s 64th regiment at Kurrachee had been ordered to join the other wing at Hyderabad, and thence push on by forced marches to Khyrpore. The horse artillery, the 1st grenadier regiment, and the sappers and miners, were also proceeding towards the same destination, being conveyed by steamers as far as it is practicable or expedient. Colonel Stopford is at the head of the Kurrachee troops, subject to the divisional command of General Mansson. The reserved force from Kurrachee was encamped at Hyderabad on the 10th January, waiting further orders. General Mansson had arrived at that station.

The destination of this force is still a matter of doubt and conjecture. It is stated in letters from the camp, that Ali Moorad, against whom it is supposed to be directed, has no apprehension, and has offered to co-operate with his contingent. The Delhi paper observes, that "a force of such imposing magnitude could not be required were Ali Moorad alone and unsupported; accordingly, well-accredited rumour speaks of his successful intrigues with the neighbouring hill tribes, and it is also suggested that in his territories will be found the last gathering of the Sikh nation. It is certainly not a little curious that so many thousands of this warlike and bigoted people should have vanished from the arena without leaving any correct clue as to their place of retreat. At least 30,000 well-armed Sikhs escaped from the fatal battle-field of Goojerat, and although the majority most probably separated to their respective homes, it is more than suspected that many thousands kept together, in the hope of present defence and future revenge." The *Kurrachee Advertiser* hazards the following conjecture as to the movement of the troops to Upper Scinde:—

"We have heard a report, which appears to us far from impossible, that Herat is threatened by Dost Mahomed. The dying request of the chief of that place to his son was never to succumb to the ruler of Cabul and Candahar, and to seek aid from Persia if it was requisite; any dilatoriness to afford help from the Persians being suspected, was to be met with an appeal to the British power. May it not be then that this movement of troops in Scinde, together with the fact of the forces at Mooltan, Lahore, and Ferozepore, being ordered to prepare for service, is in connection with the expected, perhaps already solicited, succour from us, which we may be induced to grant to Herat?"

The Commissioner of Scinde, Mr. Frere, has started for the scene of action in a political capacity.

The force under Sir Colin Campbell, in the Michnee district, remained inactive at the fort of Dubb, which was nearly completed, and would be garrisoned by the companies of the 71st, hitherto posted at Mutta. The officers' quarters are in the centre, and form a sort of donjon-keep. It is generally believed that the force would move on to Tunjee, and there construct another fort. They had suffered no serious annoyance from the hill-men, said to have been assembling in multitudes around them, and who probably took up a position in the neighbourhood with the view of preventing our advance, or seizing such plunder as an army on the march always affords. Sir Colin Campbell was expected at Peshawur for the purpose of receiving the Commander-in-Chief.

That the Western tribes are bent on giving us trouble, is said to be beyond a doubt; they see that if they do not keep up the agitation, they must abandon the sources of support on which they have depended for subsistence. A chief to the north of Dhera Ghazee Khan, hitherto paid by the British Government to preserve peace in his district, has broken his covenant, and a party of Bozdars had shown themselves in that direction, so that the Momund and Wuzereee infection is evidently spreading southward. The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—

"Rumours of various kinds, as to extensive risings amongst the tribes surrounding the valley of Peshawur, including, as a matter of course, the Yoozoozales, the Kutuks, and all the tribes who have quietly and cheerfully acquiesced in our rule, have been afloat and caused some uneasiness. But they owe their origin to a well-grounded report, prevalent in the camp of Sir Colin Campbell, that the religious chief of the Swatees had expressed his determination of leaving his mountain fastnesses and measuring swords with the British on their own plains. How far he may be inclined to carry out his threats is another affair, but the general thought he might as well be prepared for any emergency, and directed Col. Markham to hasten onwards. H.M.'s 22nd foot had made over a considerable portion of the treasure they carried from Lahore to H.M.'s 32nd, and

that corps were not to have left Rawul Pindie until the 30th of December, but the commanding officer no sooner received General Campbell's missive, than he made immediate arrangements for his departure, and left Rawul Pindie at ten a.m. on the 29th of that month."

About the middle of December the Momund chief, Sadut Khan, ventured on paying a visit to Jelal-oo-deen at Jellalabad, where he remained three days, and whilst there received a message from Dost Mahomed Khan, begging him to come to Cabul. He declined, assigning as his reason that the Ameer had refused him assistance and insulted him in the person of his son, whose servant's ears he had caused to be cut off. Suspecting he might be sent forcibly to Cabul, he fled from Jellalabad to Lalpoor, at which place a large body of Momunds had assembled. A few days after this, Meer Akhor arrived at Bussowli; on hearing which, Sadut Khan went in person to the ferry near Lalpoor, accompanied by a numerous body of followers, and forbade any one crossing the river with the Dost's envoy, who vainly remonstrated, and was at last obliged to trust himself alone in the hands of the Momund chief. He assured Sadut Khan that the Ameer was very well disposed towards him, and that, if he would proceed to Jellalabad, all differences between them would be easily arranged in a personal interview. The other replied that when the Feringees had marched into his territory, the Dost not only refused to assist him against the enemy, but had grossly insulted him. For these reasons he should decline rendering homage to the Cabul chief, and would effect a general rising of the hill tribes, with whose aid he would inflict signal vengeance on the invaders and despoilers of his lands, or fall a martyr. Meer Akhor was then permitted to recross the river, and to return to Cabul. In the mean time Sadut Khan remained at Lalpoor with all the Maliks of the Moorchuh Khel, waiting to see the result of the Ameer's deliberations.

On the 21st December a strong party of Momunds made a night attack on Durbungee, a considerable village on the Tatarah road, one coss from Upper Takal. They succeeded in setting fire to a few isolated houses, but their further progress was stoutly opposed by the inhabitants of the village and neighbouring town, who gallantly turned out under the command of their urbabs. After an hour's contest, the assailants were repulsed with some slight loss. These people are subject to our rule, and, though dwellers in the plains, are both respected and feared by their neighbours. As might be expected, they hate the Momunds with a deadly hatred.

Offensive operations have also been commenced by the people of Suwat. On Christmas-day some 800 sows and about 1,000 footmen made an irruption into our territory from the direction of Tahanah. The object of their attack was one of our Euzofye villages named Moolakund; but the inhabitants gave them a warm reception, and compelled them to fall back some distance. Lieut. Lumsden and the corps of guides immediately hastened to the point threatened by these new enemies, and taking up a favourable position at Tunjee, effectually succeeded in keeping the hill-men in check.

From Cabul we learn that Dost Mahomed was suffering severely from dropsy, and that his legs were so much swollen as to prevent him from walking; he was therefore carried about in a litter. Jubbar Khan and Gholam Hyder's wives had reached Jellalabad, where they expected to be soon joined by the latter prince and the Ameer. Shere Ali Khan had arrived in Cabul, and was to take charge of the

city as soon as the Dost started for Jellalabad. Wullee Mohummed had also returned from Hazarah. Kohundil Khan had sent his brother-in-law to Cabul to persuade Rahamdil Khan to go back to Candahar, and it is stated that the latter had consented to do so, and was to be accompanied by Mirza Samee Khan.

From the Nizam's dominions we learn that General Fraser, after exhibiting some repugnance to accept a partial payment, at length accepted bills on the Presidencies to an amount something short of ten lakhs of rupees. This is virtually giving grace to the Nizam's government. The mercenary bands in the Government service were, as usual, mutinying for arrears of pay; and powerful landholders were waging war with each other, as if they were independent chiefs.

The Governor-General arrived at Shahjehanpore on the 20th December, and marched towards Furruckabad on the 22nd. The camp was expected at Cawnpore about the 10th or 12th of January. From Allahabad Lord Dalhousie would proceed by steam; but, in order to avoid the pomp and state attending a public reception in Calcutta, his Lordship, it is said, contemplated going at once to the Government House at Barrackpore, without visiting the Presidency. He was looked for about the 15th January.

The Commander-in-Chief was on his way to Peshawur, where he was expected to arrive about the 4th of January.

The intelligence from China furnishes no decisive information respecting the rebellion in the Kwang provinces. The *Calcutta Englishman* quotes a statement from a Canton letter, that the Kwangsi rebels were within one day's march of Canton, and were only prevented from sacking the town by their dread of the "outside barbarians." The Hong Kong paper, however, merely records the continuance of the rebellion, adding that the reports respecting it were contradictory. It was rumoured that Keshen, the well-known imperial commissioner at Canton, has been denounced for some high offence, and condemned to die by the bow-string. This may have some connection with intrigues at the capital.

Nearly the whole of the Chinese part of Victoria has been destroyed by fire.

The Singapore paper announces that Senhor Lopez de Lima, formerly Governor-General of Goa, had arrived at Dilli, in an armed brig, invested with full powers to reorganize the Portuguese possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, consisting of the islands of Timor and Solor. These islands have hitherto been regarded merely as penal settlements; but a commercial company has recently been formed in Portugal, who are determined to develop their dormant resources.

The same paper likewise announces that the Eastern Archipelago Company have succeeded in raising cotton at Labuan, of the Egyptian and Sea Island varieties. The colour is said to be good, the fibre silky, and the staple long enough for European manufacture.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Captain Warren, Ceylon Rifles, Dec. 24. BENGAL.—Lieut. E. Sharp, of the Art. at Gurroundah, Jan. 3.

BOMBAY.—Lieut.-col. George P. Le Messurier, Bombay army, at 94, Winyate-street, Feb. 6.

BENGAL.

THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

There has not been in any country a more effective agency than that which is employed by the British Government of India for the prompt decision of all civil disputes, and the immediate trial of all criminal offenders. The civil business of the country is entrusted to Munsiffs, Sudder Amins, principal Sudder Amins, and Zillah Judges, who receive and dispose of cases according to their several grades; whilst at the seat of each Government is fixed the Sudder Dewaní Adawlut, the highest court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which, in addition to its judicial duties, exercises a visitatorial authority over all the subordinate Courts. In these Courts, except the last, arrears are unknown. The local jurisdictions of the Munsiffs have been carefully adjusted with reference to the expected income of cases, and to the convenience of having these rural Courts fixed in the vicinity of Mofussil treasuries (*tahsils*): These local jurisdictions are altered whenever any apparently permanent alteration occurs in the ordinary proportion of the income of suits at the several Munsiffs. A Court of this grade is abolished in one part of the country, and re-established in another, when the Sudder Dewaní Adawlut see fit to make the arrangement; and, as the total number of Munsiffs' Courts throughout the country is at present sufficient for transacting the sum total of the civil business, the strength of the judicial agency is easily and speedily adjusted to the demands of each part of the country.

The Sudder Amins' Courts have generally very light files, and they are most useful in relieving the Munsiffs' files, whenever, from temporary causes, an accumulation has there taken place.

The principal Sudder Amins' Courts can hardly be considered as quite distinct from the Courts of the Zillah Judges, though the functions of each are quite separate: but it is foreign to our purpose to enter into particulars on this dry part of our subject, more than is necessary to show the efficiency of the judicial agency employed. The Courts of the principal Sudder Amins are very seldom overwhelmed with business; and whenever they are, an additional principal Sudder Amin is appointed. The heaviest work of a Zillah Judge is the hearing of Munsiffs' appeals; and this class of cases he can make over to the principal Sudder Amins. Thus, if the Judge is pressed, he relieves his files by transferring suits, and if the principal Sudder Amin is pressed, an additional officer is appointed. Here, then, as in the case of Munsiffs' Courts, no arrears can accrue, and the principal Sudder Amins are moved to any part of the country where their services may be required, just as the Munsiffs are moved. A more efficient agency, so far as strength is concerned, can hardly be conceived; and no one will deny to this underrated judicial system the merit of affording speedy justice.

We do not enter upon the integrity of the native Judges. It is a subject full of interest; one upon which the most conflicting opinions are entertained, and one of greater importance, perhaps, than even those subjects which now occupy our attention. The integrity of the Munsiffs and Sudder Amins is not what is alluded to by those who complain of the "corruption" of the Anglo-Indian Courts; the corruption complained of is in the accepting and demanding of gratuities by the Amlah, in consideration of which they are supposed to exercise an influence over the Court, though no one seems to know how.

Taking a general view of the whole subject, the Anglo-Indian Courts appear to be as good as can reasonably be expected, and not wholly unfit for the trial of Europeans charged with criminal offences. They are located all over the country, so that the offender would be promptly tried where the offence was committed: the language of the prisoner (supposing him to be a European) is known to the Judge, as well as the language of the witnesses; the qualifications of the Judge, for the purposes of a criminal trial, are not inferior to the qualifications of those who, in the existing state of the law, sit in judgment upon European British subjects; their practical independence is equal; their experience is far greater, and of a kind infinitely more valuable; the corruption, so much talked of, is the fault of the people, not of the Courts, and it pervades all the tribunals of India alike: there is nothing to prevent any prisoner employing English counsel, if he can pay for it; whilst the greater power of appreciating evidence, and the assistance of natives, give to the Anglo-Indian Courts a positive superiority over all the other Courts of Hindustan.—*Calcutta Review*.



THE EXPEDITION TO RANGOON.

THE only authentic intelligence which has reached us is contained in a letter dated H.M.S. *Fox*, Rangoon, Jan. 2:—

"A demonstration was made on Christmas-day, in consequence of some report on shore that the commodore intended firing a salute. A few guns were brought down on a wharf opposite the frigate, whilst others were placed on the king's wharf, to fire into the *Serpent* and steamers. The town was cleared of every soul, with the exception of the picquets. At 9 A.M. a message was brought on board, to request the commodore not to fire; he returned for answer, that he had no intention of doing so, as it was not our custom. Yesterday the letters from Ava were brought on board, one in a velvet cover, for the Governor-General, and the other for the commodore, in a plain paper envelope. The latter was to the effect, that the governor of Rangoon was removed (this really took place two days ago), and would be examined at Ava, and that the governor of Prome was ordered down with full powers to arrange matters with the commodore. The officers, three in number, one of whom was from Ava, stated that he could not be expected for five days. This looks well, and I have no doubt they will accede to our terms; but not so easily as most of us expect. They will at any rate make an attempt to procrastinate, and if possible to get clear of any payment of money; but I am much mistaken in the commodore, if he does not bring matters to a close in a few hours after his interview with the new governor. So far as we have gone, he has acted well. No one could have done better, every attempt has been made on the part of the late governor to provoke hostilities, but without effect. At the same time the commodore has behaved with the greatest forbearance, coolness, and determination throughout a very much more difficult matter with these people than many would suppose. We have now only to wait with patience the arrival of the Prome governor.

"The scene on shore at the wharf opposite the frigate, when the letters were brought down, was well worth seeing; but requires a better pen than mine to describe with full effect. There were armed men, stationed on both sides of the road, as far as the eye could reach, in the most grotesque and mixed uniforms. A discharge of heavy guns was heard in the distance, which we knew to be at the governor's house, from the position of the smoke, and also that they were intended as a salute to the letter, most probably at the moment of its departure. In about twenty-five minutes after, three splendid elephants were observed coming towards the wharf, with two or three people on each howdah, and eight golden umbrellas. All the other wharfs along the river were crowded with spectators. The elephants were brought close to the wharf, when they knelt down, and the riders dismounted; after a short delay, three boats were seen approaching the frigate in line, and in them officers of different ranks, several of whom came on board, whilst their boats shoved off to make room for the fourth boat, bearing the letters which were placed in the bows, to prevent any one being in front of them, and shaded from the sun by three golden umbrellas."

This termination of the affair was not expected by those on the spot.—*Englishman*, Jan. 7.

THE LONDON MAIL of Nov. 24 arrived at Calcutta on January 2nd, per *Hindustan*. The subsequent mail of Dec. 24 left Aden on Jan. 14, per *Oriental*.

A CASE was tried before Sir L. Peel, as judge of the Small Cause Court, involving the whole question of the power of a secretary to a Joint Stock Company to bind his employers "in a certain transaction, over which he has hitherto always exercised a control, but which has been repudiated in the present instance." It appears, that the secretary of the Assam Tea Company instructed the company's broker to secure freight for 350 chests of tea on board the *Nile*. The broker, on inquiry, found that freight on board the *Nile* was, in his judgment, too high, and agreed with the captain of the *Ellenborough* to ship the tea at a lower rate. On informing the secretary of the difference in rate, he received permission to ship on the *Ellenborough*, and forwarded to him the shipping order, which was accepted. On the following day, however, the order was returned, with the observation, that the tea had been shipped on the *Nile*. The captain of the *Ellenborough*, accordingly, brought an action for his loss of freight. The defence was, that one of the directors had shipped the tea, and that the secretary had no power to ship without reference to the directors. The Judge held that, as the secretary had frequently completed similar transactions before, and they were perfectly consistent with the *primâ facie* power of his office, the company were bound by his acts.

THE FACILITIES OF TRAVELLING along the line of the grand trunk road are increasing every day. Twenty-six years ago, when the siege of Bhurtpoor was about to be undertaken, the fact of Lord Combermere reaching Agra in eight days from Calcutta, was considered next to a miracle, although he travelled with a double set of bearers. Any one, minded to bear the fatigue of rapid travelling, can now reach Meerut in five days from the metropolis, and Lahore in four days more; the bad state of the roads alone preventing his travelling over the second at the rate of the first section. The charge used to be five anas a mile for the slow palkee rate, with etceteras of all kinds. A seat in a carriage, at a greatly increased speed of travelling, may now be had for Rs. 265, and from Meerut to Lahore the charge is Rs. 85, according to a scale of the North-Western Transit Company, recently established by an enterprising post-master, Mr. W. C. Brown, of Delhi.—*Lahore Chron.*

THE SIKHIM MORUNG, the tract of country resumed from the Rajah of Sikhim for his misconduct in detaining Messrs. Campbell and Hooker, is thus described by Dr. Campbell, superintendent of Darjeeling, in his Report. It extends from the river Mechi on the west, to the Teesta on the east, with Purneah and Rungpore to the south, and the hills on the north. It contains about 4,000 square miles, and a population of about 36,600, the greater part being of a tribe called Koochees, who style themselves Hindoos. Dr. Campbell divides the tract into the Upper and Lower Morung, the former being forest land, at the base of the hills, the latter the cultivated plains below. Both are very fertile, but very unhealthy. The principal vegetable staple of the former is cotton, of the latter rice. In both, considerable care and skill are bestowed on the cultivation. Hemp, jute, betel-nut, oil-seeds, are also cultivated, and the castor-oil plant, for the support of a worm which produces the endi thread, from which a very strong textile fabric is made. The manufactures are common earthen pottery, gunny bags, mats, wooden ploughs, mortars for husking rice, wax bangles, small hooka snakes, leather of bad quality, endi cloth, and blue and white checked and striped cotton cloth, chiefly from English thread. At Phansedewa there are about 300 families of weavers engaged on the manufacture. The people are all pleased with the transfer of the country to British rule; the assessment is easy, but very unequal, a defect which must be remedied at the next settlement, when also an addition of 20 to 25 per cent. may without difficulty be made to the jumma. To increase the value of the district to its full extent, however, its climate must be improved by the clearing of forest lands, and an extended cultivation. For this purpose, Dr. Campbell suggests the outlay of three years' revenue, or Rs. 60,000, in advances to industrious settlers, at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 each, for the purchase of plough, bullocks, seed-corn, and the maintenance of a family for the first year.

RANGOON should be made a British port. There are ample, and more than ample, grounds to justify its immediate occupation. The port and town, with its suburbs, and as much of the adjoining country as would be required for the formation of a defensible line landward, would be all in the shape of territorial acquisition which circumstances could force upon us. The port-dues, and a light house assessment, would maintain the only civil establishment necessary, moulded on that which has worked so well at Aden. The military and naval forces, needful to hold the place, could be supplied without increasing public charges. The Madras army, numerically so infinitely in excess of requirement, would furnish the one, and her Majesty's vessels in those seas the other. The expenses of occupation and defence of the position might, it is true, be inconsiderable; but what would their utmost cost be compared to the valueless victories of another Burmese war, or the disastrous necessity of adding on the eastern flank of our Indian possessions a companion territory to the Young Egypt in which we rejoice on the west? We write, as we have said, upon the piece-goods side of the question. We see articles of British manufacture entering duty free into a new British port. We see British subjects protected in a new field of commerce, and the beneficial effects of this extension of trade redounding to the advantage of our own adjacent provinces. We see, finally, the honour of our flag vindicated, and another permanent proof lasting given of the determination of our Government, which willingly and knowingly does no wrong, to set itself right where wrong, without redress, is offered to its subjects.—*Indian Charter*, Dec. 22.

OPPIUM SALES.—From a statement of the results of the past year's opium sales at Calcutta, it appears that the amounts realized during the past three years have been respectively 3,493,027*l.*, 3,313,934*l.*, and 3,197,120*l.*,—thus exhibiting a considerable yearly decline in this branch of the revenue. The number of chests sold has yearly fallen off: in 1849 there were 36,085; in 1850, 34,863; and in 1851, 34,014.

INSOLVENTS.—No less than thirty-one cases were heard in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta on the 5th inst. Mr. R. H. Buckland, formerly a partner in the firm of Tulloh and Co., applied for his discharge, for the third time since 1846. In that year he applied for a release jointly with the other partners of the House, and also for his private debts to the extent of Rs. 84,340. In 1849, he again applied for release from debts to the extent of Rs. 30,000, and now again for Rs. 71,411, to meet which the only assets are debts owing to him to the extent of Rs. 11,580. He was discharged. A section writer also obtained his discharge from debts to the amount of Rs. 1,473, being his second insolvency in three years. Mr. W. Bloyd Barlas applied for release from liabilities to the amount of Rs. 2,29,000, and stated that he had joined Lackersteen and Co. after their insolvency, and with them purchased goods to the extent of about two lakhs. Lackersteen and Co. drew against the consignments and sold the bills, and "it depended on the chance of the consignments selling at a profit, whether we should go on in our speculations or stop." The Commissioner said the system was a most unhealthy one, but he should not visit it on the individual. He was, therefore, discharged. We wish some member of Parliament would call for a return of all the liabilities of all those who have obtained the benefit of the Insolvent Court at the three Presidencies since it was established, and also of all the sums which have been paid from their estates. This statistical return would enable us to form some idea of the social and commercial morality of the community.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 11.

RULES OF PROCEDURE IN COMPANY'S COURTS.—The attention of the home authorities having been drawn to the results of appeals tried by the Sudder Adawlut of Calcutta, and they, having also been informed that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists on the subject, sent out orders for a return of the number of appeals rejected on technical grounds, and the number decided on their merits in the last four or five years, together with a comparative statement of like nature relative to a preceding period of equal duration. Since the receipt of this order, the Sudder judges have recommended to Government to revise the existing rules of procedure in all Company's Courts, which they represent as being too stringent and technical. They recommend that appellants and plaintiffs may be allowed to amend their plaint or appeal, so that it may not be rejected merely on technical grounds.—*Englishman*, Dec. 22.

FRIENDLY INCUMBRANCES.—The Supreme Court has decided a point of some importance, establishing the right of a judgment creditor to redeem a mortgage standing in the way of his execution. The general opinion in the profession appears hitherto to have been, that a judgment creditor in this country had no such right. The practice is, unfortunately, too prevalent here, for zemindars and other landholders, when in embarrassed circumstances, to raise small sums by way of mortgage on their landed possessions, and then with the aid of a friendly mortgagee, practically succeed in holding the rest of their creditors at arm's length indefinitely. "The equity of redemption" is not seizable, and as long as the friendly incumbrancer declined being paid off, the lands were considered safe from all molestation by other creditors. The present decision is, therefore, a great boon to creditors holding unsatisfied judgments, where the debtor has lands mortgaged, but to an amount much below their value.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 10.

TRAVELLING.—The *Lahore Chronicle* informs us that a seat in a carriage from Meerut to Lahore can now be obtained, through the North Western Transit Company, for Rs. 85, and that the journey only occupies four days.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.—We have letters from Roorkee to the 29th ult., which contain an account of what ought to be of interest to Indian readers, viz., the start of the first locomotive on the 22nd, which took place at Roorkee bridge at two p.m., amidst the plaudits of all the spectators. Our correspondent speaks in rapturous terms of the college, and the stupendous works connected with the great Ganges Canal. On the whole we regard Roorkee as one of the most interesting stations in Upper India.—*Englishman*, Jan. 6.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—We are glad to learn that the Trade Association, which has repeatedly set a good example to that inert body the Chamber of Commerce, has actually commenced a subscription for the purpose of presenting Dr. O'Shaughnessy with some acknowledgment for his exertions in bringing the electric telegraph into use. These exertions have been far greater than is generally known, for many of the contrivances adopted are original, suited to the country and the people who must be intrusted with the work, and not only display the scientific skill of the superintendent, but must have cost him much time and labour.—*Englishman*, Jan. 6.

MR. PRINCE, the civil and session judge of Purneah, has been suspended by the Bengal government, pending instructions from home.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has declared a dividend for the last six months at the rate of 12 per cent.

FRACAS.—The *Blenheim*, arrived at Calcutta from England, has been made the scene of a fracas. Lieutenants Straubenze and Acton, of H.M.'s service, Mr. Goune, of the civil service, Mr. Doyné, a barrister, and a cadet of the name of Graham, combined in an attack on a fellow passenger, Lieut. Eckford, of the artillery. The affair has been submitted to a court of enquiry, which, it is said, has reported that the charge was not proved.

EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—From the *Englishman* we learn that the following changes are likely soon to take place in the Bengal civil service:—Mr. Dunbar, of the Sudder Court, will take his departure for the Cape on medical certificate, in January; he has leave for eighteen months. Mr. Mytton is to officiate for Mr. Dunbar. Mr. B. J. Colvin goes to Moorsheadabad, vice Mr. T. Taylor, about to resign the service. Either Mr. Trevor, or Mr. Samuells, it is supposed, will be the Sudder Registrar. Mr. H. T. Raikes moves to Dacca, vice Mr. Mytton. Mr. P. Taylor goes to Bancoorah as Judge, as his appointment of collector did not suit the Government. Mr. H. V. Bailey is to be salt agent at Hidglee, as a reward for services performed when superintendent of stationery. Mr. John Torrens is to succeed Mr. Raikes, as Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

THE KALA-BAGH SALT-HILL contains salt in inexhaustible amount, and it is the finest in India. It occurs in solid masses of hundreds of tons, surrounded by red marl, the whole topped by stiff yellow loam. A salt stream runs waste from it, that would make the fortune of any man, if he could get it to Allahabad. Alum is also made in great quantity from black alum schist, at Kala-Bagh. The town is large and thriving, but unhealthy, goitre and disease of the lungs being common here.—*Corr. Englishman*.

MADAME PFEIFFER, the lady-traveller, who has traversed almost every country in the world, made her way unattended across India, and traversed Central Asia in safety, has arrived in Singapore. She purposes visiting Borneo, the Celebes and other portions of the Indian Archipelago, and intends to trust herself among the savage tribes of New Guinea.

JOTEE PERSAUD.—The *Englishman* states that the Government has restored to the Lalla Jotee Persaud his deposit of five lakhs of Company's paper, so long withheld from him.

CASHMERE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that, in consequence of recent events in Cashmere, it is the intention of Government to appoint a British resident at the court of Maharajah Goolab Singh; and that Major G. H. Macgregor, now deputy commissioner of Lahore, is likely to be the first incumbent.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to assemble at Agra to try Capt. G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., upon a charge of having, contrary to his oath, revealed to one of the newspapers the verdict of a court-martial, of which he was a member.—*Citizen*.

LORD STANLEY reached Delhi on the 7th January, and left on the 9th for the frontier.

CAPT. G. RAMSAY, officiating resident at Nagpore, is to take up the duties of a similar appointment at Nepal.

MACKEY & Co.—We are exceedingly sorry to notice, that the first mercantile house in Calcutta which has fallen before the pressure of the times, is that of D. C. Mackey and Co., who have stopped payment in consequence of severe losses incurred through the state of the money market. The total liabilities of the firm amount to about 20 lakhs, two-thirds of which are covered. The assets are estimated at nine lakhs. We are sure that this announcement will be received with feelings of deep regret. Not only is Mr. Mackey one of our first merchants in India, in point of spirit and energy, but he is a universal favourite wherever he is known, and the calamity which has now overtaken him will raise the sympathy of a large circle of very attached friends.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 1.

MR. CUPPIDGE.—A serious accident occurred at Calcutta, on the 5th of January, to Mr. Cuppidge, a young Bengal civilian. It appears that a friend of Mr. Cuppidge, being about to proceed to the upper provinces, was examining his pistols previous to his departure, and, there being no cap on, said jestingly, if I am attacked, I shall cover my man in this way, pointing his pistol at the same time, when unfortunately it exploded, and the ball lodged in Mr. Cuppidge's head. He was at first reported to be in a very precarious state, as, owing to the extensive hemorrhage, all attempts at extracting the ball have proved unsuccessful; but the *Englishman*, of January 7th, states that "Mr. Cuppidge is doing well, and that the doctors see no reason to doubt his perfect recovery. He has had a very narrow escape, for the ball entered his face close to the eye, passed through the nose, and lodged near the angle of the opposite jaw, and has not yet been extracted."

LIEUT. SHARPE, of the Bengal artillery, accidentally shot himself at Gurroundah, on the 3rd January, whilst on his way by *dak* to Delhi.

CADETS.—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* says, that, in consequence of the expected removal of the artillery head-quarters from Dum-Dum to Meerut, new arrangements will be made for the cadets of that service on their first arrival in this country. Hitherto, they have been allowed to remain for some months at the Presidency, nominally attached to Dum-Dum, but in reality hanging loose on society in Calcutta. As soon as the new arrangements are completed, they will, it is said, be forwarded directly to the head-quarters of their regiment in the north-west.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF OFFICERS FROM REGIMENTS.

Camp Shajehanpore, Dec. 26, 1851.—The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, No. 122, dated 29th October last.

"14. Agreeably to the proposal of the Governor-General,* as noticed in your letter of the 22nd July, 1850, the rule which limits the simultaneous withdrawal from regiments of Native Infantry to six officers for staff and detached employments, was so far relaxed as to admit, under particular circumstances, of a seventh being withdrawn.† This latitude, however, was designed only for cases of emergency. The general rule fixing the limit at six, is that which we are desirous of maintaining, and which is applicable to the armies of the three presidencies.

"We cannot doubt, that by availing yourselves of the services of Madras officers, and reducing as far as possible detached employments which can be dispensed with, you will henceforth be enabled to avoid the necessity—which we greatly deprecate—of withdrawing a seventh officer from any regiment."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWNLOW, H. B. perm. to resign fr. Jan. 1.
CARNAC, C. F. to offic. as coll. of Bhagulpore, Dec. 23.
DEANE, H. W. perm. to resign fr. Feb. 1.
FERGUSON, H. D. H. returned fr. furl. and reatt. to Bengal div. of Fort William.
GARTIN, C. civ. and ses. jud. of W. Burdwan, made over ch. of his off. Dec. 22.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and ses. judge of Cuttack, rec. ch. of office.
LOCH, G. to offic. as coll. of Moorsheadabad, dur. abs. of P. Taylor, or until further orders.
LOWTH, F. offic. jud. of Bhagulpore, resu. ch. of his off. Dec. 19.
POWER, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, dur. abs. of C. Ralke.
QUINTIN, C. B. coll. of Sarim, made over ch. of the treasury and current duties of his off. to W. F. McDonell, Dec. 19, to proceed to the interior of the district.
ROSE, J. G. dep. coll. prom. to 1st grade, fr. Nov. 15.
TAYLOR, P. coll. of Moorsheadabad, made over ch. of his off. to J. C. Loch, Dec. 26; to offic. as civ. and ses. jud. of W. Burdwan, with powers of a special commissioner.
TWEEDIE, T. dep. mag. to be in charge of the sub-div. of Moonshegunge; vested with full powers of a mag. in the dist. of Dacca, which he will exercise within the sub-div. of Moonshegunge.
VINCENT, F. dep. mag. to be in ch. of the sub-div. of Barr; vested with full powers of a mag. in the districts of Patna and Monghyr, which he will exercise within the sub-div. of Barr.
WYLIE, M. to be 1st jud. of the Calcutta Small Causes, Dec. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

GONNE, H. arrived Dec. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ERSKINE, HOB. J. C. to Cape of Good Hope, instead of Egypt and Syria.
FINNY, R. 14 days.
RAIKES, C. mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, 1 mo. and 15 days.
RICKETTS, M. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1.
SAUNDERS, H. C. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MOULE, Rev. H. prom. to a full chaplaincy, fr. Jan. 1, the date of retirement of Rev. J. H. A. Rudd.
PRICE, Rev. R. M. returned fr. furl. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. provinces.
STEEL, Rev. T. 1 month.

* Letter dated 28th June, 1851, No. 99.—19. Forward, with reference to Court's Orders in Letter No. 5 of 1851, a letter from the Governor-General, explaining his views as to the number and rank of officers at present authorised to be withdrawn from regimental for staff or detached duty.

† Military Letter, No. 5, of 1851.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. J. fr. 4th batt. to 3rd brig. art. Dec. 5.
ANLEY, Ens. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. ret. to duty.
ARMSTRONG, Capt. G. C. 47th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 11, in suc. to Drummond.
BAKER, Ens. T. N. 31st N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 13.
BARING, Corn. R. rec. adm. to the serv. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, Dec. 26.
BARWELL, Lieut. C. A. 71st N.I. to act as baggage master with the force under com. of Brig. gen. Campbell, Dec. 6.
BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. to act as adj. to corps dur. German's abs. Dec. 23.
BEYNON, Ens. W. H. to offic. as 2nd in com. Kotah contingent, in add. to duties as adj.
BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. placed at disp. of Gov.-Gen.'s agent for temp. civ. employ, Dec. 16.
BLACK, Lieut. S. to act. as adj. to 37th N.I. dur. abs. on leave of Scott, Dec. 8.
BOGLE, Lieut. A. H. from 5th comp. 7th to 2nd comp. art. Dec. 5.
BRISTOW, Capt. G. W. G. perm. to res. com. of 4th reg. Punjab. Inf.
BROWNLOW, Capt. G. A. 3rd L.C. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. Dec. 31.
COLYNE, Maj. T. D. 7th L.C. perm. to retire on pension of lieut. col. fr. Dec. 20.
COOKSON, Capt. G. R. 4th N.I. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of N. W. prov. for appt. as cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, Dec. 23.
CORNISH, Brev. capt. P. G. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 22.
DALZELL, Maj. the hon. H. B. fr. 5th to 4th batt. art. Dec. 5.
DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. to be 1st class asst. to Gov.-Gen.'s agt. at Singbhoom, Dec. 17.
DEMESTRA, Lieut. C. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 26.
DICKSON, Capt. C. 51st N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. Jan. 5.
DICKINS, Lieut. T. E. posted to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.
DUMBLETON, Lieut. C. 10th L.C. dep. superint. 4th div. Ganges canal, perm. to res. app. in dept. public works, fr. Jan. 1.
EMERSON, Lieut. J. to be jun. asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent in S.W. frontier, but to offic. as 1st class asst. at Singbhoom, dur. abs. on leave of Davies, Dec. 24.
FAGAN, Lieut. W. T. to do duty with hill rangers, v. Gordon, app. adj.
FINNES, Lieut. col. J. fr. 18th N.I. to 11th N.I. Dec. 6.
FIRTH, Lieut. J. H. 5th N.I. ret. to duty.
FORD, Capt. G. E. 72nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 26.
FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. res. app. of interp. and gr. mr. Dec. 6.
FULTON, 1st Lieut. J. art. ret. to duty.
GODWIN, Maj. gen. H. C.B. posted to com. of Sirhind div.
GORDON, Lieut. W. R. to be adj. to hill rangers, v. Caulfield, prom.
GRANT, Ens. B. D. 36th L.I. to do duty with Ramghur L.I. batt.
HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. to be princ. asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. in S.W. frontier, at Sumbulpore, Dec. 17.
HUNTER, Lieut. J. to be adjt. of art. div. at Govindgurh; to act as adjt. and gr. mr. to a batt. v. C. W. Timbrell, m.c.
JENKINS, Ens. C. V. 47th N.I. to be lieut. from Dec. 11, in suc. to Drummond, dec.
JENKINS, Maj. F. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 11, in suc. to Drummond, dec.
KEATINGE, Lieut. R. H. dep. Bheel agent, to return to his appt. of asst. superint. of Nimar.
LAMB, Ens. T. to proceed by water from Gowolparah to Golahghat, and assume com. of the troops on duty at Dheemapore and neighbouring frontier outposts, Dec. 10; to act as adjt. 2nd Assam L.I. dur. abs. of Bivar, Dec. 16.
LAMBERT, Lieut. A. fr. 1st comp. 1st, 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art.
LEGALLAIS, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff to troops, Dec. 5.
MACKESON, Lieut. col. C. B. to be com. of Peshawur.
MILDMAY, Ens. St. J. lately nominated asst. superint. of Nimar, to be dep. Bheel agent, Dec. 24.
MOODY, Lieut. col. S. on furl. fr. 11th to 18th N.I. Dec. 6.
OLPHERTS, Lieut. W. fr. 3rd co. 8th to 1st co. 4th batt. art.
PACKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. having on Nov. 8, passed exam. is to remain until further orders in ch. of 7th co. sappers and miners, to which he was nominated by the Sind Sagur district order of Oct. 2, and confirmed as a temp. measure, in G. O. Nov. 7.
PRICE, Capt. R. 67th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 25.
QUIN, Cornet C. W. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 15, in suc. to Fitzgerald, dec.
RICKARDS, Lieut. E. J. 6th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Mhairwarrah batt. v. Hicks.
RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. pol. agent Jypore, resu. ch. of office fr. Lieut. Jenkins.
RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. 51st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SEWELL, Lieut. A. H. C. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 11, in suc. to Drummond, dec.
SHAKESPEAR, Brev. maj. J. D. fr. 4th comp. 4th to 1st comp. 9th batt. art.; to retire fr. service of the Company fr. Jan. 1, on pension of a major.
SHAW, Ens. W. B. 60th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff, Dec. 6; to be adj. v. Wilson, prom.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. G. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. Dec. 15, in suc. to Fitzgerald, dec.
 TURTON, Maj. J. fr. 3rd brig. to 5th batt. art. Dec. 5.
 WATT, Capt. E. 6th L.C. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. Dec. 31.
 WHEELER, Capt. F. 2nd L.C. to be maj. fr. Dec. 15, in suc. to Fitzgerald, dec.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. R. fr. 1st comp. 4th batt. to 3rd tr. 1st brig. art.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. G. D. art. to com. of a detach. of invalids, &c. proc. towards Meerat, Dec. 13.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. E. H. art. to remain at Cawnpore, and do du. with art. at that station, till arr. of his company, Dec. 23.
 WOODCOCK, Lieut. S. C. to act as adjt. of detach. of art. with force under Brig. gen. Sir C. Campbell.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ARTILLERY.

WELSH, D. J. Dec. 26, 1861.

INFANTRY.

MORRISON, C. J. Dec. 26, 1861.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Capt. W. art. May 13 to June 11.
 BLAND, Lieut. T. H. L. 61st N.I. to May 1, prep. to Eur. on m.c.
 BRISTOW, Capt. G. W. G. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. fr. Dec. 15, 1861, to June 15, 1862, to Nynee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 CAULFIELD, Lieut. J. P. hill rangers, from Dec. 10, 1861 to June 10, 1862, to presidency.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. fr. Nov. 22 to Dec. 18.
 DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. asst. to agent to gov.-gen. at Singbhoom, 1 mo. m.c. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, m.c.
 DUMBLETON, Lieut. C. 10th L.C. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. J. 6th N.I. to Eur. m.c.
 FISHER, Lieut. J. F. L. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 16 to Oct. 22, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. 25th N.I. to June 15 to Dhurrumsalla.
 GAIRDNER, Lieut. Col. W. J. C.B. 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 26 to April 1, to Calcutta prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 HILL, Lieut. C. E. supt. of civ. buildings in the Punjab, to Nov. 17, 1862, in ext.
 LYDIARD, Capt. W. asst. adj. gen. Dinapore div. fr. Dec. 28 to March 1, to Calcutta.
 McCAUSLAND, Brev. lieut. col. J. K. 70th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 O'CONNOR, Lieut. E. N. T. R. 61st N.I. to July 20, prep. to Eur.
 POLWHELE, Lieut. col. P. 54th N.I. fr. Jan. 2 to April 10, 1862, to Allyghur, and there await arrival of his regt.
 RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m.c.
 ROSS, Ens. D. 63rd N.I. Nov. 1 to Jan. 15, 1862.
 RUTHERFORD, Maj. W. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 7 to Feb. 28, to remain at pres. on m.c.
 SIDDONS, Capt. G. R. fr. Jan. 1 to April 1, 1862, to Agra.
 STOKES, Capt. G. W. 59th N.I. in ext. prep. to furl.
 STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, 1862, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.
 TEBBS, Capt. G. 33rd N.I. to Europe on m.c.
 TIMBRELL, Lieut. C. W. art. Dec. 15, 1861, to April 15, prep. to Europe on m.c.
 TRAYERS, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m.c.
 WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. C.B. art. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.
 YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. dep. jud. adv. gen. Jan. 1 to April 1, prep. to retiring.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Assist. surg. T. d. d. H.M.'s 24th Foot, to proceed to Jhelum, and assume med. ch. of 3rd N.I. and 5th co. 7th batt. art. until relieved by Johnson, or until arrival of 47th N.I. Dec. 8.
 ADLEY, Assist. surg. W. H. to rec. med. ch. of art. and 3rd N.I. from G. E. Morton, Dec. 22.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to return to Cawnpore from Umballah in med. ch. of 2nd comp. 6th batt. art. Dec. 20.
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. K. M.D. 63rd irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to 6th irreg. cav. consequent on depart. of Campbell on leave.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to art. div. at Teahote.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to afford med. aid to detach. of 5th N.I. on duty, and sick men of 65th N.I. in fortress, Dec. 23.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. returned to duty, Dec. 26.
 CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. to be post mr. of Bartool.
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. attached to civil station, Jaunpore, to afford med. aid to detach. of 27th N.I. Dec. 13.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. 3rd batt. art. to afford med. aid to 3rd co. 5th, and detach. of 3rd co. 9th batt. art. and squadron 8th irreg. cav.

GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. 16th irreg. cav. in temp. med. ch. of 3rd N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. R. Hodgson, 18th N.I. from med. ch. of detach. of art. proceeding towards Peshawur, under command of Captain Kirby.
 HUNTER, Surg. F. C. 46th N.I. to afford med. aid to detach. of 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art. forming an escort.
 IRVINE, Surg. R. H. M.D. art. div. to med. ch. of staff and public establishments at Mooltan.
 KEEN, Surg. A. to med. ch. of art. detail and 59th N.I. at Berham-pore, Dec. 19.
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 lt. field battery.
 KINSEY, Asst. surg. R. B. attached to civ. stat. Tirhoot, passed colloq. exam. Dec. 20.
 MACDONALD, Asst. surg. D. 2nd irreg. cav. to assu. med. ch. of details of art. inf. &c.
 MORRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to join 12th N.I. to which he stands posted, Dec. 11.
 MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. 9th irreg. cav. to assume med. ch. of art. and 3rd N.I.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to d. d. with art. div. at Mooltan.
 TOKE, Surg. J. S. 4th L.C. to assume med. ch. of staff, art. div. and 10th co. sappers and miners, Dec. 8.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. returned to duty.
 UMPHRELLBY, Asst. surg. J. E. to proceed to Dinapore, and d. d. H.M.'s 80th Foot, at that station.
 WILLIS, Vet. surg. R. returned to duty.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DE RENZY, A. C. C. Dec. 23.

KEITH, D. M.D. Dec. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWLING, H. H. 3 mo. prep. to sea.
 LAMB, Asst. surg. J. leave cancelled.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. M.D. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. 16th N.I. leave cancelled.
 M'DERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. to July 15.
 MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 13, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea or Europe, on m.c.
 WRIGHT, Asst. surg. T. B. M.D. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Agra and Cawnpore.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. C. R. Colt, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext.—9th Lancers. Vet. surg. G. Hurford, to afford aid to horses, &c. of h. art.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. R. J. Brown, to command. 16th Hussars. Capt. Harrison, leave cancelled.
 INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. G. F. Walker, 2 yrs. to England.—18th. Surg. J. H. Dwyer, to med. ch. recruit depôt at pres.—22nd. Lieut. F. G. King, to act as detach. staff to troops proc. on treasure escort duty towards Rawul Pindee; Lieut. F. G. Moore, Oct. 14, 1861, to Jan. 13, m.c. and to enable him to join.—29th. Lieut. Col. G. Congreve, C.B. fr. Dec. 15 to 31 in ext. on m.c.; Ens. F. Browne, to be gr. mr. to recruit depôt.—53rd. Ens. W. H. J. Clarke, Nov. 25, 1861, to Feb. 24, to join; Asst. surg. T. B. Read, to med. charge.—60th. Lieut. G. Clapcott and Lieut. W. Hutchinson, fr. Jan. 8 to Feb. 7, in ext. to enable them to join.—61st. Asst. surg. R. M'Nab, att. to 98th, to rejoin his corps; Asst. surg. H. T. Reade, to do duty with latter.—75th. Lieut. C. G. Walsh, to England, 2 years, on m.c.—78th. Asst. surg. Leitch, M.D. to ch. of records of dept. inspector's gen. office; Lieut. H. Gilmore, leave cancelled.—80th. Lieut. W. H. Grubbe, to com. No. 1 div. v. Ross; Asst. surg. H. C. Lucas, to England, on m.c.—86th. Ens. Henry, fr. Jan. 10 to 18, in ext. to remain at Bombay; Lieut. Weaver, to remain at Bombay until arr. of invalids of Bengal pres. and take ch. of detach. of transfers for his regt. to Poona.—87th. Lieut. C. E. Goddard, to perform duty of qu. mr. v. Thomas, on m.c.—94th. Surg. W. Thompson, to act as dep. insp. of hospitals, v. Marshall; Ens. H. Jameson, to Europe 2 years, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

APCAR, Mrs. A. A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
 BOWHILL, wife of Asst. surg. J. s. at Erinpoorah, Dec. 31.
 BRABAZON, wife of Lieut. M. G. 60th N.I. d. at Bandah, Dec. 28.
 CAMPBELL, wife of W. M. B. s. at Agra, Dec. 28.
 CHRISTIAN, Mrs. E. D. s. at Dacca, Dec. 30.
 COLT, wife of Lieut. C. R. 3rd Lt. Drag. d. at Dehra, Dec. 18.
 CRISP, wife of Capt. W. C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
 DE LA CROIX, Mrs. M. A. s. at Chandernagore, Dec. 29.
 GLOVER, the Lady F. A. C.S. s. at Darjeeling, Dec. 24.
 GRANT, wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
 HANDLEY, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
 HANNAH, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.
 HODGETTS, wife of J. H. d. at Goosery, Dec. 12.
 HOLROYD, the lady of Lieut. 43rd L.I. d. at Umritsar, Dec. 15.
 MYERS, wife of R. d. at Agra, Dec. 23.
 PARKER, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
 PEMBERTON, wife of Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. 24th N.I. s. still-born, at Gorkulpore, Dec. 22.
 PIKE, wife of the late Capt. N. d. at Howrah, Dec. 19.

POGOSE, the lady of N. P. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.
 PORTER, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
 POYNTER, wife of the Rev. L. s. at Gwallor, Dec. 23.
 SMITH, wife of Capt. W. H. 67th N.I. s. at Lucknow, Dec. 2.
 STANSBURY, the lady of Capt. 60th N.I. d. still-born, at Naince,
 Tal, Dec. 20.
 UNWIN, wife of H. d. at Cawapore, Jan. 1.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.
 WRIGHT, wife of G. A. s. at Allahabad, Dec. 31.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER, Capt. W. J. 54th N.I. to Frances D. widow of the late
 G. Turner, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
 CUTHBERT, Rev. G. G. to Eliza, d. of the late G. Cuppaldge, at
 Calcutta, Dec. 30.
 DENMAN, W. T. to Charlotte Mary, d. of W. Smalley, at Calcutta,
 Jan. 6.
 GOSSET, Lieut. D. W. M. 38th L.I. to Mary Ann, d. of J. W.
 West, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
 MORRIS, J. R. to Helen M. P. d. of N. Pelegrin, at Calcutta,
 Dec. 22.
 NEAME, A. C. to O. Amanda, d. of George Clarke, at Calcutta,
 Jan. 1.
 ROBERTS, J. C. to Emily Rose, at Calcutta, Dec. 24.
 SKURRAY, Capt. F. C. H.M.'s 24th, to Caroline, d. of T. Webb,
 at Wuzerabad, Jan. 3.
 SMITH, Capt. J. A. ship *Victoria*, to Magdaline, d. of the late G.
 Alexander, at Calcutta.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. to G. d. of Capt. M. Houghton,
 at Bombay, Jan. 13.

DEATHS.

BELL, H. W. J. W. s. of James, at Calcutta, aged 1, Dec. 30.
 BOXLEY, Capt. C. T. at Monghyr, Dec. 26.
 CLIFF, Ellen M. d. of J. W. at Calcutta, aged 9, Dec. 30.
 CROWE, Jane H. C. d. of the late J. G. at Calcutta, aged 12,
 Jan. 2.
 JACKSON, James, at Serampore, aged 50, Dec. 25.
 JEBB, N. J. at Calcutta, aged 29, Dec. 24.
 KIRK, A. Louisa, d. of John, at Calcutta, aged 10, Dec. 29.
 LISH, Helen F. d. of the Rev. A. B. at Agra, Dec. 31.
 LUCKSTEDT, Robert, s. of J. B. at Kemis, aged 4, Dec. 22.
 MITCHELL, H. C. at Meerut, aged 46, Dec. 26.
 SHARPE, 1st Lieut. Edmund, art. at Garouda, aged 27, Jan. 3.
 STANSBURY, Eliza Mary, wife of Capt. D. 69th N.I. at Naince
 Tal, Dec. 27.
 TURNER, S. R. d. of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 11, Dec. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 25. *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Greenock; *Agnes*, Brown,
 Port Phillip; *Devon*, Oakley, Port Phillip; *Thomas Sparkes*, Scott,
 Port Phillip; *Queen*, M'Leod, London; *Alert*, Bartlett, Singapore;
Archibald, Monblanc, Bourbon; *Mor*, Alaton, Hong-Kong; *Ingle-*
wood, Wrangle, London; *Julia*, Zingata, Penang; *Seargo*, Truman,
 Singapore; *Livingston*, Jones, China; *Brilliant*, Craig, Cape of
 Good Hope; *Wingham*, Gilt, California; *Brighton*, Robinson,
 Singapore; *Valentine*, Hamareng, Bourbon.—26. *Marchioness of*
Londonderry, Young, Newcastle.—28. *Columbia*, Hildresh, Liver-
 pool; *Portland*, Smith, Glasgow; *Duke of Wellington*, Hargraves,
 Liverpool; *Courier*, Zowerson, China; *Berkshire*, Fillan, Ports-
 mouth; *Patriot*, Hertz, Moulmein; *Southern Cross*, Stephens,
 Singapore; *Cambridge*, White, Singapore.—29. *John Melhuish*,
 Bradley, Liverpool.—DEC. 30. *Buena Vista*, Linnell, San Francisco.
 31. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Western, Moulmein.—JAN. 2, 1852.
Ripsima Anna Maria, Heckford, Singapore; *Argo*, Carlham,
 Bourbon.—4. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, London; *Berkeley*, Treos,
 Hong-Kong and Singapore.—5. *Julawar*, Turcan, Liverpool; *Kelo*,
 Innes, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—7. *Diado*, Youngerman, Sin ga-
 pore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mineeth*, W. Grant, Esq.; Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Coleman, Mr. C.
 B. Wood, and Mr. Atley.
 Per *Pamjeb*.—Mrs. Sturmer, Miss Sturmer, Capt. Havisde, and
 J. Mitchell, groom.
 Per *Alibi*.—Lieut. Hayhan.
 Per *Arratoon Apar*.—Mr. C. Lewis.
 Per *Zenobia*.—J. C. Sangor, M.D.
 Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—Dr. Bowring, H.B.M.C.; Mrs.
 Jamieson, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Mackertoon, Dr. Donaldson, 12th
 M.N.I.; Mr. Ezeptel, Mr. Thomson and family, Mrs. Woods and
 Mr. Franks.
 Per *Aurora*.—Mr. George Todd, C.S.; M. Aikins, Esq.; and
 Lieut. S. Smith, 48th N.I.
 Per *Anne*.—Mr. Lingennas.
 Per *Futta Salam*.—Capt. Wyatt, Mrs. Wyatt, and Mr. Wainright.
 Per *Queen*.—Capt. R. Price, 67th N.I.; Mrs. Price, J. H. Bullie,
 F.R.C.S., asst. surg.; Mrs. Bullie, Mrs. Gledden and child, Mrs.
 Poole, Mrs. Dempster, Lieut. Dempster, art.; Miss Ford, Miss
 Shieldham, Miss Boyle, Miss Heman, Miss Boinwellst, Mr. Abbott,

Capt. Ford, 72nd N.I.; Mr. Welch, cadet, art.; Mr. Morrison,
 cadet; Mr. Taylor, planter; Mr. McArthur, Mr. Willis, 90 men.
 Per *Devon*.—Mr. King, Mr. Aoraman, and Mrs. Taylor.
 Per *Seargo*.—Mrs. Freeman, and Miss Freeman.
 Per *Livingston*.—Mr. G. Lambert.
 Per *Inglewood*.—Mrs. Wrangles and child, and W. Shagres.
 Per *Duke of Wellington*.—Mr. W. L. McKenzie, and R. C. S.
 McKenzie.

Per *Southern Cross*.—Mrs. Stevens and child.
 Per *Fire Queen*.—Brig. T. L. Green, Mast. Green, Miss Green,
 Mrs. Hough, Miss Lumsden, Rev. Mr. Stilson, Mrs. Bennett,
 Miss Wright, Mr. Morell, Milan. Mr. Austin, Capt. Durmond;
 Mrs. Plowden and 2 Misses Plowden; Mr. Sconce, 2 Masters
 Sulson, Master Bennett, Master Steven, and Miss Steven.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. J. Grant and 3 Misses Grant, Miss
 Clerk, Miss Batton, Miss C. Batton; Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr.
 Richards, cadet, and Mr. Barber.—From MADRAS: Mr. Hig-
 ginson.

Per *Julawar*.—Mr. John Edwards.

Per *Franconia*.—Mrs. Hedge.

Per steamer *Hindostan*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Bright, B.C.S.; Col. Inglis, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Mrs. Inglis,
 Mr. Conningham, Mr. Lewis, Rev. H. Barney, Mr. Brandreth,
 Capt. Yard, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Lieut. Clappcott, H.M.'s 32nd
 regt.; Col. Wilson, H.M.'s 96th regt.; Mr. C. B. and Mrs.
 Thornhill, Mr. Martin, Mr. Christian, Dr. O. Dwyer, Mrs. O.
 Dwyer, Major Goddard, Lieut. 14th Dragoons; Mr. M'Nabb, Miss
 West, Mr. Alexander, Lady Currie, Miss Lewis and servant, Miss
 Upward, Miss Brown, Maj. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. Capper,
 Mr. Purrier, Mrs. Purrier, infant and servant; Mrs. Milford, Miss
 Mackenzie, Dr. Murray, Mrs. Col. Cox; Mr. Blundell, Mrs.
 Blundell, Maj. Allen, Mr. Muspratt; Lieut. E. Thomson. Mr.
 McLeod, Mr. Vickers, Capt. Wins, Mr. Richards, Mr. N. Collyer;
 Mr. Clark, 14th light dragoons; Major Seaton; Mr. A. Ford, Mr.
 G. Tell, Mrs. Tell, Mr. John Tell, Major Lockhart, Mr. Kettle-
 well, Mr. Woolaston, Mr. R. R. Campbell, Mr. Mangles, Mr. and
 Mrs. Dunbar, child, and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr.
 Unsworth, and Mr. Eacklands. From MALTA.—Mr. Foussett.
 From SUZZ.—Mr. E. Smith. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr.
 Bremner, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 25.—*Cossipore*, Dundas, London, via Demerara; *Clarissa*,
 Darley, Moulmein; *Wellesley*, Panoh, London; *James Lumsden*,
 Loggie, Mauritius.—26. *Rodley*, Shiel, Madras and the Mauritius;
Mary Stoddart, Thomson, London; *Ionian*, Runlett, London;
Lady Kennaway, Sany, Mauritius.—27. *Gladiator*, Thomson,
 Bombay; *Progress*, Wild, Liverpool.—28. *Bellairs*, Rees, Demerara;
Clymure, Stubbs, Liverpool.—30. *Gray Feather*, McLaughton,
 London.—31. *Newton*, Redman, Boston.—JAN. 1, 1852. *Thorne*,
 Perry, Moulmein; *Georgiana*, Williams, Bombay.—2. *Col. Burway*,
 Millard, Rangoon; steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Dr. Donaldson, Capt. Brownlow, Mr.
 E. P. Thompson, Mr. S. M. Anderson, and servant; Mr. White,
 Mr. Pinsett, Mr. Nelson, and Mrs. Nelson. For BOMBAY via
 GALLE.—Mrs. Sears, and infant; 2 Misses Sears, and E. servant;
 Mrs. Row, and infant. For ADEN.—Col. Green, 2 children, female,
 and 2 n. servants. For SUZZ.—Capt. W. H. Crawford, R.N.;
 Maj. Shakespeare, Athanas Emmanuel. For MALTA.—Maj. Dick-
 son. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Forster, Capt. Irving, Mrs.
 Irving, and child; Capt. Abbott, 6th B.L.C.; Mrs. Galloway, 2
 children, and E. servant; Mr. Johnson, Capt. Grissell, Mr.
 Heatly and E. servant; Maj. Seaton and Capt. Towgood, 35th L.I.;
 Capt. Stokes, Capt. Stewart, Mr. F. E. Sandes and n. servant;
 Lieut. D. Kemp, Mr. Jas. Vallinga, Mr. J. S. Smith, Lieut. Innes,
 Mr. J. Campbell; Mrs. C. Gordon, Mrs. Cadenhead, 2 children, and
 servant; Mr. Herriot, and Mr. Smart.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Sold.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	2 8	2 12
Bombay 5 per cent. .. dia.	2 0	2 4
Old Sicas 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do. .. prem.	2 0	2 4
Third Sica 4 do. .. dia.	13 8	14 0
New Co.'s 4 do. .. do.	11 8	12 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .. prem.	2500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes .. do.	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	8 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	4	to	104	11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	19	9	..	16	5	
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	6	..	220	12	
Sovereigns	10	0	..	10	1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	0	..	16	3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20	14	..	20	15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury BHs, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. to 2l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 5s.

MADRAS.

NATIVE TRADERS.

A list of the shippers of goods on board the bark *Union*, recently stranded on the South Beach, contains the names of eleven native and three European or East-Indian firms. The disproportion shows the rapid inroads which native traders are making upon the ancient monopoly of the great mercantile houses.

There is no subject more deeply interesting than this, of native competition. It extends to almost every department of industrial effort, from preaching to portrait-painting. There is a native editor who conducts an English newspaper with great ability, and in due season, when the domain of the lawyers has been invaded, we shall no doubt hear of native attorneys and barristers. The Hindus, if they do not reconquer the country, will win back all the advantages they care to possess, and the wealth which they make without risk they can enjoy without fear. The law of force is abrogated; the rule of cheating flourishes, and obtains universal toleration.

A host of native commission agents are rising up, and it is easy to foresee that, so far as the disposal of ordinary commodities is concerned, they will eventually obtain possession of the market. Nature has eminently fitted them for shop-keeping. Their obsequiousness has no bounds, and their impertunity takes a thousand forms of supplication. All their faculties are engaged in the business of buying and selling. They make a religion of it, and their piety brings much profit. One of the native shippers alluded to above was congratulated the other day on his good-fortune in the matter of the *Union*. He acknowledged the blessing, and quietly observed that Heaven was sorry for him; the *Dely* knew that he had lost a round sum by the fall in cotton, and wrecked this vessel to make him some compensation.

Whenever the native producer or seller is able to supply an existing demand, he must inevitably drive the European and East-Indian out of the field. The money which the latter expend upon what, to him, are superfluous comforts, forms a handsome return for the capital invested. The trader who lives sumptuously on Rs. 50 a month, and pays wages to his establishment on the same scale of personal wants, has only to take care that the articles in which he deals suit the public taste, and his success is certain. Precisely the same results which are seen to take place in the competition of the lowest class of labourers, will follow in the case of the highest. If the community can get more for their money by dealing with a native, we may rest assured that all other considerations will be made to give way. Nobody would think of engaging a European groom to do the work of an ordinary syce; and as soon as Indian workman can make elegant coaches, beautiful marble tables, and procure regular supplies of "Europe goods," our fashionable tradesmen and shopkeepers may feel that their vocations are in peril. The best that they can hope for, under such circumstances, will be to make a living. Large profits will be out of the question.

We are not prepared to say that the change which is stealing over the mercantile and trading classes is one to give much cause for rejoicing. With the lowering of prices to the level of native means of living, will also be joined the degradation of commercial morals to the standard of native habits. False weights and measures, and the practice of limitless falsehood, will be encountered by other methods than those suggested by the rules of probity and plain dealing.

It is a sad state of affairs, when a whole class, from highest to lowest, is found to give no scope for reliance on good faith and justice, and our merchants at home are beginning to experience the consequences of it. They are accustomed to see the small vices disappear, as men achieve eminence in trade. The grocer

that sands the sugar and waters the tobacco is not the wholesale dealer who buys ten thousand hogheads of a summer's morning. The grasping, usurious Jew, whom we read of in novels and police reports, is not of the family of Rothschild. But the Asiatic trader never despises the means by which he rose to wealth. His rule is the same throughout all seasons. He will make money by "every artifice of acquisition," and thinks it a delusion to prefer any kind of reputation to that of possessing the largest amount of riches.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 29.

THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC, at the termination of a course of lectures on natural philosophy, delivered before him by Mr. Kenrick, presented that gentleman with Rs. 2,000, a diamond ring, and other valuables.

THE BANK OF MADRAS has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The net profit for the half year amounted to Rs. 1,41,106. The reserved fund amounts to Rs. 44,272.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Extract of a letter from Ootacamund, 27th Dec.:—"The gossips of Ootacamund have been in luck's way, and their topic of late has been nothing less than an 'elopement'; one, however, without the slightest particle of Gretna Green romance to brighten it. Both of the silly people (lovers we wont call them) are married, and the woman—foolish creature—has been a wife seventeen years, and left behind a tail of eight children. On a certain night, towards the middle of last month, a coach, containing the romantic swain, dashed up to the door of the house in which resided the superannuated Venus, and in she bounced, not forgetting to carry along with her jewellery to the value of some hundred rupees. In a few minutes, the coach pulled up at the door of the gallant, and their romantic flight was at an end. The case was taken before the police magistrate, but how it terminated we are not informed. This affair is certainly sufficient to put elopements out of the fashion.—*Bangalore Herald*, Jan. 2.

MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—Col. Osborn and Major M'Goun, with two other officers in the department of the Judge Advocate General, have proceeded to Jaulnah, to investigate circumstances connected with the murder of the late Lieut. Johnstone. It is said that additional information had already been obtained by them, such as it is hoped will lead to the detection of the assassin.

THE RAILWAY.—The prospects of the embryo Madras Railway are looking up—on paper. Major Pears is sanguine as to the easiness and paying capabilities of the line, and no doubt a beginning will be made before the expiration of the Charter. But every day confirms us more strongly in the belief, that the results of Indian railways will be widely different from those afforded by the experience of Europe. They must depend almost entirely upon goods traffic, for just as it is certain, that no working man in England could afford to travel by railway if the fares were sixpence a mile, we may rest assured that the thrifty and poverty-stricken Hindu will never pay two-thirds of an anna, the lowest cost of transit. That sum is more to him than sixpence is to the English labourer. His style of locomotion will not be a matter of choice but of necessity. A journey to Wallahjanugger would absorb more than six weeks' earnings, whilst a cooly will walk the distance with ease in a couple of days. But we may let the project go forward, with the comfortable certainty that plenty of time is left to take measures with regard to the actual progress of the work.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 3.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—It is reported by the *Spectator* that the following movements of troops will take place at an early date:—H. M.'s 25th regiment to Bellary; H. M.'s 94th to Bangalore; 1st Madras fusiliers to Cannanore.

EMIGRATION OF EAST-INDIANS.—A meeting was held on the 3rd of January, in the hall of the Polytechnic Institution, presided over by Sir W. W. Burton, to promote a scheme of emigration to our Australian colonies for the benefit of the East-Indians of Madras.

DRAINAGE.—The *Athenæum* says, that orders have been issued by the Court of Directors to complete the drainage of that capital, and a steam-engine is promised, whenever the works are sufficiently forward to authorize the expenditure.

LIEUT. J. G. B. GRIFFIN, of the 25th M.N.I. has been removed from his staff appointment in the Nizam's army for having failed to pass his examination in Hindustani. The removed officer is an accomplished Hindustani scholar, and the translator of several works into that language. It was fully expected that the Governor-General would at once reinstate him on learning the peculiar circumstances of the case, but, we regret to say, his decision is adverse. The facts will occasion no small surprise.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 13.

CARNATIC STIPENDIARIES.—A large and influential meeting of the Carnatic stipendiaries has taken place at Royapettah. "These parties," says a local paper, "have real and distinct grievances to complain of, and if they are only properly represented, the Imperial Parliament cannot turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances."

MOPLAH OUTBREAK.—Intelligence has been received from Cannanore, *via* Bangalore, of another Moplah outbreak. The scene of the disturbance is reported to be between twelve and fifteen miles from the former place. According to present information, the Moplahs broke into the dwelling of a wealthy native—whose offence was success in a law-suit against some of their party—killed him and all the members of his family, amounting in all to fifteen persons, and then set fire to the dwelling. Another account swells the amount of destruction committed. A detachment, consisting of one company of H.M.'s 94th regiment, and two companies of the 16th M.N.I. has been sent against the insurgents.

MASULIPATAM.—This district has of late been attracting a large share of public attention, and sad indeed is the tale of corruption, oppression, and wretchedness that has been unfolded by the commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the collectorate. In the words of an authenticated communication, "The district has been in a terrible state, and inquiry only discloses fresh enormities. Every department seems alike, but the public works, or Maramut department, seems the one most favoured by the delinquents. The Government, the people, the labourers, all, all were plundered!" One fact only we will here mention: such was the administration of Masulipatam, that the people emigrated by thousands into the Nizam's dominions; unable to endure the tyranny of British rule, the wretched inhabitants fled for shelter to the territories of that prince, who will some day be deposed by us for ignorance of the science of government. Mr. Porter, who has had charge of the district for the past nine years, "remained in blissful ignorance of evil."—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL FUND.

Madas Medical Fund Office, Jan. 6, 1852.—It is hereby notified that annuities on the Medical Fund have been this day granted to the following gentlemen:—

To Mr. W. R. Smyth, A.B. (a retired member on a small annuity).....	a Large Annuity.
" Mr. G. Chester, v. s. (do.)	ditto
" Mr. W. Middlemass (a retired surgeon—the established)	Small Annuity.
" Surgeon D. Sturrock, M.D. (a libera ed) ...	ditto
" Surgeon T. D. Harrison, (do.)	ditto

By order,

THOMAS KEY, Secretary.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIUT. F. H. G. MACLEOD, 40TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 2, 1851.—At a general court-martial held at Secunderabad the 15th October, Lieut. Francis Hector George Macleod, of the 40th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge preferred by Lieut. James Douglas Dale, of the same regiment, viz.:—

Charge.—I charge Lieut. Francis Hector George Macleod, of the 40th regt. N.I., with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Jaulnah, on or about the end of January or the beginning of February, 1851, maliciously aspersed my character by falsely stating to Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, of the same regiment, that, at an altercation which took place between us at the Mess-house, and in which he alleged I had insulted him, he, Lieut. Macleod, had told me that he believed me to be a coward, and that I had before shown the white feather; such statement being false, and calculated to degrade me in the estimation of my brother-officers (to some of whom it was secretly communicated), for having submitted to be so stigmatized without taking any steps to exonerate myself; the false statement made by Lieut. Macleod to Lieut. Higginson not having been brought to my notice until 11th of May following.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge, with the exception of the word "maliciously."

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Recommendation.—The Court, having performed their duty in awarding a punishment suitable to the crime of which the prisoner has been found guilty, would at the same time most earnestly recommend him to the clemency of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and on the following grounds:—

1. That the nature of the altercation, and the time and place at which it occurred, *might* have created an impression on the prisoner's mind, that terms of the import of those specified in the charge had been employed by him on the occasion in question.

2. That, had the officer to whom the prisoner applied for advice in the matter done his duty, either to his friend, or to himself, or to his regiment, any false impression of the kind would at once have been cleared up, the matter satisfactorily adjusted, and all the evil consequences which have ensued from the prisoner's adopting the pernicious advice he received would have been avoided.

3. That the line of conduct pursued by some of the prisoner's brother-officers in the matter occurred during his absence from the regiment, and, although indirectly the cause of this line of conduct, he would not appear to have participated therein.

Remarks by the Court.—1. the peculiar nature of the charge, involving as it did the character of the prosecutor no less than the conduct of the prisoner, rendered it indispensably necessary that all the circumstances bearing on the one or the other should be fully inquired into, and hence the length to which the proceedings have extended.

2. The Court desire to record their unqualified opinion, from all that has come before them, that there were no grounds whatever for the imputation said to have been cast on the prosecutor's character: placed in a position of no ordinary difficulty, his straightforward conduct from first to last, in denying the assertion, repelling the imputation, and courting open inquiry, deserves the Court's highest commendation.

3. The Court cannot close their proceedings without bringing prominently to notice the conduct of some of the officers of the 40th regt. N.I. in the matter to which the charge refers: this is so fully shown on the proceedings, that it is not necessary to particularize it, beyond the expression of the Court's opinion, that, if admitted into practice, such conduct would be as baneful to the peace and harmony of society, as it would be utterly destructive of all discipline: the Court refrain from adding more on the subject, lest it should aggravate, rather than lessen, the evil which they desire thus generally to bring to notice.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) R. ARMITAGE, Lieut.-Gen., and
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 1st Dec. 1851.

Remarks.—The difficulty that must be experienced by an officer in the situation of the prosecutor, in meeting a case of this description, owing to the privacy of the parties when the insult is stated to have been offered excluding all positive evidence in his favour; the damage done to the prosecutor's character, in having laboured under undeserved imputations disseminated in secret for several months; and the further injurious consequences that might have resulted to him, had he been unable successfully to prosecute the charge against his accuser, are considerations that might well excuse my declining to attend to the recommendation of the Court in the prisoner's favour, were I determined to mete out justice with severity. The case, however, has been investigated by a court-martial of high respectability, from the rank, experience, and intelligence of its members, who have bestowed upon it the greatest care and deliberation; and this Court has most earnestly interceded for the prisoner, upon grounds deserving considerable attention. It is my wish to temper justice with mercy; and I therefore pardon Lieut. Macleod, who, it is to be hoped, from the imminent danger in which he has been placed, will so regulate his future behaviour, by a proper control over his feelings, and the utmost circumspection in all his acts, as to merit the clemency which is now shown him.

The conduct of the prosecutor, Lieut. Dale, throughout this unfortunate affair, has my approbation. It has given me a very favourable opinion of him; and I must express my full concurrence in the remarks made thereon by the Court.

In conclusion, it becomes my painful duty to notice the reprehensible conduct of those officers of the 40th regiment, who, knowing that there were injurious reports reflecting upon the character of their brother-officer, Lieut. Dale, remained on their usual terms of intimacy and friendship with him for three months, more or less, without making either him, or their commanding officer, acquainted therewith; and who, with strange inconsistency and singular injustice, suddenly withdrew their countenance from Lieut. Dale at the moment when those reports were brought to his notice, when he emphatically denied the truth of the imputations against him, appealed to his commanding officer to institute a rigid inquiry, and rejected any course of proceeding calculated to compromise his character. It is expected that these officers, whose names I refrain from particularizing, will profit by the animadversions passed by the

court upon their conduct, in the entire justness of which I concur, and I trust they will, with soldier-like frankness, acknowledge their error, and do all in their power to atone for it; so that I may be justified in consigning to oblivion that which is past, without resorting to any rigorous measures to enforce a proper state of order and discipline.

Lieut. Macleod is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-General and
Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT. J. BUCHANAN, 4TH LIGHT CAV.

At a general court-martial held at Kamptee, the 3rd Oct. 1851, when attending officially at the quarters of his commanding officer, Major T. Anderson, and after having been informed by him that a majority of votes of the officers of the 4th regt. light cavalry, for a representative at the ensuing races proposed to be held at Kamptee, was in favour of Lieut. J. S. Douglas, of the same regiment, and that he, Major Anderson, should uphold Lieut. Douglas's nomination, disrespectfully and contumaciously observed, "you (meaning the said Major Anderson) have no right to interfere in the matter; I will attend the meetings as representative in spite of you," or words to the same effect; thereby evincing a disposition to dispute the orders and opinions of his commanding officer, and treat his authority with contempt.

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

First Instance.—In having, at Kamptee, on the 30th July, 1851, when attending officially at the quarters of his commanding officer, Major T. Anderson, and after having been informed by him that a majority of votes of the officers of the 4th regt. light cavalry, for a representative at the ensuing races proposed to be held at Kamptee, was in favour of Lieut. J. S. Douglas, of the same regiment, and that he, Major Anderson, should uphold Lieut. Douglas's nomination, disrespectfully and contumaciously observed, "you (meaning the said Major Anderson) have no right to interfere in the matter; I will attend the meetings as representative in spite of you," or words to the same effect; thereby evincing a disposition to dispute the orders and opinions of his commanding officer, and treat his authority with contempt.

Second Instance.—In having, at Kamptee, on the 30th July, 1851, addressed to the adjutant of his regiment, for submission to the officer commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force, an official letter of the same date, under his signature, couched generally in terms highly objectionable, and subversive of the respect and deference due from a junior officer to his superior and commanding officer.

Revised Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is

Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception that the Court finds that the letter therein alluded to should have been averred to have been dated the 29th instead of the 30th of July, 1851.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for a period of three calendar months.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court cannot close its proceedings without remarking upon the very unjustifiable manner in which the prisoner, in his defence, has chosen to comment on the evidence of the witness in support of the prosecution, and the imputations he attempted to cast upon the two first witnesses on the defence.

Confirmed.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-Gen.
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 1st Dec. 1851.

Remarks.—This trial is partly attributable to Lieut. Buchanan's own perverseness, in refusing explanation when the opportunity was afforded him, more particularly before the Court of Inquiry, held for the investigation of the matter of complaint, and to his resolute determination not to apologize to his commanding officer for his disrespectful language and demeanour. But there would have been less excuse for his pertinacious perverseness in error, had he been permitted to peruse the letter from his commanding officer, forwarding his appeal to higher authority, to which there could have been no reasonable objection, as it had been previously read to him, and appears to have conveyed to his mind the impression that his veracity had been impugned. Lieut. Buchanan, however, seems to have resolved that the judgment of a court-martial alone should convince him that personal disrespect to his commanding officer, and want of deference to his authority, could not be justified under any circumstances; and by this obstinacy he has brought upon himself public exposure of his erroneous ideas of military subordination and punishment.

The Court has expressed its disapprobation of the style of Lieut. Buchanan's defence, in which I fully concur; it being generally offensive in tone, while his reflections upon two of the witnesses, and others not before the Court, are irrelevant to the matter at issue, unjustifiable, and not only indefensible in every way, but very injurious to his own cause. The Court pointed out the parts of the defence it wished withdrawn. It is to be regretted, that, so soon as its objectionable character appeared, it

did not close the doors to take the whole of it into consideration; and having noted such parts as were irrelevant to the charge, and casting imputations on others without in any way being beneficial to the defence, or admitting of justification or excuse, it should have caused them to be expunged with or without the prisoner's consent. A prisoner has a right to say what is necessary for his defence, but he has no right to say more, or apply epithets to actions. He may comment on the evidence, character, and motives of witnesses; but it should be with some measure of decorum, and not simply for the gratification of ill-feeling. The situation of a prisoner before a court-martial gives him no right to sport with the feelings of others, or to make use of language regarding a commanding officer which military subordination would not tolerate on any other occasion, and which his defence did not render necessary. The tone of the defence has so manifest a tendency to promote bad feeling in the regiment to which Lieut. Buchanan belongs, that I esteem it essential that he should not be permitted to return to it for the present; he will therefore, at the expiration of his sentence, be ordered to join and do duty with some other regiment until further orders.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. James Buchanan is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at Kamptee.

ENSIGN H. E. RYVES, 19TH N.I.

At a general court-martial held at Secunderabad, 15th Oct. 1851, and continued by adjournment, Ensign Henry Edward Ryves, of the 19th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.:

Charge.—For behaviour unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Secunderabad, on the 6th of July, 1850, knowing that neither from his pay or allowances, nor from any other source, he had the prospect of performing the terms thereof, granted a bond under the same date to C. Soobrow, sowcar at the said station, for the sum of Rs. 450, promising, among other things, faithfully to repay the same by regular monthly instalments of Rs. 30 a month, and, failing to pay any of such instalments, guaranteeing to pay the whole amount on demand, with interest at two per cent. per mensem, on demand, the conditions of which bond he dishonourably failed to perform; he not having paid the whole, or any part of the said sum of Rs. 450, up to the 12th August, 1851, when he was sued for the same before a military court of requests, although repeatedly demanded from him; and, notwithstanding, he had further bound himself in the said bond not to fail in the terms thereof upon his word of honour, in the following words, namely, "I bind myself not to discontinue the above promise on my word of honour."

Revised finding.—Not guilty.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 3rd December, 1851.

Ensign H. E. Ryves is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, C. T. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, Dec. 23.
CADELL, W. M. to act as sub. judge of zillah of Combaconum, during absence of Davidson.
CLARKE, R. G. to be sub. judge of Bellary, Dec. 23.
COPESTON, F. sub. jud. of Mangalore, del. over ch. of court, to W. Fisher, Jan. 1.
DAVIDSON, T. H. act. civ. and ses. jud. of the zillah of Salem, app. ch. of the court, fr. R. R. Cotton, Dec. 29.
FORSYTH, W. A. civ. and ses. jud. of Salem, del. over ch. of the court, to R. R. Cotton, Dec. 20.
HARINGTON, W. to be marriage reg. for Madras.
HATHAWAY, A. sub. judge of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of court to W. Elliot, Dec. 18.
INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and ses. jud. of Chingleput, del. over ch. of the court to the principal sud. ameen, Dec. 31.
MALTBY, E. coll. and mag. of Southern div. of Arcot, del. over ch. of district to H. Wood.
MINCHIN, J. I. attained rank of 4th class.
MORRIS, H. to act as a puisne judge of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, Dec. 23.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. to continue to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, v. Arbuthnot, Dec. 23.
SANDEMAN, A. S. returned to duty, Dec. 29.
SIM, J. D. to be dep. sec. to Govt. in dep. under chief sec. Dec. 23.
STORY, E. to be civ. and ses. judge of Bellary, Dec. 23.

STRANGE, T. L. to be a puisne judge of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, Dec. 23.
 THOMPSON, E. P. resigned the service, Jan. 1.
 THORNHILL, G. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor, Jan. 1.
 TWEDIE, A. G. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, Jan. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

AMES, C. H. Dec. 29, 1851. THOMAS, E. C. G. Dec. 29, 1851.
 HORSLEY, Ralph, Dec. 29. TRAVERS, Octavius, Dec. 29.
 PUCKLE, R. K. Dec. 29, 1851.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYELY, W. H. 6 weeks to Munsoorcottah.
 BEAUCHAMP, G. T. 1 mo. to Munsoorcottah.
 CHILD, F. S. to Nov. 30, in ext. to sea, New S. Wales and Cape of Hope, on m.c.
 DOWDESWELL, W. 24 days, to Hyderabad.
 INGLIS, W. A. D. 14 days.
 M'DONELL, A. R. 1 mo.
 ROSE, W. H. 30 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
 APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DEALTRY, Rev. T. to act as chapl. of Vepery, dur. abs. of Rev. F. G. Lugard, Dec. 17.
 GRIFFITHS, Rev. J., A.M. to be chaplain at Cannanore, Jan. 6.
 KNOX, Rev. J. A.M. chaplain of Tranquebar, 1 mo. leave of abs.
 LUGARD, Rev. F. G. to offic. as domestic chaplain dur. the bishop's tour of visitation.
 OTTLEY, Rev. W. B. A.M. chaplains of Kamptee, 1 mo. leave of abs.
 TAYLOR, Rev. H. to be chaplain at Black Town, Jan. 6.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Unposted Ens. J. W. d. d. 12th N.I. posted to 46th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Donaldson, prom. to proceed to Oosoor by Feb. 2, and thence march to join his corps with the remounts of 5th L.C.
 ARCHIBISON, Ens. J. W. to rank fr. Jap. 20, 1851.
 ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. Eur. veta. rec. arrived, returned to duty, Dec. 23.
 BATES, Capt. J. 40th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 20, v. Cameron, inv.; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 BELL, Col. J. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 BELL, Ens. J. G. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. Jan. 2.
 BONDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. to be asst. adj. gen. of Nagpore mch. force, fr. date of emb. of Capt. Guineas.
 CAMERON, Capt. G. P. 40th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 5, 1851, v. Harper, retired; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, transferred to inval. estab. Dec. 20.
 CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. C.B. posted to 1st N. V. batt.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 29th N.I. returned to duty Dec. 29.
 CHURCH, Ens. R. 47th N.I. to be lieut. from Dec. 31, v. White, retired.
 CONINGHAM, Lieut. Col. H. from 2nd to 8th L.C.
 DALE, Lieut. J. D. 40th N.I. to be captain from July 5, 1851, v. Harper, retired.
 DICKINSON, Ens. H. J. 45th N.I. returned to duty.
 DONALDSON, Ens. J. U. 46th N.I. to be interp. from Dec. 31, in succ. to Stevenson, retired.
 ELLIS, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. to proceed to join.
 FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 2nd N.V.B. to command detach. of that corps at Arnee.
 GRANT, Ens. S. F. M. T. posted to 47th N.I. v. Church, pro. to continue doing duty with 40th N.I. until after April Hindustani exam. at Jaulnah, when he will proc. to join his corps; to rank from Jan. 20, 1851.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. K. 34th L.I. to be adj. of Meywar Bheel corps, v. Philips.
 GRAY, Ens. R. S. 9th N.I. rec. arr. and prom. to do du. with 21st N.I. Jan. 7.
 GREENLAW, Brev. Capt. A. J. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, v. Stevenson, retired.
 GRIFFITH, Brev. Capt. H. 11th N.I. returned to duty.
 HADFIELD, Capt. A. J. 37th grens. to act as a.-d.-c. to Maj Gen. R. Macneil, commanding centre div.
 HAWORTH, Ens. J. F. 32nd N.I. to join his regt. at Jubbulpore, via Calcutta, Jan. 2.
 HENDERSON, Ens. J. R. S. 55nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HUGHES, Lieut. H. 18th N.I. returned to duty.
 INGLIS, Maj. H. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 INNES, Brev. Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, v. White, retired.
 JUSTICE, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 34th N.I. Jan. 2.
 KENNEDY, Capt. J. H. 47th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 LANE, Ens. W. M. posted to 40th N.I. v. Palmer, pro. to continue to do duty with 9th N.I. until Feb. 13; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

LODGE, Ens. W. R. 35th N.I. ret. fr. Europe, to join and do duty with detach. of his corps at pres.
 MARSHALL, Capt. G. A. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 MCCALLUM, Capt. C. C. 7th N.I. to be cantonment adj. at Jaulnah at present, Dec. 23.
 MCINTOSH, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. ret. to duty.
 MEARS, Ens. W. P. 40th N.I. to be lieut. from July 5, 1851, v. Harper, retired.
 MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty.
 MATTET, Ens. H. E. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MULLINS, Lieut. J. engs. passed exam. in Tamil, Dec. 19.
 PALMER, Ens. W. H. G. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 20, v. Cameron, inv.
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. R. L. art. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him, Jan. 7.
 RANSON, Lieut. W. posted to 1st N.V. Batt.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 ROBINSON, Ens. H. S. posted to 40th N.I. v. Mears, pro. to proc. to Oosoor by Feb. 2, and march thence to join his corps with remounts for 3rd L.C.; to rank from Jan. 20.
 SAMWELL, Ens. F. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. F. 26th N.I. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. N. div. Dec. 23.
 SOUTHEY, Capt. C. G. 48th N.I. returned to duty.
 STEDMAN, Ens. G. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STEELE, Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I. resigned appt. of asst. to civ. eng. of 1st div. of rev. dept.
 STEVENS, Lieut. A. 18th N.I. to be adj.
 STEVENSON, Capt. E. B. 46th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of major, fr. Dec. 31.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. fr. 8th to 2nd L.C.
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. Eur. vet. so much of G.O. dated Nov. 15, 1851, as states that the leave granted to this officer is preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service is cancelled at his own request, Dec. 29.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. C. P. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 20, v. Cameron, inv.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. J. W. F. art. arrived at Cannanore, returned to duty, Jan. 7.
 TENNANT, Ens. T. B. E. posted to 26th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Carthew, prom. Dec. 31; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1851.
 TIREMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. perm. to res. app. of acting qr. mr. and interp. of 50th N.I.
 TWEDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 WAKEFIELD, Ens. T. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WATSON, Ens. H. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 21st N.I. Jan. 7.
 WETHERALL, Ens. P. J. P. 18th N.I. returned to duty.
 WHITE, Capt. H. P. 47th N.I. perm. to retire fr. Dec. 31.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty with 49th N.I.
 WILSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. recently returned fr. Eur. to join at Moulinein, Dec. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BELL, J. G. Dec. 29. JUSTICE, H. A. Dec. 29.
 GRAY, R. S. Jan. 3. WATSON, H. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APTHORP, Lieut. col. E. 2nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bangalore and Madras.
 BEAUMONT, Lieut. H. J. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 BRUCE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 CAZENOVE, Com. C. 6th L. C. 1 year to Europe.
 CLARK, Lieut. col. A. 8th N.I. to Calcutta.
 CREWE, Capt. R. 45th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 CROSS, Capt. W. 38th N.I. Jan. 17 to June 16, 1852, Neilgherries.
 EMMERSON, Capt. G. 41st N.I. to Dec. 31, 1853, N. S. Wales, m.c.
 FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. leave cancelled.
 FLOOD, Lieut. E. 32nd N.I. to Dec. 31, to Madras, on m. c.
 GABB, Capt. F. S. to Sept. 1 in ext. to Neilgherries and to Coimbatore and Bangalore, on m. c.
 GRAY, Capt. F. 1st N.V.B. to Jan. 31, 1853, to sea.
 GRIMES, Capt. J. 8th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 HAWES, Brev. maj. J. C. 1st M. Fus. leave cancelled.
 HICKS, Maj. S. R. 35th N.I. 2 years to N. S. Wales.
 JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31, to pres. on m.c.
 LAWFOORD, Capt. H. art. Dec. 21, 1851, to Jan. 31.
 LAWFOORD, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. to Eur. on m.c.
 LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. fr. Dec. 22, 1851, to Jan. 20, 1852, to Madras.
 MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. in ext. to April 1, to pres. on m.c.; leave to Europe on m.c. granted Oct. 24, 1851, is cancelled, Jan. 2.
 MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Cannanore and Neilgherries.
 MANN, Maj. J. 2nd N.V. batt. fr. 5th to 12th Jan. to Madras.
 MCNEILL, Brig. M. commanding Vellore, 30 days.

MERCER, Capt. W. H. 37th Gren. 2 years to sea and N. S. Wales, on m.c.
 MOLESWORTH, Lieut. H. T. art. fr. Dec. 22 to Jan. 20, 1852, to Madras.
 MOTTET, Eas. H. E. 28th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 3 to Pondicherry.
 PATRICKSON, Capt. J. art. to Europe, on m. c.
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Bombay and Poonah.
 RUSSELL, Maj. W. 18th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 21, to Manichpore, on m. c.
 SCOTT, Capt. R. R. 1st N.V.B. to Europe, on m. c.
 SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L.C. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Hyderabad and Kamptee.
 TEMPLER, Capt. F. 2nd N.V. batt. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 4, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 USSHER, Maj. E. Eur. vet. Feb. 1 to July 31, Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. posted to E. troop horse brigade.
 CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. to afford med. aid to 88th Foot, proc. to Trichinopoly till relieved.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. to be cir. surg. of Masulipatam, v. Stanbrough.
 DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. to rank fr. Sept. 10, 1851.
 DORWARD, Surg. J. to do duty with 37th gren. fr. date of dept. of Surg. Harrison.
 STANBROUGH, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. of 4th dist. v. Cheape, proc. to Europe.
 SUPPLE, Surg. J. returned to duty; posted to 21st N.I.; to afford med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 15th hussars, 25th foot, and 1st Madras fus. and sappers and miners, proceeding to Bangalore.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. 4th L.C. fr. Dec. 16, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1853, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. 2nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 25, to Mangalore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AMBROSE, wife of B. d. at Vepery, Dec. 24.
 BISHOP, wife of C. d. at Black Town, Jan. 6.
 BRETT, wife of Maj. J. T. 4th L.C. d. at Ootacamund, Dec. 27.
 BRODIE, wife of J. s. at Narsingapooram, Jan. 1.
 COTTON, the lady of R. R. C. S. s. at Yercand, Dec. 24.
 CROOKSHANK, the lady of Capt. 51st N.I. s. at Fort St. George, Jan. 6.
 GERRARD, wife of Alex. d. at Madras, Dec. 26.
 GORDON, the lady of P. B. d. at Vepery, Jan. 6.
 HASLAM, wife of W. d. at Madras, Dec. 18.
 KING, Mrs. C. d. at Tuticorin, Dec. 29.
 KNOX, wife of Rev. G. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 3.
 LONG, wife of R. H. d. at Cuttack, Dec. 10.
 RITCHIE, the lady of A. M. d. at Madras, Jan. 8.
 RODRIGUES, wife of A. d. at Madras, Dec. 19.
 ROSS, wife of Hugh, d. at Vepery, Jan. 11.
 SMITH, the lady of Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.L. d. at Secunderabad, Dec. 25.
 STEVENS, wife of Asst. surg. J. B. d. at Combaconum, Dec. 26.
 STEWART, wife of Capt. 49th N.I. d. at Madras, Jan. 7.

MARRIAGES.

BECK, W. to Miss Amelia Edmunds, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 31.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. F. H. art. to Eliza T. d. of Maj. G. J. Richardson, at Bangalore, Jan. 3.
 CRUMP, G. T. to Agnes, d. of the late H. M'Dichen, at Madras, Dec. 18.
 DYCK, F. to Maria Hemmaby, at Poonamallee, Dec. 29.
 FAREWELL, Lieut. W. T. F. 45th N.I. to A. D. Sarah, d. of the late Capt. T. S. Senior, at Secunderabad.
 HERBERT, T. N. to Miss Sarah M'Kay, at Madras, Jan. 7.
 MORRIS, G. L. c.s. to Flora F. d. of the late J. Macleod, at Negapatam, Jan. 1.
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. R. L. art. to Agnes R. d. of the late Maj. gen. Webster, at Aden, Dec. 24.
 PRIOR, Lieut. G. B. art. to Lucy H. d. of the late Capt. G. Middecoat, art. at Bangalore, Dec. 24.

DEATHS.

ANDREW, inf. s. of Dr. 6th N.I. at Dhawwar, Jan. 6.
 BOONE, Mrs. at Vepery, Jan. 4.
 CORNEILLE, P. J. at Madras, Jan. 2.
 DALLAS, A. W. s. of Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. at Bellary, aged 2, Jan. 9.
 DRANE, Jane, inf. d. of Joseph, at Coimbatore, Dec. 19.
 HILL, C. W. inf. s. of Lieut. C. E. engs. at Lahore, Dec. 3.
 LUGARD, Emma Jane, wife of the Rev. F. C. at Egmore, aged 35, Dec. 26.
 MAGRATH, wife of Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. at Bellary, Dec. 21.
 MIDDLETON, C. H. at Malligam, Jan. 4.

PRENDERGAST, Fanny E. S. d. of Thos. c.s. at Rajahmundry, Nov. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 20. *Herminie*, Martin, Colombo; *Minden*, Crawford, Plymouth.—24. *Tropic*, Russell, London.—28. *Melanie*, Bird, Penang.—29. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.—30. *Zaphnath Paneah*, Towle, Coringa.—31. *Wellesley*, Parish, Calcutta; *Mahomed Samdany*, Daviot, Calcutta; *Iovin Corina*, White, Vizagapatam; *Barham*, Vaile, Calcutta.—JAN. 2, 1852. *Rodsley*, Shiell, Calcutta.—3. *Kestrel*, Eyre, London; *Devonshire*, Consitt, London; *Gloriana*, Toynbee, London.—13. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Master French.
 Per *Minden*.—Dr. Barry.
 Per *Melanie*.—Mrs. W. Q. Shepherd.
 Per *Hindustan*.—Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Maltby, Misses Fearon, M. Davidson, K. Davidson, Eyre, and Gilberne, and servant; Mrs. Lorrimer, child, and servant; Miss Ouchterlony, Capt. and Mrs. Tweedie, Col. Bell, Captains Kennedy and Cazalet; Messrs. E. Thomas, Horsley, Travers, Ames, Puckle, Bell, and Justice; Lieut. Kinzman, Rev. Mr. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Capt. Mottet, Dr. Shaw, Maj. and Mrs. Inglis, child, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, and Mr. Bremner.
 Per *Zaphnath Paneah*.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Clarke.
 Per *Wellesley*.—Mrs. Chalmers and 3 children, Mrs. Bedford and 4 children, Mrs. and Miss Sharpe, Mrs. Parish, Mr. Ellis, 16th Lancers; Mr. Nowlan, H.M.'s 70th Regt.; Mr. Lellie, H.M.'s 18th Regt.; Mr. Grant, H.M.'s 80th; Mr. Brainly, 44th B.N.I.; 2 Masters Johnson, Miss Brett, Miss Rayson, 2 Masters Rayson, 4 Misses La Fontaine, Miss Marley, and Miss Manger.
 Per *Iovin Corina*.—Mrs. M. Knocks and three children, and Miss Keating.
 Per *Barham*, for LONDON.—Mrs. Col. Abbott, and children; Maj. and Mrs. Whish, and children; Dr. Lucas, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Capt. Gordon, Mrs. Raspello and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lissant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bachelor and children, Mrs. Reid and children, Mrs. Leishman, and Mrs. Mungell.
 Per *Rodsley*.—Mr. M. David.
 Per *Devonshire*.—Maj. and Mrs. Arbuthast; Dr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and three children; Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. and two Misses Honack, Master Honack, Capt. Bugoyne, Dr. Kevin, Messrs. Brecks and Dickenson, Dr. Cleveland, Messrs. Hughes and Gray, Misses Hawkes and McDonnell; Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Jacob, Hopwood.
 Per *Gloriana*.—Mrs. Vaughan and servant, Mrs. Griffiths, child and servant; Mrs. Miller and two children, Misses Donaldson, Vaughan, and G. Vaughan; Maj. Griffith, 11th M.N.I.; Maj. Hare, H.M.'s 51st L.I.; Lieut. Miller, 52nd M.N.I.; Mr. Wetherall, 18th M.N.I.; Mr. Lodge, 35th M.N.I.; Mr. Watson, Mesdames Toomey, Cameron, A. Gatherer, and Hamilton.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—Dr. Donaldson, Capt. Brownlow, Mr. S. M. Anderson and servant, Mr. E. P. Thompson, Mr. White, Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, and Mr. Pinson.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 20. *Nile*, Nisbet, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Diadem*, Cayzer, Mauritius.—22. *Julia*, Radenar, Bordeaux; steamer *Lindsay*, Newman, Northern Ports.—23. *Genetique*, Vincent, Marseilles.—25. *Sarah Melcalf*, Yorston, —.—29. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Calcutta.—JAN. 4, 1852. *Wellesley*, Parish, London.—5. *Vernon*, Voss, Bimlipatam.—6. *Burham*, Vaile, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Sultana*, Mainland, London via Pondicherry.—8. *Nile*, Livesay, China.—14. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *St. Anne*.—E. DeColons, Esq.
 Per *Nile*, for the CAPE.—Nisbet, Esq., Mrs. Burgess, and Mr. Wallace. For LONDON.—Maj. and Mrs. Hay and family, Mrs. Wallace and family, Miss Harris, 2 children of J. W. Braasom, Esq. 8 Masters Goddes and Asst. Surg. Clark, H.M.'s 26th foot.
 Per *Diadem*.—Mrs. Cayzer, J. J. Frost, Esq. Capt. Rapson, Apothecary Holmes.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Masulipatam.—Lieut. Walker, 47th regt. N.I.; Lieut. M'Neil, 16th regt. N.I.; Ens. Steadman and Asst. surg. Winders, 55 recruits, Mrs. Corkhill and child, Mesdames Walker, Georges, Wallace, Elliot, and child, Prendergast and child; Capt. Prendergast, Lieut. T. M. Lane, Rev. R. T. Noble, Miss Sharkey, and 5 servants of Mrs. Elliot. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Spiers.
 Per P. and O. C. Steamship *Hindustan*, to Calcutta.—Lieut. L. Donaldson, Mrs. Sewall and servant, Mrs. Palmer, E. P. Thompson, Esq.; F. Thompson, Esq.; A. H. Ledlie, Esq.; Miss Macnabs, Capt. J. Wilson and servant, F. Norris, Esq.; Capt. E. S. G. Showers and servant; H. Nelson, Esq. and lady; Cornet C. W. Thesiger and servant; W. A. Forsyth, Esq. and servant.
 Per *Wellesley*.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Lawford and children, Mrs. Moberly and children, Mrs. Cottell and children, A. P. Onslow, Esq. c.s.; Capt. Lawford, Capt. Moberly, Lieut. Cottell, Lieut. Steele, 2 Masters Cotten, and Master Huddleston.

Per *Vernon*.—Lieut. col. Justice, A. M. Ritchie, Esq.; Lieut. Speed, Capt. Halstead, Ens. Ellis, Ens. Wilson, and Rev. R. Johnson.

Per *Barham*.—Dr. and Mrs. Kane, 4 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Hathaway, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Maj. Hands, 2 children and servant; Col. Lawes, 2 children, and Miss Arnott, Mrs. Hardy, Col. Strang, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Proudfoot, 2 Masters Goodhall, 2 Misses Whelpdale, Master T. Hodder, and Capt. J. M. Rees, 1st Madras fus.

Per *Sullana*.—Capt. G. N. Bredin, P. Allsopp, Esq. and 2 Misses Allsopp.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Hennequin, Lieut. M. Riddell, J. H. Blair, Esq.; Rev. W. Keane, A.M.; and Capt. E. L. Woolley. To MALTA.—Brig. J. D. Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, E. H. Coleman, Esq.; Col. Napier. and Mrs. Napier. To SUZ.—J. Bainbridge, Esq. and servant; Miss Bainbridge and servant. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. Wakefield. To GALLE.—E. H. C. Monkton, Esq. and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 13, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ dis. to par.
1829-30	do.
1841	2½ to 3½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	12 to 13 dis.
1835-36	11 to 12 do.
1843	do.
5 per cent. transferable	8 to 9 prem.
book debt	do.
Tanjore Bonds	7 to 8 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	17 to 18 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	11 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	11 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	10 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	12 „

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-2-9 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills,	2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills,	2 0½
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.	
„ Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, par.	
„ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 2l. 10s. to 3l. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

The dismissal of Col. Outram, Resident at Baroda, forms the most important topic of intelligence the past fortnight supplies. The gallant officer has long been known as one of the most distinguished members of the service to which he belongs—the *Bayard* of the Bombay army,—eminent alike for his heroic gallantry, his stern uprightness, and unblemished probity and truth. In 1848 he was compelled to proceed on sick leave to Egypt, and soon after his return to India and resumption of the Residency, a circular to the political officers, judges, collectors, and heads of departments at out-stations, was issued by Government, stating that rumours were believed to prevail that decisions of all sorts, or the confirmation or reversal of decisions given by local officers, might be obtained at the Presidency through corrupt means, or *khuiput*—the native name for influence obtained by means of money. Col. Outram, knowing the flagrancy and long existence of such reports as these at Baroda, at once entered on the inquiry with the straightforwardness of purpose, assiduity and zeal manifested by him in all his undertakings,—and transmitted a voluminous report, pointing out a vast variety of instances in which such allegations had been made, and the extremely striking grounds for believing in their truth. Inquiry into this has brought other things to light, and the whole case of the plunder of the banking firm of

the deceased Harree Bhugtie came before them. In 1846 the head partner died, and left two widows:—the elder, a woman of weak intellect, had a son,—the younger, a female of spirit and intelligence, was *enceinte*; the estate, worth above a million sterling, was settled on the children, under guardianship of their mothers. A son in due time was born, and all precautions adopted, where a heritage of such importance was at stake, to see that no imposition had been committed. At eighteen months old the child was stolen, and his mother, who had begun to check the interference of the agent in her affairs, imprisoned by the agent himself. She was pronounced an adulteress and an impostor; her child was called spurious, and she reduced to the miserable position of a childless Hindoo widow. Her former servant was now in possession of her treasures, and corruption had full swing—her appeals for justice were rejected, and she kept under surveillance in her father's house. On inquiring into the matter, Colonel Outram in July, 1850, brought the whole outrageous robberies to light. Baba Nafday confessed the child-stealing, but argued that it was apurious; in this case the abduction would have been an act of insanity. The spuriousness of the child could only have been proved by its presence; its removal convicted the wretch at once out of his own mouth that he knew it to be genuine. In pleading on this point he admitted the dilemma in which he was placed, that for a twelvemonth he had conspired with the Settancee and her friends in palming off a supposititious child with a view to defraud the house, when his conscience smote him, and he stole it from her, confined her in her own cellars, plundered the treasury, made away with the books, and set up two of his sons as bankers in the districts. Disclosure upon disclosure followed, and the whole subordinates of the residency were found guilty of the most outrageous corruption, the reputation of more than one European being brought into jeopardy. A commission to inquire into these matters, intended to all appearance as an excuse for hushing them up, was appointed by Government; and finally, on Colonel Outram's pressing his discoveries on attention, he was removed from office, Government having determined to prevent the inquiry being further proceeded with.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 17.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 8th arrived at Bombay Jan. 8th, per *Victoria*. The subsequent mail of Dec. 24th left Aden on Jan. 14th, per *Sesostris*.

THE LAHORE JEWELS.—We understand that a gallant officer, commanding a distinguished corps in the Deccan, has sent in, on behalf of his regiment, a memorial for the Lahore prize-money and jewels.—*B. Times*, Dec. 31.

COMMODORE LUSHINGTON.—The officers of the Indian Navy having unanimously resolved on adopting some means of showing their respect and attachment to the retiring Commander-in-Chief, in consideration of his uniform urbanity, kindheartedness, candour, and uprightness, waited upon him to ascertain what sort of testimonial would be most acceptable.—a public entertainment, a ball and supper, or whatever else might be permitted. With his usual consideration, Commodore Lushington stated that he required no evidence of their feelings towards him, and that he would be happy to accept a dinner from the members of the service, as a parting hospitality, provided it was made on such a scale of moderation as the purses of sailors permitted—remark- ing that it was not the feast but the hosts he prized.—*B. Times*, Jan. 16.

THE NEW BOMBAY CUSTOMS ACT has been passed by the Legislative Council, as also an Act regarding the collection of land customs on certain frontier stations of the Bombay Presidency.

PROJECT FOR RAISING THE “PACHA.”—A meeting was held, on the 12th January, of the shareholders in the company projected by Mr. A. P. Porter, for raising the steamer *Pacha*. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Crawford, barrister-at-law, who explained the objects of the company, and pointed out the necessity for taking advantage of the present fair season to make an immediate search for the vessel. For this purpose it was proposed that a subscription should be at once raised of Rs. 10 on each share of Rs. 100, and to despatch Mr. Porter by the steamer proceeding on the 18th to Singapore, where he would obtain the necessary assistance for pursuing his search. Mr. Porter explained his views to the meeting, and replied most satisfactorily to all the questions put to him by the shareholders present. The parties who seemed to take most interest in the project were Captain Baynes, Dr. Miller, Mr. Zorn, Mr. H. Leggett, and the Chairman. After the subject-matter of discussion had been debated for nearly two hours, it was resolved to appoint a committee to carry out the views of the company, and that the shareholders be called on at once for Rs. 10 per share.

The BANK of BOMBAY has declared a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum for the past six months.

REVENUE ABUSES.—We hear from Hyderabad that some curious disclosures have been brought to light in that collectorate, regarding revenue matters, owing entirely to the searching inquiries which have and are being instituted by the acting collector. The head moonshee is, we believe, in durance vile, and not at all before he deserved it.—*Kurrachee Adv.*, Dec. 31.

BRIGADIER SARGENT.—The reason assigned on good authority for the summary removal of Brigadier Sargent from the command of the Nagpore force, is the fact of the brigadier's having constituted himself British resident at Nagpore on the death of Mr. Davidson, although Capt. Snow, acting assistant resident, was on the spot. Col. Hall, commanding 28th, has taken the command of the force.—*B. Telegraph*, Jan. 17.

MR. E. C. JONES, of the Bombay civil service, agent at Alibagh, was attacked by a Goassein, under the following circumstances: Mr. Jones was returning from his cutcherry at Alibagh to his family at Kleem about five miles distant, and was riding along the sea-shore, when he was suddenly accosted by a man, whom he had seen for the two previous evenings at nearly the same spot, and who had on the preceding evening given him a paper to read. This person asked Mr. Jones what he had done with the paper, and seized his horse's reins. Mr. Jones replied, that he had sent back the paper, and desired him to let go the bridle, on which the fellow drew the sword he was carrying under his left arm, and lifted his right to make a cut at Mr. Jones, who was totally unarmed. He jumped off his horse on the other side, and turning on his assailant, seized his uplifted arm and succeeded in throwing him over, and wrenching the sword from his grasp, threw it to a distance. They then rolled over each other on the soft sand; but Mr. Jones, who is a remarkably active man, succeeded in pinning him to the ground, and with the assistance of some people who came up at the moment from an adjoining field, secured the fellow and took him to Alibagh, where the case is now undergoing magisterial investigation by Mr. Pelly, the present agent; Mr. Jones having left that place for Poona, to which he has been lately appointed collector and magistrate.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. W. S. BURNS, 10TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 7.—At an European general court-martial assembled at Bombay, Dec. 12, 1851, and of which Col. F. P. Lester, of the artillery, was President, Lieut. J. W. S. Burns, 10th N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.—

1st Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in the following instances, viz.—

1st Instance.—In having, in the month of April, 1850, drawn and given to a horse-dealer at Mominabad, named Fyz Mahomed Khan, alias Fyzoo, in payment for a horse purchased of him, a cheque or order upon J. G. H. Brown, Esq., Agra Bank, Bombay, for Rs. 514, payable at fifteen days' sight to the said Fyz Mahomed Khan, or his order, he (Lieut. Burns) well knowing, at the time, that he had no funds in the Agra Bank at Bombay, or in the hands of the said J. G. H. Brown, Esq., and no authority to give that order upon him, which was accordingly dishonoured on presentation.

2nd Instance.—In having, between April 30, 1850, and June 1, 1851, deceitfully made and broken to Capt. A. O. Abbott, of the Madras army, numerous promises, and especially two, contained in notes to that officer's address, dated respectively Jan. 27 and May 28, 1851, to refund to him the sum of Rs. 514, which Captain Abbott had paid to Fyz Mahomed Khan, horse-dealer, for a horse purchased of him by Lieut. Burns, in April, 1850, in consequence of the said horse-dealer bringing to him (Capt. Abbott), after Lieut. Burns's departure from Mominabad, the dishonoured draft which Lieut. Burns had drawn upon Mr. Brown, of the Agra bank at Bombay, and which is referred to in the preceding instance.

3rd Instance.—In having, in the month of August, 1850, drawn and given to Lieut. J. A. Wood, 20th N.I., a cheque or order upon the officiating agent to the Agra bank at Bombay, for Rs. 514, payable at thirty days' sight to the said Lieut. Wood or his order, he (Lieut. Burns) well knowing at the time, that he had no funds in the hands of the officiating agent to the Agra bank, and no authority from the agent to give that order upon him, which was accordingly dishonoured on presentation.

4th Instance.—In having, in the month of August, 1850, received from Lieut. J. A. Wood, 20th N.I. upon the faith of the cheque or order referred to in the preceding instance, the sum of Rs. 514, the property of that officer, and appropriated the same to his own use, he, Lieut. Burns, well knowing at the time that he had no funds in the hands of the officiating agent

to the Agra Bank at Bombay, and no authority from that agent to give that order upon him.

2nd Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, at camp near Deesa, on or about June 19, 1851, placed in the hands of Xavier de Souza, messman of the 10th N.I. with the fraudulent design of getting negotiated for Rs. 350, or thereabouts, a bill of exchange, No. 65, the third of a set for 35½ sterling, dated the 15th March, 1849, upon the officiating agent, Agra and United Service Bank, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, London, payable to Capt. R. Gell, or his order, with an endorsement by Capt. Gell, making the same payable to Mrs. Anne Stokes, or order; and a second endorsement, making the same payable to Lieut. Burns, 10th N.I., and purporting to be the writing and to bear the signature of "Anne Stokes," but such second endorsement being throughout, in fact, the writing of Lieut. Burns, himself, he (Lieut. Burns) having at the time every reason to believe that the first or second of exchange of the same set of bills had been paid in London about two years before, and well knowing that the third, which he was attempting to get negotiated, was in consequence of the false endorsement it bore, an instrument of no real value whatsoever.

Finding.—With reference to the first instance of the first charge, *not guilty*. With reference to the second instance of the first charge, *guilty*. With reference to the third instance of the first charge, *guilty*. With reference to the fourth instance of the first charge, *guilty*. With reference to the second charge, *guilty*.—But the Court find that the number of the third bill of exchange is 56, and not 65, as alleged in the charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. GARY, Lt. Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, July 7, 1852.

The name of Lieut. J. W. S. Burns, of the 10th N.I., is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIES, J. M. to be resident at Baroda, fr. Jan. 15.
D'O'LY, W. 2nd asst. to mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate with the exception of the power of review, Jan. 13.
INVERARITY, J. D. coll. of Belgaum, to proceed into the districts on duty, fr. Jan. 5.
JONES, E. C. rec. ch. of Poona collectorate fr. J. S. Inverarity.
LIDDELL, H. coll. of Kaira, to proceed into the districts of his collectorate on duty fr. Dec. 22.
LLOYD, F. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Concan, to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, on depart. of Mr. Newton on leave.
PELLEY, J. H. to be coll. and mag. of Surat, Jan. 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. D. art. rem. fr. h. brig. to 4th batt. Jan. 9.
AULD, Capt. J. W. Bheel agt. and superint. of police at Ahmednuggur, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of review, &c. Jan. 13.
BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, 1851, v. Campbell, inv.
BILLAMORE, Lieut. A. J. art. fr. 1st batt. to 4th batt. to join at Baroda, Jan. 9.
BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. to join, Jan. 10.
BRUCE, Capt. C. J. art. fr. 4th batt. to 1st batt. Jan. 9.
CLAY, 2nd Lieut. C. H. 21st N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 1.
COMBE, Lieut. J. J. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Maude, ret.
DE VITRE, Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 1st batt. to join at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 9.
DICKINS, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. posted to 4th co. 3rd batt. Dec. 28.
ELPHINSTONE, Ens. P. A. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Combe, prom.
FANNING, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. to be an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad, Jan. 7; to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Whicelo, prom.
FENWICK, 2nd Lieut. P. P. P. 25th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 1.
GRANT, Ens. G. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Fanning, prom.; to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Dec. 1, v. Thacker.
HAIG, Lieut. M. R. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 5th N.I.
HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 4th batt. to 1st batt. join at Belgaum, Jan. 9; to join Jan. 10.
HEATHORN, Lieut. T. B. art. to join 3rd comp. 1st batt. at Belgaum, Jan. 9.
HEMMING, Lieut. F. art. rem. fr. 1st batt. to 4th batt. to join at Kurrachee, Jan. 9.
HICKMAN, Ens. D. H. 5th N.L.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 24.
HOGG, Capt. C. R. app. temp. as act. dep. asst. adj. gen. instead of act. asst. adj. gen.
HOLLAND, Capt. T. J. att. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Belgaum, to join Jan. 7.

HUNTER, Lieut. J. to be adj. of art. div. at Govindghur, on 4th co. 1st batt. arriving there, Dec. 23.
 HUNTER, Capt. W. F. 2nd L.C. returned to duty, Jan. 7.
 INNES, Capt. G. att. to duty with 8th N.I. at pres. to join.
 JERVIS, Ens. G. F. R. 14th N.I. permitted to exchange regts. with Ens. Jervis, 14th N.I.
 KEMBALL, Capt. A. B. art. rem. fr. 1st batt. to 4th batt. Jan. 9.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. to act as interp. fr. Dec. 15, dur. abs. of Mignon, on leave.
 KEYMAN, Capt. H. 15th N.I. to temp. com. of 1st Belooch batt. v. Mainwaring.
 KEYS, Lieut. F. 11th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Marhatta v. Kneller, fr. Dec. 20, 1851.
 LANGSTON, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Thorabury, ret.
 LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. D'U. 9th N.I. permitted to exch. regts. with Ens. Jervis, 14th N.I. Jan. 7.
 LLOYD, Lieut. F. art. reported fit for du. to rejoin, Jan. 7.
 MABBOTT, Lieut. J. vet. estab. to join.
 MANSON, Capt. perm. to resu. his appt. of A.-D.-C. to Brig. gen. Manson.
 M'KANNA, Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 3rd batt. to com. detach. at Malligaum, Jan. 9.
 MORSE, Capt. H. C. 8th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 7.
 MYLNE, Capt. C. D. 6th N.I. to be jt. sec. to military board, from Jan. 1.
 PEACOCK, Capt. E. T. 1st N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee, v. Follett, Jan. 7.
 PELLEY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. rep. fit for du. and to rejoin.
 PLOMER, Ens. A. G. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Grice, inv.
 POTTINGER, Capt. J. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Jan. 9.; to be director of art. depot of instruction at Ahmednuggur, in succ. to Capt. Gaisford, proc. to Europe on furl. fr. date of relieving Capt. Gaisford.
 RIDER, Lieut. T. 4th N.I. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Lanston, prom.
 ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 7, v. Burns, cashiered.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. W. L. 20th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 2.
 ROWAN, Capt. A. F. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 4th batt. Jan. 9.
 SALMON, 2nd Lieut. F. B. 9th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 1.
 SANDWITH, Capt. J. W. F. 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. to act as dep. jad. adv. gen. to S. div. of the army dur. abs. of Christie.
 SAULKE, Lieut. W. H. art. rem. fr. 3rd batt. to 2nd batt. Jan. 9.
 SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L. C. to be adj. fr. Dec. 21, 1851, v. Barnewall, to Eur.
 SHAKESPEAR, Brev. maj. J. D. art. fr. 4th co. 4th to 1st co. 9th batt. Dec. 23.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. A. Y. 26th N.I. to act as qr. mr. fr. Dec. 15, dur. abs. of Mignon, on leave.
 SOPPITT, A. to rank as ensign in the 10th N.I. fr. Jan. 7.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. W. art. fr. 1st batt. to 3rd batt. to join at Kolapore, Jan. 9.
 ST. JOHN, Lieut. col. R. 1st Eur. reg. ret. to duty, Jan. 8.
 TANNER, 2nd Lieut. O. V. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 1.
 THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Dec. 1, v. S. Thacker, prom.
 THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. 13th N.I. to act as maj. of brigade at Baroda, dur. abs. of Crawford on leave.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
 VIZARD, 2nd Lieut. F. 4th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 1.
 WALLACE, Lieut. H. art. rem. fr. 3rd batt. to 2nd batt. Jan. 9.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. T. B. 15th N.I. ret. to duty.
 WHICHELO, Capt. E. 9th N.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Purves, ret.
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. E. B. art. fr. 1st co. 4th batt. to 3rd tr. 1st brig. Dec. 28.
 WOOLCOMBE, Lieut. J. D. art. rem. fr. 1st batt. to 2nd batt. to join at Nussacrabad, Jan. 9.
 WRENCH, Lieut. E. J. art. to join 1st comp. 1st batt. at Sholapore, Jan. 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

LE COCK, H. Jan. 2.
 MALDEN, W. H. Jan. 2.
 INFANTRY.
 HOLLAND, T. J. Dec. 27.
 INNES, G. Jan. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Capt. W. art. fr. May 12 to June 11.
 BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. resident at Baroda, leave cancelled.
 BENNETT, Ens. J. inf. 1 mo.
 BLAND, Lieut. T. H. L. 61st N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 BRANDS, 2nd Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to Jan. 31, to Khandalla.
 COLLIER, Ens. C. A. 26th N.I. fr. Jan. 16 to Feb. 14, in ext. to rem. at Bombay, and to enable him to rejoin.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. A. to Jan. 31 in ext. to rejoin.
 DRUMMOND, Ens. J. H. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 year, on m.c.
 ESTRIDGE, Capt. J. engra. 3 years to Europe, on furl.

FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. 25th N.I. fr. May 15 to June 15, to Dhurumsalla.
 FORBYS, Brev. lieut. col. J. art. fr. Nov. 9 to 10, to enable him to join h. q. of his brig. at Umballah, Dec. 23.
 FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 FULLJAMES, Maj. G. pol. agent in Rewa Kanta, 20 days.
 JONES, Capt. H. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. fr. Jan. 8 to Feb. 7, to remain at Vingoria on m.c.
 KNELLER, Capt. C. F. 11th N.I. fr. Jan. 6 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MACKROHNIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th L.L. leave cancelled fr. date of returning to pres.
 MAINWARING, 2nd Lieut. R. P. 20th N.I. Jan. 25 to March 25, to Hyderabad.
 MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. fr. Jan. 16 to 31, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his regt.
 NODING, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. Jan. 15 to March 15.
 O'CONOR, Lieut. E. N. T. R. 61st N.I. fr. Jan. 26 to July 20, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 RAMSAY, Maj. R. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to Bombay.
 STOKES, Capt. G. W. 59th N.I. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta, prep. to proceeding on furl. by the January steamer.
 STREETELL, Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, to Bombay.
 TIMBRELL, Lieut. W. S. 1st batt. art. fr. Dec. 15 to April 15, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m.c.
 TURFORD, Ens. D. C. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Jan. 8 to 28, to enable him to join his reg.
 VINCENT, Capt. H. sub. asst. comm. gen. fr. Jan. 1 to 16, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his station at Hyderabad.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAHILL, Surg. M.D. 8th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of 14th N.I. and detach. Poonah irr. Horse, v. Don.
 COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. D. to be surg. from Jan. 3, v. Sinclair, ret.
 DEAS, Surg. J. med. estab. ret. to duty, Jan. 7.
 DON, Surg. J. M.D. to be supt. surg. fr. Jan. 3, in suc. to Sinclair, ret.; posted to southern div. Jan. 6.
 GIBB, H. inspector gen. of hospital, to be surg. general fr. Jan. 3, in suc. to Sinclair, ret.
 HOSKEN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 6th N.I.
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. T. B. vaccinator in Concan, to aff. med. aid to N. V. B. dur. abs. of Surg. Pitcairn.
 MANISTY, Dr. F. asst. mag. and civ. surg. at Ahmednuggur, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of review, Jan. 13.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. 18th N.I. to aff. med. aid to staff and details at Rajcote, dur. abs. of Kirk, Jan. 9.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. M.D. to be asst. paymaster at Madras.
 STRAKER, Supt. surg. C. D. C.B. from southern to Scinde div.
 TAYLOR, Supt. surg. W. B. to be inspector gen. fr. Jan. 3, in suc. to Sinclair, retired.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. N. 5th L.I. to ass. med. ch. of details of 1st N.I. remaining at Kurrachee, on dept. of that regt.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners, on its march fr. Kurrachee.
 WHITE, Surg. B. to ass. med. ch. of 6th comp. 4th batt. art. with No. 7 H. field battery and details on dept. of 1st troop H.A. fr. Kurrachee.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to ass. med. ch. of staff and details of Scinde div. of the army, fr. date of arrival of the head qrs. at Koré; to aff. med. aid to div. staff proc. to Upper Scinde in steamer *Napier*; to join 2nd troop H.A. is cane.; to remain attached to Scinde div. for general duty, Jan. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MCDERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. fr. Jan. 15 to July 15, to Calcutta.
 PITCAIRN, Surg. W. M.D. fr. Jan. 1 to 30, to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARDIN, Mids. reported fit for duty, to join the *Palinurus* tender, Jan. 14.
 CAMPBELL, Com. fr. shore to com. of *Sesostria*, fr. Dec. 11.
 CARPENDALE, W. H. mate, to join the *Euphrates*, Jan. 13.
 CLAY, Mids. T. S. to join the *Ferooz*.
 DANBERRY, Asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha*, to join the *Euphrates*.
 DROUGHT, Com. from *Elphinstone*, to com. of the *Ferooz*, fr. Dec. 11.
 GILES, Lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, to ass. ch. of that vessel, fr. Dec. 11.
 HANDLEY, Mids. rep. fit for du. and to join the *Elphinstone*, Jan. 14.
 HELLARD, Lieut. to join the *Ferooz*.
 HUNT, T. W. act. 1st class 2nd master of *Victoria*, resigns the service, Jan. 14.
 HUNTER, Mids. prom. to rank of mate fr. June 27, 1850.
 JERMYN, Lieut. returned fr. England, to join the *Moorzuffer*, Jan. 9.
 JERMYN, Lieut. *Moorzuffer*, to be discharged to *Zenobia*, Jan. 4.
 KING, Lieut. S. B. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 LEMESSURIER, Mids. fr. the *Zenobia* to the *Elphinstone*.

RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Feroos* to the *Euphrates*, as lieut. com. and surveyor, fr. Dec. 11.
ROGERS, Mids. fr. the *Feroos* to the *Elphinstone*.
WILLIAMS, Mids. fr. the *Feroos* to the *Euphrates*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROMLEY, wife of Thomas, d. at Bycullah, Jan. 4.
DIAS, wife of S. s. at Hyderabad, Dec. 27.
HEWETT, wife of Lieut. W. 11th N.I. s. at Malligum, Dec. 30.
LYON, wife of Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. s. at Asseerghur, Jan. 10.
PARKER, wife of Lieut. W., H.M.'s 78th, d. at Colaba, Jan. 10.
PARTRIDGE, Mrs. R. d. at Bombay, Jan. 4.
PAYTON, the lady of Lieut. John, 23rd L.I. s. at Poona, Dec. 12.
TURNBULL, wife of Brev. maj. art. d. at Bycullah, Jan. 4.
WALSH, wife of Lieut. T., H.M.'s 8th, s. at Colaba, Nov. 8.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES, Henry R., I.N., to Caroline J. Weiss, at Kotree, Dec. 23.

DEATHS.

COLLIER, John, at Bombay, aged 51, Jan. 3.
CROSS, Elizabeth A. wife of J. A. at Masagon, aged 29, Jan. 2.
DONNELLY, W. A. inf. s. of W. at Poona, Jan. 9.
HUTCHISON, W. W. inf. s. of R. W. at Poona, Jan. 5.
PAYNE, G. C. inf. s. of W. H. at Oorun, Jan. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 2. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, London.—3. *Prince Albert*, Richards, China and Singapore; *Mary*, Grant, China; *Guardian*, Young, Singapore.—4. *Maple Leaf*, Solly, London.—5. *Kussorie*, Jeebechway, Siam and Penang; *Berkshire*, Smith, Boston.—7. *Roscoe*, Murray, Liverpool.—8. *Steamer Victoria*, Manners, Suez.—9. *Doolan*, Trumban, Macao.—11. *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, Withy, Liverpool.—13. *Margarella*, Bryce, Hong-Kong.—14. *Sir George Clerk*, Woolley, Surat.—16. *Steamer Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Mrs. Young, Mrs. McAndrew, Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Young, Miss Smith, Mr. Baker, Capt. Young, 3rd Mad. cav.; Capt. McAndrew and Lieut. Purvis, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieut. Drury, 20th Mad. N.I.; Lieut. Thompson, 8th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Robinson, 20th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Woods, H.M.'s 9th regt.; Lieut. Smith, H.M.'s 98th regt.; Lieut. Meade, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Lieut. LeCocq and Lieut. Malden, Bom. art.; Mr. J. James, Cadet; Lieut. Heiar, I.N.; and Mr. Clay, ditto.

Per *Mary*.—Mrs. Grant.

Per *Berkshire*.—Mr. James Codman and Mr. Henry Temless.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Lieut. Burrows, 14th N.I.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. St. John, child, and servant; Mrs. Carstairs, Mrs. Barrow, child, and servant; Brig. Forbes (from Aden); Col. Roberts, Bengal army; Col. St. John, 1st Bom. fus. and servant; Maj. Riddell, 60th Bengal N.I.; Capt. Barrow, 5th Madras cav.; Captain Fellowes, H.M.'s 3rd Light Drags.; Lieut. Helber, 5th Madras cav.; Lieut. Jermyn, I.N.; and Padri Idelapao.

Per steamer *Sir George Clerk*.—Mr. J. Landon.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Taylor and child; Mrs. Harrison and two children; Miss Forbes, Miss Taylor, Capt. Willoughby, and Dr. Burrows.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 3. *Steamer Auckland*, Macdonald, Kurrachee.—4. *Steamer Loujee Family*, Rankin, Surat.—7. *Countess of Loudon*, Corufoth, Liverpool.—9. *Viceroy*, Morrison, China; *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Whompoa; *Steamer Dwarka*, Banks, Cochin.—10. *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, China.—11. *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, China and London; *Royal Sovereign*, Campbell, Singapore.—14. *Margaret*, Ord, Canton.—15. *Sobraon*, Rodgers, Canton.—17. *Steamer Zenobia*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. Webb, 1 child and servant; Mrs. C. M. Barrow, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Pieritz and 2 children, Mrs. Robertson, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. G. W. Harding, child, and servant; Mrs. Chas. Kensington, 2 children, and servant; Capt. A. Crawford's (3rd Bo. N.I.) 2 children and servant; F. Anderson's Erq. (M.O.S.) 2 children and servant; Capt. H. Stoddard's (2nd Nizam's regt.) 5 children and servant; Dr. B. White's (Bo. Med. Estab.) 3 children and servant; Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 8th Nizam's regt.; J. Webb, Esq. B.C.S.; Rev. Mr. Pieritz, Lieut. Piggott, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Lieut. Howland, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Mr. H. Dakes, and Mr. William Kelping.—To the CAPE.—H. W. Reeves, Esq. Bo. C.S.—To VINGORLA.—Mr. Forjett.

Per *Omega*.—Capt. Lloyd and Lieut. Ellis, 83rd foot; Lieut. Cathbert, 10th Hus.; Asst. surg. Dominichittie, H.M.'s 8th foot, in med. charge of 157 men.

Per *Morathon*.—Capt. Hatley.

Per steamer *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. Lemessurier, Mr. Dickenson, and Lieut. Young.

Per steamer *Carnac*.—Dr. Nicholson.

Per *James Hall*.—Mrs. Crisp.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—D'Oyley T. Compton, Esq.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—G. Grant, Esq.

Per *Sir G. R. Clerk*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Hockin, and Misses Dunsterville and Butters.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Southey, Col. Roberts, Lieut. Southey, Eng.; Lieut. Barrows, 15th N.I.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Price, Lieut. Ballard.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. W. Blowers.

Per steamer *Zenobia*.—Mrs. Sinclair and child, with servant; Dr. Sinclair; Lieut. A. C. Frankland, 2nd regt. E.L.I.; Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie; Dr. R. W. Macaulay, Bengal army; the Rev. J. L. Scott, and John Barnes, Esq. 1st Grem.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 94 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91 p. 100 Co. s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 91 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 14 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 10 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 600 do. 6 dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 2 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,400
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each 500 do. 50 p. ct.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 3
Bank of England Notes, per £	10 3
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowas, ..	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	6
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ... 101	30 days' sight, 101½
..... at sight, 102	On Madras at 30 days' sight, 99½
..... at sight, 100½	On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 218 to 219.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 5s., and Liverpool, 2l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

THE great subject of discussion continues to be "the Buddhist question." The governor has managed seriously to damage his position by an ill-judged minute, which took official cognizance of anonymous letters in the *Ceylon Times* as the productions of the archdeacon; and which, on hearsay evidence, condemned some sentiments said to be uttered by the Rev. B. Boake, in the pulpit of Trinity Church. Mr. Boake is about to publish his sermon, and the archdeacon has appealed to public sympathy in his own proper name, as a victim of "persecution" on the part of the governor and the bishop. It is, to say the least, "a curious coincidence," that all this hot anti-Buddhist zeal on the part of the archdeacon should be coeval with his quarrel with his diocesan.

Two minutes have been published, on whose propriety the press has been unanimous. The first is very stringent on the subject of the vernacular languages, for want of proficiency in which one of the ablest officers in the civil service has been refused promotion by the secretary of state. This looks like being in earnest. The other minute denounces a case of bargain between two civil servants, one of whom offered another a sum of money to induce him to retire. The effect of this latter minute has been weakened by the appointment of the gentleman who offered the bribe to the situation which tempted him.

Colombo has shared with the whole country in very heavy rains for more than a week. This, occurring in the midst of drying and shipping operations, has led to considerable incon-

venience, and we have heard of some sickness amongst coolies on estates. But the weather now seems as if it would clear up. As matters stand the exports greatly exceed those of the corresponding period last year.—*Colombo Observer*, Jan. 15.

The *Ceylon Times* believes that the pearl oysters are migrating, and advances the following facts in support of his position:—"We are informed by the master attendant of Tutucoreen, that with the aid of the experienced divers of the coast, he has discovered banks of young oysters, carefully marking the localities. Notwithstanding the rocks being then covered with myriads of the young oysters at the time of inspection, two years afterwards he sent divers again to examine their state, and the result was that not one oyster was to be found."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LAMONT, wife of W. B. d. at Kandy, Jan. 5.
NEILL, wife of Capt. W. F. S. roy. art. d. at Colpetty, Dec. 17.

MARRIAGE.

CHARSLEY, W. P. to Anne. d. of E. S. Waring, at Kandy, Dec. 16.

DEATHS.

DUNN, P. L. at Colpetty, aged 29, Dec. 22.
PERERA, T. H. L. at Matura, Dec. 21.
VANDERSTRAATEN, Mrs. J. L. at Colombo, aged 46, Nov. 24.
WARREN, Capt. paymaster, Ceylon Rif. at Ceylon, Dec. 21.
WRIGHT, inf. s. of W. H. at Ceylon, aged 2, Dec. 24.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 24 arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 15 (per *Ganges*).

The rebellion continues; but the reports respecting it are still contradictory. The rich men of Canton have been called upon by Seu, the viceroy, to subscribe large sums towards the expenses of the war.

Nearly the whole of the Chinese part of Victoria, from 470 to 500 houses, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th December. It is understood to have arisen from the firing off of crackers. Had it not been for a slight breeze springing up from the east, and the blowing up by the engineers and artillery of several houses to stop the flames from extending, a great proportion of the European part of the town would also have been destroyed, more particularly as there are grounds for believing that much gunpowder is stowed away in warehouses, notwithstanding the law to the contrary. The most melancholy result of the fire is the loss of life. With many natives we have to include the deaths of Col. Tomkyns and Lieut. Sugg, of the Royal Artillery; two privates of the same corps lie seriously wounded, and Lieut. Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, in a precarious state. The party were employed in blowing up a house. The gunpowder from some cause exploded sooner than was expected, and while they were inside the building. Col. Tomkyns was taken up sensible, but expired four hours afterwards. Lieut. Sugg's body was entirely consumed by the fire; nothing but his sword was left. The Governor had ordered mat sheds to be erected, and food to be distributed among the needy.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CROSSLEY, Mrs. James, s. at Shanghai, Nov. 21.
EICHBAUM, Mrs. C. W. d. at Victoria, Dec. 8.
RICKETT, Mrs. John, s. at Victoria, Dec. 10.
SHUCK, Mrs. J. L. d. at Shanghai, Nov. 26.

MARRIAGES.

HANCOCK, B. E. to H. C. d. of the late Lieut. John Parkes, at Shanghai, Dec. 4.
SOAMES, Capt. W. to Ann Louisa, d. of R. Stubbs, at Victoria, Dec. 13.

DEATHS.

GRANDPRE, Amalia, d. of the late Maj. A. J. at Macao, Dec. 21.
QUIN, James, at Victoria, aged 23, Dec. 9.
SHUCK, wife of Rev. J. L. at Shanghai, Nov. 27.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.—*Asia*, Fowler, Calcutta. DEC. 1.—*Viscount Sandon*, March, London.—2. *Confucius*, Scott, Liverpool.—8. *Waterwitch*, Mann, Calcutta.—15. *Robert Small*, Small, London.—17. *Maggie*, Drewett, Hobart Town.—20. *Berhampore*, Smith, Calcutta.—21. *Pekin*, Baker, Calcutta.

Per *Witchcraft*.—Messrs. Simmons, Gibb, Moulton, and Howard.
Per *Ganges*.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Sadlier, Count Richoco, Captains Gordon and Campese, Messrs. Dickson, Finlay, Hanson, Kelboands, Latour, Oliver, Pirance, Sturgis, and Tuckerman.

Per *Pekin*.—Dr. Withers and S. J. De Silva.
Per *G. H. Montague*.—R. Martin.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28. *Thomas Campbell*, Clark, London.—Dec. 6. *Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, Calcutta.—12. *Rajah*, Lawson, London.—15. *Gamecock*, Hollis, Bombay.—18. *Blair*, Moody, Singapore.—20. *Waterwitch*, Mann, Calcutta.—22. *Norma*, Smith, Cowes.—23. *Canton*, M'Dermott, Amoy; *Lady Leigh*, White, Hobart Town.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Malla*.—For SUEZ.—Messrs. H. E. Olmsted and C. Shaw. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. O. Droste and R. Gibbs. For SINGAPORE.—W. T. Bridges.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Dec. 30, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 6 months' sight, under credit, 5s. per dollar.
East-India Company's Bills, Accepted, 234 to 235 rupees per 100 dollars. Mexicans, 8 per cent. discount.
Sycee, 140 dollars per 100 taels.
Gold Bars, 204 to 205 dollars per 9 t. 7 m. 3 c.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 14 to 16 dollars per 40 feet.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts of the Australian gold-mines confirm all the anticipations entertained of a permanent and increasing yield. At Bathurst, and on the Turon river, operations were being steadily carried forward, and new deposits were found with sufficient frequency to show that the ultimate results are likely to be precisely similar to what has been realized at California. The fresh spots chiefly mentioned are at Braidwood and Lake Bathurst, about 150 miles south of Sydney, and consequently in a direction different to the discoveries hitherto, which have been to the north-west. The total export from Sydney had already reached 340,000*l.*, during a period of five months, and as it was estimated that at least 100,000*l.* was still in the hands of miners, it would appear that the total production has been at the rate of upwards of 1,050,000*l.* per annum. Some considerable quantities of the gold from Port Phillip mines had found their way to Sydney, and had been readily bought, on account of their great purity; 1,000 ounces, purchased by one party at 3*l.* 4s. 6d. per ounce, were found 7½ per cent. better than standard. The increasing shipments to England caused the bills drawn against them to be offered daily at lower prices, and the rate of exchange had fallen to 6 per cent. discount. The scarcity of money, coupled with the wholly disproportionate arrivals of goods and produce, had created a ruinous state of affairs in the import market. Flour had fallen from 25*l.* to 9*l.* per ton, sugar from 23*l.* to 17*l.*, and everything else in proportion. Cargoes were arriving from all parts, as if the wants of the population, instead of being lessened by the pre-occupation of their minds, could have been supposed to have increased a hundred-fold. The Legislative Council had taken a most important step, with a view to promote emigration from England, they having unanimously made a recommendation to the Colonial Government, which had been acceded to, to remit 175,000*l.* for the purpose. There was an increasing scarcity of hands, which threatened to put a stop to many important works. Common labourers were receiving 20s. a week, and it was doubted if the railway company would be enabled to obtain a tender for their second contract. The general rush from Melbourne and Geelong to the mines at Ballarat appears to have resulted in great disappointment, but there was subsequently a reaction in their favour. The police in the district had proved inefficient, and there had been some serious disturbances, accompanied by one or two instances of murder. The Lieutenant-Governor, during his visit to Ballarat, had proposed to the miners that they should withdraw for two months, their claims being meanwhile guarded, in order that the crops of the colony should not be destroyed. "This," it is said, "was warmly responded to by a very large majority, so that our harvest may now be considered safe." It remained to be seen, however, whether the resolution would be maintained, and it was likely to be affected by some great discoveries since made at a place called Mount Alexander, which was alleged to eclipse Ballarat, and where it was said one man had obtained 11 pounds weight of gold in 48 hours!

The expense of maintaining Aden is £60,000 a year, and the East-India Company have spent in fortifications, buildings, and works, since it was acquired, in 1839, £175,000.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In the last volume of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* appears an article, by the Rev. W. G. Schauffer, American missionary in Turkey, upon the Jewish sect of Shabbathai Zevi, scattered portions of which still exist in various countries. Those who live in Turkey are semi-Mohammedans, conducting themselves like Moslems, though they do not attend the mosques. Their moral character, Mr. Schauffer says, is unimpeachable: drunkenness, lying, profanity, are unknown amongst them. Upon the subject of oaths, they cherish the principle of the Quakers. Little is certainly known of their true tenets; but it is said that they are akin to the doctrines of Christianity. "Of the truth of this assertion," he states, "I was satisfied by a communication addressed to me not long ago by one of their chief men, in which the writer makes a simple and candid statement of some of the articles of their faith." Mr. Schauffer has given a translation of this document (written in Turkish), which is very obscure and mystical; but the manner in which the "Messiah" is spoken of,—who, Mr. Schauffer says, "was declared orally, by the author, to be Jesus of Nazareth,"—leaves no doubt that the sect has renounced Judaism. The following is one of the passages referred to:—

"Adam, by eating this (the forbidden fruit), did sin; but the one coming after him, the Messiah, sent of God, making up for that sin, saved the world from the power of the enemy, and from his captivity. And the Messiah, by his own power, has pardoned and remitted all manner of sins, and by the waters of his fountain has purified our souls; has made known and manifested to us, afterwards, the Creator of the earth and of the heavens, and thus has made our souls to be again gifted and happy. For this is clear, namely, the soul is spiritual, and therefore nothing can make it happy except the knowledge of the true God. If a man does not know God, no good action will ever come from him; and if a man shall say, 'I know God,' without believing in the Messiah, this is beyond question contrary to the truth."

A schism is said to be imminent among the Jews in London, who are divided between the traditions of the Rabbis and the philosophical notions of the rationalist Judaism of Germany, which may have some connection with this sect; but our chief object in referring to the paper was to extract a notice of the founder, Shabbathai Zevi, whose history, and the incidents attending the origin of whose sect, bear some resemblance to those of Joe Smith and the Mormons.

Shabbathai Zevi was the son of a petty merchant of Smyrna, where he was born in 1625. He early distinguished himself by an extraordinary familiarity with the Talmud and Cabbala. At 18, he became a Rabbi, and lectured publicly on those books, multitudes flocking to hear him. He practised ascetic severities, ablations, &c. In his 20th year he married a beautiful girl of Smyrna, whom he divorced immediately after the ceremony, repeating this singular proceeding several times. At the age of 24, he began to disclose to his confidential disciples that he was the Messiah, the son of David. The Session of Rabbis having excommunicated him, and offered a reward for his assassination, he fled to Salonica, where he was at first received with honour, but afterwards anathematized. Athens, Alexandria, Cairo, and finally Jerusalem, became successively places of refuge to him. At the latter place he remained several years, lecturing and fasting, which increased his reputation for sanctity.

At Gaza he made the acquaintance of a German Jew, named Nathan Benjamin, who, after a time, appeared in the character of a prophet, declaring "A man of Smyrna, called Shabbathai Zevi, is the true Messiah; he will redeem Israel from the yoke of bondage." This man wrote letters to the Rabbis of the land, saying that the Messiah would disappear for some time to meet Moses, who was risen from the dead; to marry Rebecca, the daughter of Moses, and in his company to bring the ten tribes across the river Sambation: the Messiah was to enter Jerusalem upon a lion—which came down from heaven, and after his entrance, God would let down from heaven a temple made of gold and precious stones; the Messiah would offer sacrifices, the resurrection of the dead would take place, &c. This announcement produced a terrible excitement amongst the Jews.

Meanwhile, Shabbathai Zevi continued to lecture at Jerusalem, whilst his brothers, residing at Smyrna, secretly urged his Messianic claims, not without success. On a sudden, in 1665, he proclaimed his own Messiahship. Rabbinic opposition arose, and he fled to Smyrna, where he was received like a god. Many Jews prostrated themselves as he passed, and kissed his feet. His public discourses were listened to with rapture, and hundreds accompanied him wherever he went. The prophet Nathan arrived, and preached the Messiah. The excited multitude,

headed by him or by Shabbathai Zevi, made processions through the streets, singing hymns. The opposition of the Rabbis was vain, and many of them fled for their lives. Shabbathai Zevi became master of the Jewish community of Smyrna; his house, a palace, was crowded with applicants for audience, and many were obliged to wait weeks for their turn. In all the synagogues prayers were made for him.

The religious epidemic spread, and extended to Constantinople. Men, women, and even girls, prophesied; Rabbis had convulsions, danced, and extemporized Hebrew poetry, in the dialect of the Cabbala.

In 1666, Shabbathai Zevi proceeded to Constantinople, to present himself to the Sultan, who was then absent at Adrianople. Hearing of the arrival of the Jewish saint, and that he was surrounded with worshippers, the Sultan ordered him to be apprehended, and, after an interview with the Grand Vizier, Shabbathai Zevi was sent to Kutayah, as a prisoner of state. There he was visited by such crowds, that it is said a dearth ensued in the city. Every one prepared for the appearance of Elijah, the forerunner of the Messiah.

At this time, Rabbi Nehemiah, a great Cabbalist, arrived from Poland, and, having disputed with Shabbathai Zevi for three days, declared publicly that he was an impostor. This caused a great tumult amongst the Jews at Kutayah, who would have torn the Rabbi to pieces, had he not, to save his life, declared himself a Mohammedan. Nehemiah prevailed upon the Grand Vizier to send him to Adrianople, to warn the Sultan against the deceiver; in consequence of which, Shabbathai Zevi was summoned to appear before Mohammed IV.

A great multitude followed him to the imperial residence. He was conducted to the Sultan's presence by four officers. When before the prince, he fell upon his face, and bowed. The Sultan commanded him to rise and kneel, saying, "I have heard much concerning thee, that thou art a man of God, and that thou desirest to redeem Israel from captivity, and bring them to Jerusalem. Speak the truth. If thou art truly a messenger of the God of Abraham, as Moses and Aaron were true messengers, do a miracle before me, as they did before Pharaoh and his servants. Then I will give thee help and protection, and will acknowledge the Jews as my brethren." Shabbathai Zevi answered, "My lord, I am a Jewish Rabbi. I have feared the great God, the God of Abraham, from my youth until now. As to what men say concerning me, that I am the Messiah, when it shall come to pass at the time accepted by the great God, the question will be settled, whether it shall be accomplished by my hands, or by those of another. This is known to our God." When the Sultan heard this, he was wroth, and said, "If it be true that thou fearest God, I will prove thee as thy father Abraham was proved. I will order that thou be stripped, and will shoot three arrows into thee; if thou remain alive, I will receive thee as the Messiah." Shabbathai Zevi begged for mercy; whereupon the Sultan offered to pardon him on condition of his becoming a Moslem. He accordingly took a turban from the head of one of the attendants and placed it upon his own; afterwards he ate and drank with the Mohammedans, and went to the mosque, receiving the name of Mehmed Effendi.

Notwithstanding his apostacy, many of his followers still adhered to him, and even after his death (supposed to have been a violent one), in 1676, his sect continued to increase, and his claims to the Messiahship were propagated far and wide. His great enemy, Rabbi Nehemiah, became a convert to his opinions, proclaimed his tenets in many countries, was anathematized by the synagogues of Poland, suffered the severest privations for his new creed, and died at Amsterdam, a blind beggar. The doctrines of Shabbathai Zevi found adherents, not only in the East, but along the northern shores of Africa, and spread throughout Europe as far as the Jewish race was then tolerated.

Mr. Bradley, surgeon in the Nizam's army, in a very elaborate account of the Statistics of the Sircar of Pytun, in the territory of his highness, has furnished a minute description of the Rock Cut Caves of Aurungabad, which we abridge from the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*.

In the hills north of Aurungabad are some ruined Buddhist and Jain cave temples, half-concealed amidst fallen rocks and earth: much of the sculpture remains in tolerable preservation. The temples have been wrought in the same table-land that contains the caves of Ellora. The hills are amygdaloid trap, rising at their highest points to about 700 feet. These southern slopes are precipitous and barren-looking, with a struggling vegetation of low prickly bushes and stunted shrubs. It is this aspect that has been selected for the caves, which form three separate groups, scattered over a space of about a mile and a half, and are eleven in number.

Except one small Jain cave, they all come under the denomination of *Vihara*, or monastery caves, accompanied by the usual wagon-vaulted cave containing the *Deghopa*. Their general characteristics denote a period when Buddhism was fast declining, and had stooped to a temporising policy. The figure of Buddha is seen associated with Buddhist saints, or in a position most opposed to that of mental abstraction, in dalliance with scantily-robed females. Figures essentially Brahminical are admitted, not unfrequently associated with Orphic symbols, and there is a florid style of carving. Only one cave indicates any great antiquity, where a gigantic Buddha is represented as reclining on his side, obtaining beatitude by *nirvani*, or absorption. There is a peculiarity in these caves, in isolating the *sanctum* from the walls by a passage passing round, containing chapels and lateral cells for the priesthood. Stucco paintings appear to have covered the walls, minute portions being seen adhering in several places. The ornamental carving upon the pillars, doorways, and lion-thrones, is the exact counterpart of that at Ellora and Ajuntah. The principal idol is of gigantic proportions, seated on a lion-throne, the feet resting on the lotus-flower, and the hands in a position denoting holy contemplation. A remarkable sameness runs through the forms of the figures; the features are Ethioptic.

Mr. Bradley examined four of the caves. The first is small, consisting of an ante-room, vestibule, and sanctuary, with a passage round it. In the ante-room, Buddhist figures are arranged right and left on the walls in compartments, the seated figures of Buddha having the legs either dependent or crossed, with the hands placed in an attitude of devotion. The vestibule fronting the sanctuary has the roof supported by two square pillars and two pilasters, well sculptured. The sanctuary is 14 feet square and 10 feet high, a passage 3 feet broad passing round. In front of the door is the figure of Buddha, seated, 9 feet high as sitting, the legs resting on the expanded calyx of the lotus, the hands disposed in the usual attitude of contemplation, the thumb of the right hand pressing the little finger of the left. A thin drapery seems to cover a portion of the figure, the ends being gathered into the left hand. The face is without beard or mustachios; the hair of the head is arranged in small conical curls, terminating in a round knot on the summit; the ears hang low, with stretched lobes, pierced in the same manner as those of the modern Jogees. The *sinkasan*, or lion-throne, on which the figure is seated, has manded lions right and left supporting the bench; behind are several animals; at the base is an elephant crouching, his trunk curled up beneath his head; immediately above him rests a four-legged animal, in a rearing attitude, carrying a human figure on his back; he has a scaly neck, a goat-like head, with four short horns, two curving backwards and two upright, his tail and claws like a lion's. This fabulous animal is constantly represented in old Hindoo temples. Winged praying figures kneel on either side of the head of the idol, behind which appears a nimbus. Over the image in each corner are seated figures of Buddha in high relief, and the walls have similar figures one above another, in four rows, some with the legs crossed, others depending. The doorway is simple. A plain pillar-moulding forms the door-frame outside, with a simple lintel surmounted by ornamental carved work of pagodas, each containing three niches, the centre one holding Buddha seated, and the two on either side standing figures of Bodhisattvas. On each side of the door stood gigantic darpals, or door keepers, 9 feet high, each accompanied by a figure canopied under five heads of the hooded snake. The walls of the vestibule and passage passing round the sanctuary are covered with compartments holding high reliefs of Buddha seated on a lotus, the stem of which is grasped by two figures wearing wigs and tiaras, canopied by snakes.

The second is a Vihara cave, squaring 50 feet either way, exclusive of side cells and sanctuary. It consists of an ante-verandah, a hall with cells at each corner, side recesses, vestibule, and sanctuary. The hall is 12 feet high, the roof supported by 12 pillars and 4 pilasters, the shafts rising in a rectangular manner for a fourth of their height, and then breaking into polygonal shapes, encircled with richly-decorated bands and fillets, surmounted by a capricious capital. The architrave resting on the pillars is enriched with sculpture, generally representing Buddha seated with females, surrounded by a profusion of well-sculptured foliage. Medallions, ornamented with lions, elephants, and nondescript animals, serve to support the whole entablature. As the pillars are arranged in pairs, and no two resemble each other, there is great variety of design. The frieze resting on the architrave fronting the entrance is covered with a series of sculptured figures in demi-relief, divided into thirteen compartments, evidently referring to Buddhist subjects, the sculpture cleverly executed. The subject of one of the groups is not easily reconciled with the mild tenets of Buddhism,—the empalement

of a man. Two other compartments represent a battle, in which bows and arrows, swords and oblong shields, are used. The vestibule to the sanctuary is supported by two pillars and two pilasters, very rich in their decorations, and a richly-cut moulding skirts the sides and tops of the entrance, arranged in embattled lines. The pillars and pilasters are covered with sculpture, from the base to the summit of the capital, the shafts breaking from squares into eight, sixteen, and thirty-two sides, braced round with broad bands, on which are figures in demi-relief, or narrow fillets of bead-work, bells, drapery, leaves, &c. A richer effect is produced by the capital being divided into thirty-two sides, the ends of which turn over at the bell of the capital. The flying bracket is represented by a female standing on a cornucopia, holding a child by the hand. The sanctuary contains a seated colossal figure of Buddha, his position similar to that of the figure in the other cave. Gigantic chaoi-walas stand on either side, with flying figures above, and ranged along the sides are groups of kneeling figures. They nearly all wear tiaras and richly-ornamented dresses; the hair is elaborately arranged in flowing curls; the countenances denote a Mongol-Tartar origin.

The dimensions of the third, a Chaitya cave (which is much injured), are insignificant in comparison with those of a similar kind at Carli and Ellora, being but 26 feet wide and 30 feet high. The arrangement appears like that of the large caves.

The fourth cave is but 12 feet long by 9 broad, a passage 3 feet wide isolating the sanctuary from the walls. Within it, seated on a bench, is a gigantic idol, measuring as seated 8 feet. The features resemble those already described, but the attitude is different, the legs being crossed, and the right hand resting in the palm of the left upon the lap. The figure is black, and ornaments appear on the person. Mr. Bradley ascribes to this figure a Jain origin, from its position and colour, and from the distinguishing emblem cut upon the plinth, which is the discriminating sign of Nemi, the twenty-second Tirthankar.

A second series of excavations is situated about a mile to the east, in the same hill side, and consists of four caves. They resemble in character the others. In the second, Lutchmee is represented on the entablature, seated between two elephants. Her introduction into a Buddhist temple is not unusual at Ellora.

The last cave he visited was of large dimensions, consisting of outer verandah, hall, vestibule, sanctuary, and side crypts. The breadth of the hall is 46 feet, with lateral cells extending to 7 feet on either side. All is left in the rough, as if abruptly broken off, there being nothing approaching to a finished state but the front of the verandah.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—M. Lassen, it is said, is engaged in preparing a grammar of the Zend. A Sanskrit scholar, he agrees, I presume, with Sir Wm. Jones, where the last expresses his surprise at the number of Zend words found in Sanskrit, and that some of its inflections are formed by the rules of the Vyacaran. By applying such materials to the work, there appears no doubt of its proceeding successfully.

This has led me to examine a tongue, which, from its assumed grammatical structure and regimen, exhibiting an intimate connection with another, would seem capable of being similarly employed; for in the two languages to which I refer, the nouns have no gender, the substantives have only one case, and adjectives are indeclinable. It will be anticipated that I speak of the Asmanî Zaban of the *Desatir*, and the Persian. My postulate is, a Zend grammar may be formed on the rules of the Vyacaran; a grammar of the Asmanî Zaban may, in like manner, be framed by application to it of the rules of Persian grammar; not that I suppose any one would inflict upon himself a task so preposterous.

I here introduce extracts from the *Desatir*, pp. 222, 228; and 224, and English translations, omitting, for sake of brevity, the Persian version, which Persian readers can readily supply:—

“Fa Sâm-i-Mazdâm, hi farjishwar Hartâband pal arjum Simkandash haikâr hawad o fir hurmîn Sarsad wakhshwar bayad u kirtâs-i-tamkâ lâspar nidâh furnûnad.—Hi Simkandash farpûd-i-Nashab Mazdâm arjumkâ fa fardîshwarî wa jâshwarî fartâkht zandim-i-fûzâr Abâd kâ yo fûzûrdarim-i-farjishwarân âd fa pûttâr shâlishwarî farochiz kum Amar haz harmûd-i-tam pam harsânâm-i-Hîrâs tazârâh rasûdâh yarûsh wun wa hîshâm kâ arsâd wardân wahar la haz arjum purnam.”

“In the name of Mezdâm! O Zirtusht! my prophet! After these shall Simkandesh (Alexander) appear, and afterwards the First Sâsân, the prophet, shall come and make thy book known by a translation.”

* * * * *

"O Simkandesh, son of Nishal (Darab)! Mezdam hath exalted thee to royalty and empire. Do thou, of thy exalted wisdom, bestow splendour on the religion of the Great Abad, who is the greatest of prophets. If thy army inflict any suffering on the good people of Hiras (Iran, or Persia), make atonement, and satisfy them; else shall I ask an account of thee."

These extracts are from the 13th book, "The Prophet Zirtusht," and the 14th, "Instructions for Iskander," of the *Desatir*. The first-named production evinces the presence of cultivated intellect, though fancifully exercised; and, as regards all that is said of Zoroaster, it is remote, "*longo intervallo*," from the rampant nonsense of the *Vendidad*.

Now what I propose to establish from a view and consideration of these facts is, that if a grammar of an acknowledged and notoriously fictitious language, the Asmani Zaban, can be formed by the application to it of the rules of a true tongue, the Persian, then the framing of a Zend grammar upon the Vyacaran affords no proof of the authenticity of the Zend.

In your last number, I read, "Professor Westergaard has laid before the Bombay Asiatic Society proofs that the Pehlivi is actually no language of antiquity, but merely modern Persian in a disguised form."

All the world knows what Sir William Jones, Richardson, and Vans Kennedy, more particularly the last, thought of Pehlivi, as a genuine language. The question has, also, been examined by a writer who, with becoming deference, subscribes to the opinions of these eminent Orientalists, and published his impressions on it, some years ago.—See art. xxiv. vol. iv. of the *Journal Royal Asiatic Society*, p. 345.

KAMGAR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "A MAHOMEDAN MOONSHEE" is unavoidably deferred until our next publication.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, February 17, 1852.

BRITISH India enjoys internal quiet, but its Government is embroiled in border hostilities. Fatigued with the monotony of repose, say its critics, it quarrels with the miserable tribes on the further side of the Indus, and with the semi-barbarous Burmese, in the hope of gorging its appetite for territory with the barren hills of Afghanistan and the jungly delta of the Irrawaddy. It is assumed that our Indian authorities can, if they please, avoid these little wars. The questions are, therefore, first, the justifiableness, and, secondly, the policy, of this border warfare.

No one can imagine that our Indian Government has, or believes it has, anything to gain, in the sordid sense of the term, by subduing the Momunds and their congeners, or seizing upon the province of Dacca. When to the original cost of such acquisitions is added the expense of maintaining them,—leaving out of the calculation the hazards attending the advancement of our frontiers,—the mercantile profit of the transactions will resemble that of a trader who borrows at ten per cent. a capital which returns only three per cent. But the augmentation of territorial possessions, apart from the prospect of any positive gain, it may be said, stimulates all mankind, from the Irish cottier to the great autocrat of Russia.

That the latter impulse did once actuate our Indian rulers,

cannot be denied. There was a time, too, when territorial accretion was really a source, direct or indirect, of revenue, as well as of political strength. But this period of aggressive policy has long passed away. We believe that, were their choice perfectly free, additional territory would be rather declined than coveted by our Indian authorities. What, then, is the reason of the continual expansion of our Eastern empire? This inquiry will furnish us with an answer to the first question.

When a civilized power is surrounded with barbarous tribes, or with nations in a greatly inferior degree of civilization and knowledge, hostilities are almost the necessary result of their contiguity. The most inoffensive and abstemious conduct on the part of the former will not preclude causes of difference, and there is not only no international code to which the parties can appeal, but where one of them consists of wild, untutored men, their rules of action have nothing in common. This theory, which Hobbes would resolve into a condition of our nature, has been amply illustrated in Africa and America, as well as in Asia. The Caffre wars are readily explicable by this theory.

After our appetite for territory in India was or ought to have been satiated, we were forced into contention successively with our neighbours, Tippoo Sultan, the Mahrattas, the Nepalese, the Burmese, and the Sikhs, not through any encroachments on our part, but by acts on theirs repugnant to the ordinary maxims of justice, as well as the law of nations. No candid person, familiar with Indian politics, would pretend that in those cases hostilities were not justifiable on our side, or that they could have been averted by any other form of arbitrament. They were prompted by the jealousy or hatred of the native powers, whose object was, not to obtain redress for any alleged wrong, but to destroy us, or expel us from the country. The failure of their efforts justly entailed punishment, and the only effectual chastisement, which could operate as a warning and restraint, was the forfeiture of territory by them. In Europe, where wars are, ostensibly at least, waged for different reasons,—to resent a wrong or vindicate a right,—the humiliation and cost of a failure are often alone a sufficient penalty, whilst other powers have an interest in preventing as much as possible the weakening of one belligerent and the aggrandizement of the other. None of these circumstances exist in India, where forbearance on the side of the victor, instead of being respected as generosity, would be despised as weakness and fear: if the conquered party incurred no penalty, he would be thereby incited to renew, at the earliest opportunity, aggression by which he might gain something and could lose nothing.

These considerations must convince a dispassionate critic of our Indian policy, that, although our wars with the native powers may not always have been just, to eschew war altogether would be impracticable, and the more our empire widens, and brings us into juxtaposition with ruder nations, the less will collisions be avoidable, the very expansion of our power instilling jealousy and alarm.

In discussing the other question, namely, the policy of the present hostilities,—which is not consequent upon their necessity, that is, their justifiableness,—we must inquire into the circumstances of each of the cases, which will be found to differ.

The wisdom of retaining the conquests made by the Sikhs on the right bank of the Indus is an essential part of

this question. Our humble opinion is, that it would have been far wiser policy to reject these out-lying possessions, which are no integral portion of the Punjab, and to be content with the ample territory bounded by the great river. If the Indus is not a secure frontier in that quarter, where shall we find one? If, however, it be politic to keep Peshawur and its dependencies, then all the evils of contact with wild neighbours, which we have before enumerated, are the necessary incidents; and it follows that collisions with the hill tribes, which will multiply as we advance, cannot be avoided, and that measures of coercion are just and prudent. We must conquer, or be conquered; we must either retire from the scene, or we must advance. To be stationary is impossible.

Our quarrel with the Burmese stands upon a different footing, and its justice and policy are more apparent. It is not exactly of a frontier character, though the rulers of that semi-barbarous nation are possessed with the true spirit of border jealousy and hatred of Europeans. Our countrymen have been oppressed and maltreated, whilst peacefully engaged in legal trade at the port of a nominally friendly power. A refusal of redress affords not merely a legitimate plea for hostilities, but the Indian Government is peremptorily bound to resort to them, if required for the protection of the Queen's subjects.

The advices brought by the present mail lead us to hope that his golden-footed majesty will comply with all our demands for redress, and that, therefore, there will be no war, and no "annexation."

SOME time ago, we expressed a curiosity to ascertain whence the Caffres obtained their copious and unfailing supply of arms and ammunition. It now appears, from a conversation between Lords Malmesbury and Grey, in the House of Lords, on the 6th February, that the supplies came from this country! Lord Malmesbury said, "he had seen in the despatches from the Cape of Good Hope, recently laid on the table, a statement which he considered would prove very revolting to the country, that a large quantity of gunpowder had been recently exported from this country to the Cape colony, and there sold to our enemies in Caffreland." Lord Grey admitted that "large quantities of gunpowder had been exported to the Cape," and that he had been informed, in November last, by the Customs authorities, that "several shipments of arms and ammunition to the Cape were going on." The law, he said, gave the Government here no power to prohibit such shipments, and if it did, the parties could easily evade it, by exporting the articles to France, and thence re-exporting them to Africa. He added, that measures had been taken in the colony to prevent the transmission of arms and ammunition coastwise; but not until too late,—only last November. "He was surprised that this trade should have been carried on so long without any attempt of the authorities to interfere with it,"—he might have added, without the colonists themselves being ashamed.—"The commodore on the station had informed him that, within the last few months, several hundred tons of gunpowder had been sent to places along the coast for the use of our enemies."

So that our officers and soldiers have been slaughtered in Caffraria by guns and powder manufactured in England, and sent to the Cape and thence to the coast for the express purpose of being sold to the Caffres! Why slumbers the

virtuous indignation of Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and Bright, at this authentic revelation of a transaction of infinitely deeper dye than the killing of the Sarebas and Sakarran Dyaks, whether pirates or not? What must the Caffres themselves think of us? They cannot be ignorant that the implements wherewith they are enabled to kill Englishmen so effectually are supplied to them by Englishmen. Is it any longer wonderful that our missionaries should encounter so much difficulty in their efforts to convert the Caffres, when these savages find that Christians are capable of doing with a serene conscience acts which, we believe, a Caffre would revolt at?

It would appear that a strenuous attempt will be made, at the approaching renewal of the Charter Act, to obtain for India a Government more directly responsible to Parliament. In the debate upon Mr. Anstey's motion, last session, Mr. Bright dwelt upon what he considered to be the practical irresponsibility of its existing complex management. More recently, a Manchester paper has called upon the manufacturing and commercial community of the kingdom to co-operate with Lancashire in securing for India "a Government directly responsible to Parliament, and subject to the wholesome exercise of public opinion in this country." The last number of the *Calcutta Review*, we observe, echoes this complaint of the irresponsibility of "a discordant, non-organized aggregation of distinct and independent bodies,"—the India Board, the India House, and the India Stock proprietors,—which "baffles and eludes investigation, and renders responsibility less than nominal." Let us examine what is meant by this allegation of irresponsibility.

The supervision and control of Indian affairs at home are, it is well known, vested in a Board of Commissioners, consisting of ministers of the Crown, all of whom have seats in Parliament. The President of that Board, in whom its active functions are concentrated, has avowed that all important political measures relating to India emanate exclusively from him. The Court of Directors of the East-India Company send orders and instructions to the Indian Government, but they act under the immediate surveillance of the Board. They, indeed, appoint governors, subject to the approval of the Crown, and they may recall them without the Crown's sanction; in other respects, they have but little purely independent action. Whenever the attention of Parliament is directed to Indian topics,—whether it be the treatment of a native prince, the cultivation of cotton, or Indian railways,—the President of the Board of Control, or some member of it, stands forward, as the functionary who has official cognizance of the matter in question, to explain or justify the conduct of the Indian authorities, at home or abroad. It cannot, therefore, be said, that the Government of India is not "directly responsible to Parliament," in the ordinary sense of the expression.

It must, however, be confessed that, the agency of the Board being chiefly controlling and superintending, not, except in measures of political moment, initiative, there does appear to be a division of responsibility between it and the Court of Directors, the latter being charged with the immediate supervision of all the details of the administration. But we do not see that much practical inconvenience can arise from this cause, which could only be removed by transferring to the Board, or to some other branch of the executive, a larger share of the administrative functions,

destroying, in fact, the present character of the Court, and making it a mere appendage of the paramount body. We suspect that this is the object secretly aimed at by some at least of those who complain of irresponsibility.

Passing over the objections to such a measure on the score of justice,—the Company, or proprietors of East-India Stock, having still an interest in the government of India, the revenue of which is chargeable with their dividends,—it would involve two most important changes, neither of which would, we think, be readily approved by the country or adopted by Parliament.

In the first place, an entire new department of Government must be created, with an establishment like that of a chief Secretary of State, only much larger. In the first instance, the Company's home officers might be transferred in gross to the service of the State; but, in the sequel, a considerable amount of patronage and influence would be acquired by the ministers of the Crown, and we much doubt whether the Government could keep up a supply of such well-trained officers as at present fill the several departments of the India House.

But, secondly, the scheme supposes a new distribution of the whole Indian patronage, which, if taken, as it must be, from a Court of Directors degraded into a mere ministerial body, must be transferred somewhere, and it is difficult to imagine where it can be lodged out of the reach, direct or indirect, of the executive. The work we have referred to, the *Calcutta Review*,—which expatiates upon the monopoly of the Indian patronage by "twenty-four self-elected gentlemen," and complains that, under the existing system, "the Government of India is in the hands of a few families, all more or less connected by intermarriages, and all having their roots in the Court of Directors,"—deprecates the entire removal of this patronage from their hands, and especially its transfer to parties that would disseminate it differently, "with whom the acquisition of Parliamentary influence and support being the rule, all else must be subordinated to that primordial exigency."

There is, however, one attribute of the Court of Directors which is by express provision of law withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the controlling Board, and in respect to which Parliament has no immediate or direct power of interference, namely, the absolute right of recalling Indian governors, even the governor-general, without the obligation of assigning any reason for their recall, and although it should be in direct opposition to the wish of the Crown and its ministers. Here is, undoubtedly, not only a failure of responsibility,—for the Court of Directors are answerable for such an act to nobody,—but an anomaly of a remarkable kind. If the assent of the Crown is essential to the appointment of a governor-general,—who represents the Sovereign in British India, a territory now indubitably belonging to the Crown of England,—its sanction would seem to be indispensable to the recall of that high officer. In the absence of the latter check, it is easy to conceive the possibility of evils that would be irremediable. By virtue of the irresponsible power of recall, the Court might at any time nullify the indirect appointment of Indian governors which the Crown possesses, by means of its *veto*. It may be that a governor-general might very justifiably disapprove of acts of internal regulation insisted upon by the Court, or be desirous of introducing measures repugnant to its wishes,—the power of peremptory recall would restrain him

from fulfilling his own honest convictions, and perhaps those of the Crown's ministers, unless he submitted to a serious personal sacrifice, and thereby, perhaps, deeply prejudiced the public interests. The obvious remedy is either to require the concurrent voice of the Crown (which has an absolute power to vacate appointments) and the Court in the recall of Indian governors, or to make such governors irremovable *quandiu se bene gesserint*.

It is true,—and this argument was strongly pressed in the last Charter discussions,—it seems hard to impose upon the Court of Directors duties of an administrative character which can be carried into effect only by the instrumentality of the governor-general of India, who may superciliously disregard their instructions, or act in open defiance of them. This case, it may now be urged, is no imaginary one, for a governor-general has, in spite of its power of recall, snapped his fingers in the Court's face, though he paid the penalty for so doing. But it may be a question whether this invidious power of arbitrarily recalling a functionary of high rank, virtually appointed by the Crown, reposed in the hands of a body like the Court of Directors, is not less likely to check than to engender a refractory spirit in that functionary. By requiring the concurrence of both the Board and the Court, in his removal as well as in his appointment, there would be no ground for suspecting the action of private jealousy or resentment. Parliament would then have a party before it responsible for this strong measure, and if it were deemed necessary to throw a further protection round the governor-general of India, that would be afforded by requiring the consent of Parliament to an address to the Crown for his recall.

With this change, the responsibility of the Indian Government to Parliament would be as effectual as could be desired for all practical purposes, without weakening any further the present most efficient instrument for carrying on that Government, and without arming the ministers of the Crown with a vast additional amount of that influence which already, perhaps, exceeds its due constitutional limits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Availing myself of your consideration, in again permitting me a place in your columns, I will say a few words in reference to your article upon the subjects in discussion in my letter, which appeared in your issue of January 16th.

The circumstance, that Mr. Shakespear and Dr. Forbes have in their writings lost sight of the existence of the whole of the Madras territories, as a part of India, does not invalidate the fact, that, in that portion of India at least (however insignificant it may appear to them), Hindostani is not only not the most prevalent colloquial dialect, but is not the colloquial dialect at all, of a country with a population of 15,000,000. I could name regiments of the Madras army, the sepoys of which, upon enlistment, have to learn Hindostani, as that language has never penetrated to that part of the country from which such regiments are recruited. It is the wise policy of our Government to insist upon one uniform language for the army,—namely, the Hindostani,—and it is on this account that all officers in the army (Madras, of course, included) are required to become acquainted with this language; and it is not a little owing to this circumstance that the Hindostani language continues to be at all spoken in the Madras territories: for it is not an uncommon thing to meet with Mussulmans much less acquainted with their native tongue, Hindostani, than with the languages of the country. Of course, I do not refer to educated men of that class.

I will now, if you please, consider your suggestion regarding the more extensive employment of natives of India in the public service; and I think the best way of enlightening the public upon the question, as to whether an extension of the native staff of employes is needed, is to give a clear account of

the manner in which a district is governed, enumerating and explaining all the different offices, and the functions of the officers who hold them. Of course, my remarks will only apply to the districts of the Madras territories; but I feel sure that, as such, they will still give a better general knowledge of the subject than is commonly possessed.

1st. The Madras presidency is divided into twenty-two districts, called zillahs, generally named after their chief towns, as the Salem zillah, Coimbatore zillah, Trichinopoly zillah, &c.

2nd. Each zillah, or district, is divided into talooks, varying in number and size: there are generally about fourteen talooks in a district.

3rd. The magistrate (who is also collector of the revenue of the district) has magisterial superintendence of the whole district.

4th. He has with him the following European assistance, which is never found too great: a subordinate, or joint magistrate, and two or three assistants, the highest in rank of whom is called head assistant magistrate, and the others, assistant magistrates; making, at most, five Europeans on the magisterial staff of a district.

5th. The magistrate usually resides at the chief town of the district, with one or two assistants; the joint magistrate at another large town, and the head assistant where the circumstances of the district render it most convenient that he should be placed.

6th. The joint magistrate's authority is very much the same as the magistrate's; all correspondence with Government or the district courts must, however, go through the magistrate, and his authority is, though the same in kind, less in extent of country, as the magistrate's authority and general supervision extend over the whole district, and are not superseded by the authority of the joint magistrate in that part of the district which the latter officer has under him.

7th. The assistants to the zillah magistrates have a certain extent of country assigned to each of them by the magistrate, within which, under the supervision of the magistrate, and subject to his orders, they exercise the powers prescribed by the Regulations and Acts of the Government.

8th. It is the duty of the magistrates to apprehend murderers, robbers, thieves, house-breakers, and disturbers of the peace, and persons charged before them with crimes and misdemeanors, and to proceed with them as prescribed by the Regulations and Acts; so also of the joint and assistant magistrates.

9th. Certain cases, as therein prescribed, they can dispose of finally; others are required to be committed for trial by the Courts of the districts.

10th. These Courts are, the Zillah Court and the subordinate Criminal Court; the judges of each, called the judge and the subordinate judge, exercising civil and criminal powers, under the limitations prescribed by the Regulations and Acts.

11th. Commitments to one or other of these Courts are regulated by the rules laid down in the Regulations and Acts already referred to.

12th. Thus the civilians in a district number about seven. From the magistrate's decision in police cases, an appeal lies to the Criminal Court. The magistrates and judges are responsible to a court of supervision at the presidency, called the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, of civil and criminal justice, to which appeals lie from the Zillah Courts. In their capacity of collectors of the revenue, the magistrates are responsible to a Board at the presidency, called the Board of Revenue, to whom from decisions of the magistrate in revenue cases an appeal lies.

Now for the native subordinates. Each talook is presided over by a native tahsildar, or head of police and revenue in that talook, under the orders of the magistrate, and exercising certain appealable and certain final powers, as prescribed by the Regulations viz. (see page 88 of Index of Campbell's Regulations). Tahsildars, or native collectors of districts, to be *ex-officio* heads of the police of their districts. Their subordinate revenue servants to perform police as well as revenue duties; to assist the village police; to dispose of their police force (called peons) as may be required; to arrest persons accused or suspected of heinous offences; written evidence to be taken in such cases in their presence; may receive confessions of prisoners; must reduce them to writing, and have them attested by not less than two persons; must forward their proceedings, with prisoner and witnesses, &c., within forty-eight hours, if possible, to the Criminal Court; in bailable cases, to proceed by summons, holding the accused to bail for appearance before the magistrate; may punish by six hours in the stocks, by imprisonment of not more than ten days, with labour, and by fine of not more than three rupees; cannot take cognizance of certain trivial offences, unless made within three months from the date of the offence; to forward reports to the magistrate immediately, except of certain un-

important circumstances, of which a monthly report is sent in. They have also to communicate information to each other, to pursue offenders by means of their police staff, to hold inquests to search for 'stolen' property, &c. &c. They are not required to record evidence in cases in which they are competent finally to decide. The officers subordinate to the tahsildar have power to investigate cases, but not to punish, and they forward their proceedings to him. They are liable to punishment for abuse of authority, by the magistrate and the criminal judge.

Thus, in a zillah, there are as many tahsildars as there are talooks; and subordinate to them in each talook there are other officers of police, to assist them when their other occupations—namely, their revenue duties—interfere with their performance of their police functions. Also, each village has two officers; one of whom undertakes the revenue, and the other the police affairs of the village. They are differently named in different parts of the country; in some parts the village police officer is called village moonsiff, in others patel. The most general name for the revenue officer is karnam: he has charge of the revenue accounts of the village. Besides these, there are other petty village officers connected with the police and revenue, as the village watchmen, &c. The tahsildars have at their disposal a large number of peons, whom they dispose about the talook as may be required for police purposes.

The judicial subordinates are the Hindoo and Mussulman law officers of the Courts, called sudder ameens, for the decision principally of civil cases, original and appealed. An appeal lies to them from other subordinate civil law officers, called district moonsiffs, of whom there are three or four in a district; and from the decision of the sudder ameens an appeal lies, under Regulation restriction, to the zillah judge. The sudder ameens are also criminal judges; but the district moonsiffs have not cognizance of criminal cases.

There remain two officers of importance yet to notice, viz. the collector's head sheristadar, and naib sheristadar. They are his chief advisers in all matters connected with the assessment of the district and changes advisable to be brought about. Their salaries are high, and the office is very much coveted on account of the position which the responsibility of it gives them. The office of head sheristadar and that of sudder ameen may be considered on a par in point of status.

Other officers that may be noticed are the several postmasters of the district, which vary in number according to the requirements of the district. The transmission of the mails is performed by runners, of whom there are two to every five miles,—one for the "out," and one for the "returning" post. The general superintendence of the postmasters usually falls to the lot of one of the assistant magistrates, who has that office, in addition to his other duties, delegated to him by the magistrate.

Besides the offices already enumerated, there are at the presidency various valuable offices held by natives in the Sudder Adawlut Court, or Supreme Company's Court; in the Board of Revenue, &c.

Now, after this exposition, it must be evident that, unless natives were substituted for some of the present European staff, there is no room for any further employment of natives. It is well known, and nobody will gainsay the assertion, as the truth of it has been often verified to our cost, that natives are not, as a body, honest enough to be employed in an independent office; such an office, I mean, as that of collector, or judge, in which, from being under no immediate surveillance, their avarice or ambition might tempt them to aggrandize themselves, and cheat the public. Besides, it is evident that, if a native were found to fill such an office with honesty and ability, he would place his coadjutors, the European officers, in ridiculous contrast with himself in point of language, for a foreign accent, however well cultivated such foreigner's acquaintance with the language may be (and this, as I have shown, can seldom in India be very remarkable), has always something ridiculous in it, which it requires the real substantial advantages of justice to compensate for, in the eyes of the natives. Persons may overrule this objection by saying, "Oh, so just because the civilians would look ridiculous, the poor natives are not to be placed in any offices to rank with said civilians!" No, certainly not; it would not be an act of policy for us to weaken, in even the slightest degree, the respect in which our Government, as an English Government, is at present held. When we are ready to give up India to the Indians, then let us introduce native magistrates to offices now held by Europeans, but not before. This may seem unfair; but we must remember that our holding India is in the same sense unfair also.

In my next letter I propose to consider what are the real evils of our Indian Government, and how they may be diminished.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Feb. 2.

A CIVILIAN.

RECALL OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

The despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith, dated January 14th, recalling that officer, assigns the following grounds:—

"Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatches of the 5th and 19th of November, reporting the results of the operations of the war since the date of your despatches by the previous mail. I learn from these despatches that another month of this distressing warfare has passed away, and though the force at your disposal had been increased to a very considerable amount, no advantage of any real importance has been gained over the enemy, while the loss of her Majesty's troops has been exceedingly heavy, that very distinguished officer, Lieut.-col. Fordyce, being included among those who have fallen.

"I have said that no real advantage has been gained, because, while you state that positions of extraordinary strength have been stormed, and it is clear that the most determined courage has been shown by her Majesty's troops, these successes (if they can be called so) have been entirely barren of useful results; and it appears from the reports of Major-gen. Somerset, and particularly from his despatch dated the 9th November, that the ground thus hardly won could not be retained, and that the position which was carried at the price of such heavy loss to the 74th regiment, on the 6th of November, was only held until the major-general 'withdrew the troops in the afternoon,' when it would seem that there was no obstacle to its being reoccupied by the enemy, and that in fact it was so.

"For several months your despatches have been of a similar character. You have described to me operations which I have constantly been assured had been attended with success, and had inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, while there could be no doubt that the troops had fought with their accustomed gallantry; but at the same time I am quite unable to discover that any ground had really been gained, while it was obvious that the enemy, far from being discouraged by their supposed defeats, were from month to month increasing in boldness and determination; and the list of casualties but too clearly proved that the loss they had inflicted was as least as certain, and bore no small proportion to that which they were believed to have sustained.

"It was impossible that I should continue to receive intelligence of this description by many successive mails without being led to entertain very serious doubts whether the war had been conducted with the energy and the judgment which were necessary to bring it to an early and successful issue; but, distressing as was the anxiety which these doubts occasioned, I have not hitherto allowed them to induce me to deprive you of that support which I know it is of the utmost importance to the public service that those in high military commands should be able to rely on not having lightly withdrawn from them by the advisers of the Crown, when, in situations of difficulty and danger, success does not at once attend their exertions.

"But the information I have now received has converted what was before only a very serious doubt into conviction; and it is my painful duty to inform you that, having consulted my colleagues on the subject, they have concurred with me in coming to the conclusion that, upon a careful review of the events of the war and those which preceded its breaking out, there is evidence, which it is impossible longer to resist, that you have failed in showing that foresight, energy, and judgment, which your difficult position required, and that therefore we should not be justified in shrinking from tendering to the Queen our humble advice that the government of the Cape of Good Hope and the conduct of the war should be placed in other hands. It has accordingly been my duty to submit to her Majesty my advice that Major-gen. Cathcart should be appointed to relieve you, of which her Majesty has been pleased to approve, and that officer will very shortly proceed to the Cape for that purpose."

The noble earl, after expressing his pain and reluctance at making such a communication to an officer who had so greatly distinguished himself on former occasions and deservedly attained a high military reputation, points out the errors he had committed, in the premature reduction of the British force in the colony; his omitting, through ignorance of the true character of the war, to apply for additional force from home; the neglect of precautions to obstruct the supply of ammunition to the enemy; the not dealing promptly and more severely with the first instances of treachery amongst the Hottentots, and the allowing the administration of the Orange River territory to remain too long in the hands of an officer in his (Sir Harry's) opinion unequal to the task, by which and other mistakes in the management of the Dutch inhabitants of the frontier districts, he had failed to conciliate that important class. The despatch concludes:—

"It has been with much reluctance that I have entered into this review of the errors which you seem to me to have committed, but I have thought it due to your position and to your high reputation to show that her Majesty's servants have not determined to advise the Queen to supersede you in the midst of the war without sufficient cause for doing so; and for this reason, painful as it has been to me to write to you in such a tone of censure, I have been compelled to point out the errors into which you have been betrayed. It is, however, some satisfaction to me to be able to add, that I have no doubt it has been your judgment only which has been in fault, and that, to the best of your ability, you have endeavoured to acquit yourself of duties of no ordinary difficulty; nor do I doubt that in more regular warfare against a civilized enemy, and if your military operations had been less complicated by political difficulties, you would have achieved the same success by which you had formerly been so much distinguished."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Sessions of Parliament opened on the 3rd February.
HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 5.

The Caffre War.—The Duke of Wellington took occasion to express his sense of the services of General Sir Harry Smith. "Sir Harry Smith," his grace observed, "is an officer who, from the high reputation he has already obtained in the service, does not require any commendation from me; but, having filled a high command in several important military operations, and having been recalled by her Majesty's Government, it is but just to him to say that I, who am his commanding officer, though at a great distance, entirely approve of all his operations—of all the orders he has given to the troops, and of all the arrangements he made for their success. I approve entirely of the conduct of the troops in all their operations. I am fully sensible of the difficulties under which they laboured, and of the gallantry with which they overcame all those difficulties, and of the great success which attended their exertions. My firm belief is, that everything has been done by the commanding general, by the forces, and by his officers, in order to carry into execution the instructions of her Majesty's Government. I am proud to say that I have observed no serious error in the conduct of these late operations. Certainly, my gallant friend, Sir Harry Smith, has committed some errors, as others have done before him. These operations by the Caffres are carried on by the occupation of extensive regions, which, in some places, are called jungle, in others bush; but which, in reality, are thickest wood—the thickest that can be found anywhere. The Caffres having established themselves in these fastnesses with the plunder on which they exist, their assailants suffer great losses. The Caffres move away with great activity and celerity, sometimes saving, sometimes losing their plunder; but they always evacuate their fastnesses, which our troops do not, cannot, occupy. They would be useless to them. The enemy is attacked again, and the same operation is renewed time after time. Under the three last Governors, some of these fastnesses have been attacked no less than three or four times over. On every occasion this is accompanied with great loss to the assailants. There is, however, a remedy. When a fastness is stormed, it should be totally destroyed. The only mode of subduing an enemy of this description is by opening roads into his fastnesses for the movement of regular troops with the utmost rapidity. I have recommended to the noble earl opposite that that course should be adopted, and I believe he has ordered it to be adopted. The only fault I find with Sir Harry Smith is, that he has not adopted it. I gave instructions to him to adopt it in future. That course will occasion great labour, the employment of much time, and great expenditure. The Secretary-at-War has, I believe, also ordered that these regions should be laid open. The war at the Cape has come to this point, that, unless such a measure is adopted, there can be no peace—certainly no enjoyment of the social comforts of civilized life. The whole of the native population has revolted, and we cannot expect that their depredations will not be carried on. If the chiefs of the Caffres, some of them at the head of 10,000 or 20,000 men, establish themselves in fastnesses not accessible to the smallest body of her Majesty's troops, then this measure must be adopted, cost what time, labour, and expense it may; for that expense will give you peace, and enable you to enjoy the comforts of civilized life. That expense will not be one-tenth part of the expense of one campaign; and, if this work is not done effectually, there will be no peace—no cessation of the hostilities of armed bodies in that part of the world. I thought it but fair to state this my opinion of Sir Harry Smith, and also to declare in what point, in my opinion, all has not been done which ought to have been done to secure to the population the only justifiable object of all war—peace."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—*Whitchall*, Feb. 5. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Fox Maule to be Her Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

MR. GEORGE DALHOUSIE RAMSAY is appointed private secretary to the President of the Board of Control.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN.—A telegraphic communication from Washington to the *New York Herald*, dated Jan. 27, says:—"It is understood that the Mediterranean and East-India squadrons will be strengthened. Commodore Perry will probably be detached, with a strong fleet, including several steamers, to Japan, to punish certain outrages, if necessary, and to teach the Japanese to respect the American flag."

MR. LAYARD, who was a long time attached to the embassy at Constantinople, but who is better known by his discoveries at Nineveh, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—*Globe*.

THE NINEVEH ANTIQUITIES.—The brigantine *Apprentice* has arrived from Bussorah with the remainder of Mr. Layard's collection of antiquities from Nineveh, among which there is one piece of sculpture far exceeding in size any brought home upon a former occasion; it weighs 15 tons.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—The report of the directors, to be submitted to the proprietors on the 19th inst., states that the works between Howrah and Pundooah have been progressing satisfactorily; and when the last advices left Calcutta it was anticipated that the earthworks on that portion of the line, 41 miles, would be completed by the end of the year 1851. Contracts for the line between Pundooah and the Ranungee Collieries, about 79 miles, have been let, with the sanction of the Government of India, and the works commenced. It has been decided that the line to the north-west provinces of India shall proceed via Rajmahal, and the Hon. East-India Company has been pleased to intrust to this company, under arrangements with the Government of India, the making of the surveys between Pundooah and that point. These surveys are now in course of prosecution. The Board of Directors continue to receive every accommodation from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in the transport of their servants to India, and are met with considerable liberality in the cost of their passages. The capital account shows there had been received in England to the 31st of December last 835,575*l.*, and 80,800*l.* in India to the 31st of October—total, 866,376*l.* The total payments in England amounted to 105,965*l.*, and 55,618*l.* in India, together 161,583*l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 704,792*l.* The total expenditure includes 26,969*l.* paid as interest to the proprietors.

THE BORNEO BISHOPRIC.—It is highly satisfactory to find that this object is meeting with most liberal support in the University. The subscriptions are likely to realize a considerable fund.—*Oxford Herald*.

THE Plantagenet has been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 31. *Ennerdale*, Sourabaya (in the Texel).—**FEB. 4.** *Talavera*, Scott, Madras; *Sea Queen*, Shearer, Shanghai.—**5.** *Phanician*, Sproat, Sydney, N. S. Wales, in 84 days.—**6.** *Lady McDonald*, Elder, Shanghai; *Samarang*, Escott, Hong-Kong.—**7.** *May Queen*, Thomas, New South Wales; *Apprentice*, Hardy, Bussorah; *Athena*, Bourne, Mauritius; *Flora McDonald*, Smith, Bombay; *Eleanor Dixon*, Quaz, Bengal; *Proponia*, Barnes, Shanghai; *Paramatta*, Sopitt, Mauritius.—**9.** H.M.S. *Pilot*, Hickley, Hong-Kong; *Astarte*, Oppenheim, Whampoa; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, *James Scott*, Sutter, and *Emir*, Smith, Shanghai; *Duke of Lancaster*, Ward, Mauritius; *Bank*, Ballingall, Maulmain (not Jan. 31, as reported in last Mail); *Augusta*, Newman, Maulmain; *Ontario*, Watson, Cochín; *Princess Victoria*, Turnbull, Ichaboe; *Amity*, Morrison, Mauritius; *Emigrant*, Kemp, New Zealand; *William Jardine*, Raitt, Shanghai; *Meg Merrilies*, McKellar, and *Urgent*, Hannaford, Singapore.—**10.** *Ayrshire*, Dewar, Bombay; *Tartar*, Rollings, Mauritius; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Bengal; *Crown*, Chandler, Bengal; *Radiant*, Thomas, Java (in the Texel); *Eliza Leishman*, Dickson, and *Ulrica*, Stone, Mauritius; *Don Juan*, Collett, Mauritius (in the Schelde).—**12.** *Penningham*, Hamilton, Mauritius.—**13.** *Conservative*, Waterson, Madras.—**14.** *Pengard Park*, Weller, New South Wales; *Euphrates*, Gifford, Whampoa.—**16.** *Brothers*, Flere, and *Barbara*, Hegarthy, Mauritius; *Emerald*, Sinnot, Akyab (to Amsterdam).

DEPARTURES.

From **LIVERPOOL.**—**FEB. 11.**—*Salacia*, Brown, Sydney; *Patna*, Smith, and *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, Hong-Kong; *Otterspool*, Hughes, Batavia; *Esther*, Harnett, Singapore; *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, and *Hindoo*, Craig, Calcutta; *Clarence* (steam.), Wiseman, Sydney; *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts; *The Duke*, Atkinson,

and *Robert Pulford*, King, Calcutta; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Ceylon; *Elizabeth*, Blair, Bombay; *Tara*, Hamilton, Aden.

From the **DOWNS.**—**FEB. 10.**—*Mary Bannatyne*, Grant, Sydney; *Victoria Regia*, Charlton (from Shields), Calcutta; *Gilmore*, Maw, Bombay; *Thomas Blyth*, Garwood, and *Sydney*, Lemon, Mauritius; *Faithful*, Manning, Cape; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Cape; *Caroline*, Tullis, South Seas; *Iona*, Young (from Shields), Aden.—**11.** *Dreadnought*, Lowrie, Adelaide; *Ganges*, Deas, Bombay.—**14.** *Taymouth Castle*, Nicol, Calcutta; *Dulima*, Maxton, Port Phillip; *Amboyna*, Ryken, Batavia; *Norton*, Bristow, Aden; *Lady of the Lake*, Scott, Port Natal; *Ann Dushwood*, Killock (from Shields), Aden.

From **PLYMOUTH.**—**FEB. 10.**—*Duke of Cornwall*, Myhill, Adelaide; *Euphrates*, Monro, and *Achilles*, M'Ravie, Sydney; *Ramilles*, M'Lean, Cape; *Jane Catherine*, Ford, Hobart Town; *Science*, Westcott, Cape.—**13.** *Surge*, Maurice, Adelaide.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Bentick*, Feb. 21.—Maj. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Irving and child, Mr. Johnson, Capt. Grissell, Mr. Heatley and servant, Maj. Seaton, Capt. Twogood, Capt. Stokes, Capt. Stewart, Mr. F. Sandes, Lieut. D. Kemp, Mr. J. Vallings, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. Cadenhead, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Herriott, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Galloway, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Hennequin, Lieut. M. Riddell, Mr. J. H. Blair, Rev. W. Keane, Capt. E. L. Woolley.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENSEN, the wife of Lieut. R. Madras army, s. at Clapham, Feb. 1. **DOBBS**, the wife of Lieut. R. P. S. s. at the parsonage, Clondown, near Bath, Feb. 9. **LAWFORD**, the wife of the Rev. Charles, d. at Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts, Feb. 11. **LYBAGHT**, the wife of James R. d. at Adbury Lodge, Hants, Feb. 6. **TREVELYAN**, the lady of John, d. at Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, Feb. 8.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY, William P. to Frances M. d. of the late Lieut. F. Barrs, R.N. at Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, Feb. 10. **CLAVERING**, John, to Sophia, d. of the late Maj. gen. Innes, C.B. Bengal army, at Bath, Feb. 3. **CRACROFT**, Capt. Henry, Bombay army, to Eleanor, d. of Charles F. Bullivant, at Kingsbury, Warwickshire, Feb. 3. **FAULDER**, Robert A. to Cecilia Siddons, d. of Horace H. Wilson, of Upper Wimpole-street, at St. Marylebone Church, Feb. 12. **GLEIG**, Henry L. 2nd Bengal infantry, to Louisa, d. of the late Capt. Drury, R.N. at Chatham, Feb. 10. **HAY**, Hector M. to Anne C. widow of the late Lieut. col. Lewis Bird, Hon. Co.'s service, at All Souls', Langham-place, Feb. 9. **HOWLETT**, Richard S. capt. R.N. to Anne F. d. of William Braddon, late of the Bengal civ. serv. of Bucklands, at Plympton St. Mary, Devon, Feb. 12. **JOLLIFFE**, Lieut. Quintin K. Indian navy, to Gertrude E. widow of the late Maj. H. J. Pogson, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Feb. 12. **KIRKMAN**, Arthur A. to Julia, d. of H. A. Burge, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Upper Clapton, Feb. 5. **NEALE**, William A. Bombay army, to Henrietta F. d. of Capt. Henry Strong, retired Madras army, at Oxford, Feb. 10. **RAIKES**, Henry C. Bengal civ. serv. to Susan, d. of the Rev. J. Bisset, at Bourlie, Aberdeenshire, Feb. 3. **SAUNDERS**, John B. 9th Bengal L.C. to Lily, d. of Alexander Glendinning, at Sevenoaks, Feb. 12. **SMALL**, Rev. George, Baptist Missionary to India, to Ann L. relict of the late Wm. Chadwick, at Edinburgh, Jan. 20. **SMITH**, Joseph B. s. of Lieut. gen. 8th Bengal L.C. to Georgiana A. d. of F. W. Farr, at Beccles, Feb. 10. **STILL**, Charles F. of Hong Kong, to Ellen, d. of George Stokes, at Bayswater, Feb. 12. **THACKER**, William Hovenden, s. of William, to Louisa, d. of the late Robert Martin Smith, of Bromley, at St. Paul's, Islington, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

DOWDESWELL, George, formerly Secretary to the Government of India, afterwards senior member of the Supreme Council of Bengal; while occupying that position, and during the absence of the Marquis of Hastings, he administered the affairs of India as vice president;—at his residence, Down House, Red Marley, Worcestershire, aged 86, Feb. 6. **EVEREST**, Emma C. d. of Lieut. col. at Waterloo-crescent, Dover, aged 3, Feb. 10. **GABB**, Henry W. of Madras, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 34. Dec. 27. **GLEIG**, Jonathan D. Madras civ. serv. at Bays-hill Mansion, Cheltenham, aged 56, Jan. 20. **HARDING**, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. G. W. 2nd Bombay N.I. at sea, four days' sail from Bombay, on her voyage home by the *Seringapatam*, aged 19.

HARRISON, Charlotte H. C. d. of Henry A. late of the Bombay civ. serv. Jan. 28.
KITTON, the infant s. of Major M. Bengal army, at Coddendam, Suffolk, aged 7 months, Feb. 8.
LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. George P. Bombay army, at 94, Wimpole-street, Feb. 6.
MACLEARY, K. R. s. of James R. at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 5, Dec. 26.
NAPIER, Sir William Milliken, Bart. at Milliken, Renfrewshire, Feb. 4.
PELLY, Selina E. wife of John H. Bombay civ. serv. at Bath, Feb. 11.
ROSE, Joseph W. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s maritime serv. at Ely, aged 64, Jan. 31.
TAYLOR, Edward, late commander of the ship *Jane Green*, at sea, on his voyage from Madras to England, aged 41, Nov.
THRUPP, Henry E. at Surbiton-hill, near Kingston-on-Thames, aged 79, Feb. 4.
TOD, Mrs. Archibald, widow of the late Archibald G. J. Bengal civ. serv. at 20, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Feb. 5.
WATSON, Harriet, the wife of Dr. J. at the Circus, Bath, aged 54, Jan. 31.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 4th and 11th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. P. Meares, 42nd L.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Lachlan Macqueen, 3rd cav.
 Capt. A. H. A. Hervey, 40th N.I.
 Capt. Joseph MacVicar, 41st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Fairbrother, 19th N.I.
 Capt. Charles W. Maude, retired.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles James Little, pilot service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Thomas Drever, 2nd Europ. reg.
 Ens. B. F. Heysham, 13th N.I.
 Ens. Edward J. Rawnsley, 34th N.I.
 Lieut. col. John Johnstone, 36th N.I.
 Lieut. Henry D. Faulkner, 42nd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Thomas C. Alban, 8th N.I.
 Lieut. Edward Lowry, 25th N.I.
 Supt. surg. Benjamin P. Rooke, M.D.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John R. Mackenzie, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.
 Lieut. col. Thomas D. Carpenter, 1st N.I., do.
 Assist. surg. John Mathison, M.D., do.
 Assist. surg. John Arthur, M.D., 1 month.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Charles James Bruce, artillery, 6 months.
 Ens. James William Bryans, 22nd N.I., 3 do.
 Surg. James Ryan, 6 do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles P. Georges, midshipman, Indian Navy, 6 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry Foley, 33rd N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Thomas A. Boileau, 43rd N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Archibald Logan Douglas, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
 Mr. Frederick Warden, do.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 10, 1852.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Assist. surg. O'Connor D'Arcey, M.D., from 87th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Franklin, promoted in the 86th Foot. Dated 10th Feb. 1852.
9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Alfred Hives to be lieut. by purch., v. Bird, who retires. Dated 10th Feb. 1852.
22nd Foot.—Ens. Arthur Lloyd Monck to be lieut. without purch., v. Budd, dec. Dated 11th Nov. 1851.
 Ens. George Onslow Deane to be lieut. without purch., v. Monck, whose promotion without purch. on the 12th Dec. 1851 has been cancelled. Dated 12th Dec. 1851.
 Gentleman Cadet John Grahame, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Deane. Dated 10th Feb. 1852.
87th Foot.—Assist. Staff-surg. John Lyster Jameson to be assist. surg., v. D'Arcey, appointed to the 3rd Lt. Drags. Dated 10th Feb. 1852.
Bombay, 86th Foot.—Assist. surg. Henry Franklin, from the 3rd Lt. Drags, to be assist. surg., v. Thom, promoted on the staff. Dated 10th Feb. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 13, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—William Cacroft Gordon, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Hives, promoted. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
10th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Marshman Havelock, from 86th Foot, to be lieut., v. Whitaker, who exchanges. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
 Ens. George Churchill Bartholomew to be lieut. by purch., v. Cameron, who retires. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
 Lieut. Henry Marshman Havelock to be adj., v. Whitaker, appointed to 86th Foot. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
60th Foot.—Brer. Lieut. col. Maurice Griffin Dennis to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Bradshaw, dec. Dated 19th Oct. 1851.
 Capt. Henry Bingham to be maj. without purch., v. Dennis. Dated 19th Oct. 1851.
80th Foot.—John Robert Day, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Poore, appointed to 8th Lt. Drags. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
96th Foot.—Maj. gen. Charles Edward Conyers, C.B., to be col., v. Gen. Sir Lewis Grant. Dated 11th Feb. 1852.
Madras, 25th Foot.—Henry Southwell Brown, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Tulloch, appointed to 32nd Foot. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
Bombay, 78th Foot.—Assist. surg. Arthur Stewart Willocks, from 69th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. McNab, appointed to 69th Foot. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
86th Foot.—Lieut. George Thompson Whitaker, from 16th Foot, to be lieut., v. Havelock, who exchanges. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.
 Lieut. George Hewish Adams, from 20th Foot, to be lieut., v. Leet, who exchanges. Dated 13th Feb. 1852.

BOOKS.

A Dictionary, English and Sanskrit. By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., Professor at the East-India College, Haileybury. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

SINCE the days of Sir William Jones, the attention of the learned in this country has been gradually directed to the language and literature of the ancient Hindus. Until then, the Sanskrit, though closely allied to the polished dialects of ancient Greece and Rome, had remained from a very remote age a sealed book to all but a very small number of the Brahmin caste. Jones, Colebrooke, Carey, and Wilkins, by their successive labours, disclosed the hidden stores of a language "more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either." But though these great pioneers had thus cleared the path, like the ascent to the temple of Virtue it continued for some time rugged and uninviting: it is only within the last quarter of a century that the study of Sanskrit became comparatively easy to the students of Europe. In Germany and Denmark, the labours of Bopp, Lassen, and

Westergaard, have made this study follow close upon that of the Greek and Latin. In England, Wilson, Johnson, and Williams, have kept pace with foreign scholars. Professor Wilson, by the publication of his excellent Dictionary, Sanskrit and English (of which we expect soon a third edition), placed the means of acquiring the language within the reach of all; and his Grammar, and numerous other works, have contributed to disseminate in Europe the knowledge of the ancient language and literature of India. Professor Johnson has, for nearly thirty years, done good service in the same cause; and lastly, Professor Williams, a Boden Sanskrit scholar, has proved himself worthy of his great masters by what he has even now accomplished, at so early a period of his life. His Sanskrit Grammar, published some years ago, somewhat upon the plan of the best Greek grammars, is admirably adapted for beginners, and those who have not access to a teacher. He has also published a correct text of a Sanskrit play, for the use of students at the East-India College. His present work will increase his reputation as a Sanskrit scholar.

In this volume, of 860 pages, we have an accurate and copious version into Sanskrit of all the English words contained in the latest and best edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, "omitting only those expressions which seemed obsolete or obsolescent, or of which no classical equivalent could be found or suggested." Of course, idiomatic phrases and allusions abound in English which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to express in any other living tongue, far less in Sanskrit, a language so long dead; but a minute explanation of our idiomatic expressions is not required in such a work. We do not expect to see the *Dunciad* or the *Pickwick Papers* in a Sanskrit garb; but we venture to say that the *Paradise Lost* and the *Essay on Man* would lose none of their excellence if properly translated into the language and metre of the *Bhāgavad Gītā*.

The utility of such a work as Professor Williams's Dictionary is well described by the author in his preface. "It is not," he observes, "too much to allege, that the great development of the study of Sanskrit, during late years, has caused the absence of a Reverse Dictionary to be recognized as a want by many very different and very important members of the community, both at home and abroad; by students and civilians, by scholars and philologists, by chaplains and missionaries; by all those zealous men who have devoted themselves to the social, religious, and intellectual improvement of the natives of our Indian empire."

On the best means of diffusing knowledge among the natives of India, there have been, and may still be, three parties:—1st, those who advocate the use of the ancient and classical tongues, viz. Arabic for the Muslims and Sanskrit for the Hindus; 2nd, those who see in the English language the only infallible means of enlightening the whole empire; lastly, those who advocate the use of the vernacular languages, which we believe to be by far the most effective system. In India Proper, all the languages in use, with very trifling exceptions, are of Sanskrit derivation. They all contain, more or less pure, most of the Sanskrit roots; hence compound words from the latter tongue, expressing scientific terms, such as *geography*, *polygon*, *quadrangle*, will be as intelligible to the natives as the words *earthquake* and *whirlwind* are to us. This capacity of composition is the grand characteristic of the great Indo-European family of languages, from the Ganges to the *Ultima Thule*. It is most fully developed in the Sanskrit, the Greek, and the German; but it is more or less conspicuous in all; and probably to this is owing the progressive advancement of the race in civilization, and all that tends to embellish life, when favourably situated.

With regard to the modern languages of India Proper, more particularly the Marāṭhī, the Bengālī, and the Hindi, Sanskrit terms may be introduced without limit; nay, new terms may be coined, whenever occasion occurs, which will be perfectly understood by the people at large. For instance, Mr. Williams might have furnished them a term for "railway," by translating the German *eisenbahn* into *Lohapatha*, or *Kushipatha*.

To those, then, who are employed in the cause of education in Northern India, this Dictionary will prove an invaluable help. In the south, too, it will be equally useful, only with this disadvantage, that the Sanskrit terms introduced into Telugu, Tamil, and Canarese, will always appear as "hard" words; still, even in these languages, the introduction of Sanskrit terms is, after all, the only plan left for their improvement.

Our readers may form some idea of the labour incurred by Mr. Williams, when we state that there existed no vestige of any previous work of the kind. We will conclude with a quotation in his own line:—"Siddhiḥ sādhye satām astu."

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East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 4th February, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 18th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

DEPOT CLOTHING,—and
ANKLE BOOTS and SHOES;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 18th day of February, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th February, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 24th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,
BIG IRON,—also
PITCH and TAR;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 24th day of February, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 11th February, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria* with the mails left Bombay February the 3rd, made *Aden* on the 11th, and left for *Suez* 12th ult. where she arrived on the 19th ultimo.

The mails left Alexandria February 22nd (per *Medina*), and arrived at Malta on the 26th, from whence they were conveyed per *Ardent* to Marseilles.

The *Ardent*, after leaving Malta on the 27th February, met with damage to her machinery and put into a port in Sardinia; the mails were at that place transferred to the French Government steamer *Lycurus*, and arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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* The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 9.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal ... January 26 | Madras ... January 27
Bombay ... February 3.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE expectation, very reasonably founded upon the pacific professions of the court of Ava, that hostilities would be avoided at Rangoon, has not been realized. Perfidy is the cardinal rule of policy not only in the Burmese but in all Hindu courts, which, in this respect, violate the direct injunction of the great Indian lawgiver. Manu, in his instructions for the guidance of a king in the conduct of war, says:—"Let him act on all occasions without guile, never with insincerity." The usurper, who retains the throne of Burmah by the terror which his cruelty inspires, is very likely to push matters to extremity, although some Indian politicians still calculate that war may be averted.

The particulars of the affair of Rangoon are very fully detailed in another page. The *Englishman* states that the commodore was taking away the king's ship (the reason for which has not been made public, but it is supposed to be as a security for the property of British subjects unavoidably left at Rangoon), and that the fire of the Burmese was opened to oppose this act of hostility. "They have been taught," it is added, "a severe lesson, which may perhaps impress them with a correct notion of the power to which they are opposed, and induce an amicable adjustment of differences; but the immediate effect is undoubtedly that of provoking aggression, and the Commissioner at Moulmein, being apprehensive of an attack, sent up an earnest request for a reinforcement."

The intelligence from Rangoon brought by the *Hermes* reached Calcutta on Sunday, the 17th January; but, although this was the period which had been all along fixed for the Governor-General's return to Calcutta, his lordship was 800 miles off. This was a very great misfortune, as it may cause the protraction of hostilities and increase the expense of the war. Sir John Littler called an extraordinary meeting of council, when it was determined at once to send a reinforcement to Moulmein without waiting for instructions from the Governor-General's camp. Ac-

cordingly, an order for the artillery to prepare for foreign service reached Dum Dum, eight miles from Calcutta, on Sunday night, and by daybreak the next morning a company, fully equipped, under the orders of Major Reid, was encamped on the glacis of Fort William. Five companies of H.M.'s Royal Irish, cantoned in Fort William, completed to 400 rank and file, were at the same time ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark, and by Monday evening, the 18th, the whole of the artillery and the five companies were on board the steamers, and by Tuesday morning on their way to Moulmein. The commodore followed in the *Hermes* on the 22nd. The *Fire Queen* awaited the arrival of the Governor-General, who was expected at Calcutta in two or three days, having left his camp by carriage dawn on hearing of the turn affairs had taken at Rangoon.

The *Morning Chronicle* informs us that the officer commanding the Sylhet light infantry had received instructions to look after the Eastern frontier, and to stand prepared to march to Munnipore. But nothing is said of the ill-defended province of Arracan, which lies most contiguous to Amerapore, the residence of the Burmese court, being in a direct line only 200 miles distant from it, and is likely therefore to be the first point of attack. A large Burmese force, crossing the Aeng pass, would spread dismay through the whole of the eastern province of Bengal.

In the long list of Burmese oppressions submitted by the British inhabitants of Rangoon to the commodore, are the following:—A fine of Rs. 150 inflicted on the nacodah of a British barque for saluting H.M.'s ship *Fox* as she passed in the harbour; an order proclaimed by beat of gong, that any native or foreigner who should go down to the wharfs to see the *Fox* should be summarily decapitated; the case of a Hindoo who was tortured to death for entertaining the Rev. Mr. Kincaid.

The *Delhi Gazette* says, "It is with great satisfaction that we announce the actual commencement of hostilities with Burmah, and we shall be much disappointed if the province of Pegu does not now fall into our hands." The *Bombay Times*, which likewise considers that the conduct of the Burmese government "justifies a war of annexation," assumes that the naval means at the disposal of the Supreme Government are not sufficient to prosecute hostilities, and that it would be necessary to wait for a reinforcement of steamers from England, so that the campaign must be deferred until October. We apprehend, however, that this is by no means requisite, and that an expedition of sufficient strength in the naval arm can easily be collected, at least for the capture of Rangoon, and even the province of Pegu. If annexation upon a grand scale, and an expedition into the interior, be meditated, a very large naval force will be required to command the various rivers and their tributaries. The Burmese troops, if stanch, may offer a stout resistance; but we are tempted to speculate upon the great probability of a revolution in the empire as soon as a strong British force effects a landing at Rangoon.

We have inserted in a succeeding column a short sketch of that city, and its means of defence.

The expedition assembled on the Indus, for coercing the Ameer of Khyrpore, Ali Moorad,—for there is now no doubt of its object,—was advancing towards its destination; but it was not deemed at all probable that it would experience any opposition. The ameer is believed to be anxious to arrange matters at once, for which purpose he had

encamped on the banks of the Indus, within earshot of the Roree force. Mr. Frere, commissioner of Scinde, arrived at Sukkur on the 17th January. On the 19th he granted Ali Moorad an interview, and at once intimated to him that, if he did not accede to all the terms proposed by the Bombay Government, the chances were very much against his ever having another opportunity of doing so. Ali Moorad was very humble, saying, "I shall do as you bid me."

The war with the Momunds on the north-west frontier is not yet ended. The fort of Dubb, garrisoned by three companies of the 71st N.I. and fifty sowars of the 15th irregular cavalry, under Capt. Hicks of the 15th irregulars, is said to be in anything but a favourable condition for the purpose intended; and a cordon is formed round it by the Momunds, who keep a sharp look-out to fire at any head appearing above the walls. On the 3rd of January, a body of the Momunds pressing hard upon a picket of the 2nd irregular cavalry, on the Punj-pao range of hills, in front of Sir Colin Campbell's camp, Lieut. W. T. Hughes, second in command of that regiment, was sent with the relief picket to support them. On his gaining the ridge, a party of 150 of the enemy fell back on to the higher range, but as Lieut. Hughes advanced, he detected another batch of fifty to his left. With this party he immediately closed, and cutting off their retreat from their companions, sabred nineteen and brought one prisoner into camp, having had one horseman killed, and three wounded. It is said to have been a smart, dashing affair, the Momunds having stood like brave men. Another body made a dash at a number of camels returning to Peshawur from camp with stores, and carried them all off. On a subsequent day (the 14th), a melancholy catastrophe occurred near the fort of Michnee. Lieutenant Boulnois, of the engineers (the officer who had the constructing of the fort), rode out on a shooting excursion, it is said, with two other officers. When they had got a short distance, near the hills, some Momunds rose from ambush and fired into them. Lieutenant Boulnois received three bullets through the heart, and fell; the rest escaped. Another account, which relates the occurrence differently, will be found in another column. Previous to this outrage, it was currently reported at Peshawur that the field-force was to return at once to cantonments, as Colonel Mackeson, the new commissioner at Peshawur, had succeeded in making amicable arrangements with the Momunds. An affair which happened on the 6th may have had some share in causing it. Rahmut Khan, Orakzye, had collected some of the Michnee maliks near Dubb, for the purpose of persuading them to come in: after talking some time with him, they were returning to the hills, when they were charged by some of our irregulars, who cut up seven or eight of their number. This was very unfortunate, because the men came to treat with an agent sent by the British Government, and will not in future trust themselves in our hands. No blame attaches to the irregulars, who believed they were merely a set of marauders come down to plunder.

The Commander-in-Chief had reached Peshawur, where he made but a short stay, and was on his way back to the provinces. The reason assigned for his early return is the alarm and excitement caused by his proximity among the hill tribes in the neighbourhood, with whom negotiations were at that time pending.

From Cabul we learn that Rahamdil Khan has been persuaded to return to Candahar with his brother's envoy. The son of Sirdar Akram Khan, Shere Jung Khan, has been sent from Cabul to Khoilm with 400 horse.

From Herat the intelligence is of some importance, as it shows that the Persians are again meddling with the affairs of Afghanistan. Abba Khan, who had formerly been Shah Kamran's wuseer, had two sons. After their father's death, Yar Mohammed Khan constituted himself prime minister, and obliged them to fly to Meshed; when he died, his son corresponded with the Barukzyes, and on this account the Alikasyes, a large and powerful Dooranee tribe, dwelling in the city and territory of Herat, summoned Abba Khan's sons from Meshed. They came, and all the Alikasyes joined them, and Yar Mohammed's son is at present besieged in the Urg or citadel of Herat. He has asked the Doot for assistance, which has been promised.

The Punjab was tranquil.

The kingdom of Oude continues in a very disturbed state. The near approach of the Governor-General to the capital, and the ignorance which prevailed respecting his views, infused great alarm into the minister and his adherents. When it was known that his lordship had refused to visit the king, though earnestly invited, the alarm increased. The resident, Colonel Sleeman, had an interview with Lord Dalhousie, the result of which had so far only transpired as to show that the Resident's measures had been approved of, and that his policy (whatever it be) was directed to be carried out. A letter from Lucknow says:—

"A little after the Resident had left Lucknow to meet his lordship, the minister called in Aga Saheb, the chuckildar of Sultampur, to consult with him, with that known intriguer Vusse Ally, and with one who indeed has been a mover in more than one intrigue against the Resident, under whose displeasure he now is. They came to the conclusion to write to Moseffer Hossein Khan, a moonshee in the Company's service, and to give him means to bribe, to the amount of two or three lakhs, any European gentleman who would use his influence with Sir Henry Elliot to get the present representative of the Governor-General 'removed,' and another appointed, as they had everything to fear from the present Resident, and everything to hope from his successor. They then went to Moseffer's brother, Razza Hossein Khan's house, and held a secret council for three hours. A letter was consequently sent to the moonshee, who was at the time in the Governor-General's camp, to await his arrival at Puttyghur. I do not know how Col. Sleeman discovered this plot, but, with his usual penetration, he was not long without being acquainted with it."

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* says, that the Nizam has contributed a large rough diamond, weighing seven tolahs, towards the payment of his debt to the Company. The jewel is said to weigh 400 carats, or one-fourth more than the Koh-i-Noor, and is the largest specimen, with one exception, in the world. It is uncut, and from its shape not adapted to being set as a brilliant. The writer, with amusing naïveté, hopes the Government will be induced to receive it at "its full value by jeweller's computation," that is to say, at its nominal value.

It appears that the houses of Mahanund Ram, Poorunmul, and Shudut Juseeram, had received a shock from their bills having been dishonoured. Several houses of less note are said to be similarly situated.

The weather has been remarkably cool and delightful throughout the upper provinces, and in the hills snow had fallen in abundance.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. T. E. H. Napleton, 13th N.I.
BOMBAY.—Col. Robert Taylor, at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

ACCOUNT OF RANGOON.

The maritime capital of the Burmese empire was built in 1753 by Alompra, the founder of the monarchy, who called it *Rangoon*, "the City of Victory," or "Victory Achieved," with reference to his conquest of Pegu. It stands on the left bank of that branch of the Irrawaddy which joins the Pegu river, about twenty miles from the sea.

When the British took the place in 1824, it was built in the form of a parallelogram, extending along the river's bank, the houses, with the exception of some public buildings, being of wood and bamboo, raised on piles, and thatched. The streets ran at right angles, and were paved with bricks placed on their edges. The city has since been entirely destroyed by fire, on the 28th December, 1830, when upwards of 2,000 houses, including the Custom-house and the residences of the principal merchants, were reduced to ashes. It has probably been rebuilt of the same materials, since the climate causes the rapid decay of brick and even stone edifices. The population was between 8,000 and 9,000.

The country around Rangoon is jungly; the jungles, however, are not continuous; they are mostly on the banks of the river and its branches, or on the elevated ground above the level of the plains, which are under water in the rainy season, at other times cultivated with rice. Hence fevers are very prevalent.

Rangoon, when attacked by the British forces under Sir A. Campbell, was surrounded by a stockade of strong teak timbers, 16 feet high, placed vertically, close together, other timbers being disposed lengthways, with inclined supports inside. There were no other works, except at the gates, which were defended by small towers of brick or wood, mounted with cannon.

On the 11th May, 1824, the expedition appeared before the city, which was expected to offer a strong resistance,—and an effective opposition might have been made;—but a few broadsides having been fired by the *Liffey*, and three detachments of troops having been landed,—one above the city, one below, and one in the centre,—in twenty minutes the British flag was flying in Rangoon, our troops not having fired a single musket: the governor and nearly the whole population had fled into the jungles, not more than 100 persons being found in the town. It remained in our possession until December, 1826, after the treaty of Yandaboo, which ceded a portion of the Burmese territory, stipulated the payment of a large sum of money by the Burmese, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce at Rangoon.

The Burmese are an athletic and active race, and by no means deficient in spirit. They would make excellent soldiers if properly disciplined and properly led. They rely, however, in their military operations, chiefly upon their stockades, in constructing which they are very expert. They surround the enemy with circular lines of these formidable defences, which vary from a kind of breastwork to fortifications 15 and 16 feet high, which our shot frequently could not breach. Lieutenant Maw has given the following exact description of the mode of constructing a Burmese stockade:—

"When a bamboo stockade was to be erected, the space intended to be enclosed was marked out, and a small trench dug, in which bamboos, eight to ten inches in diameter, and nine or ten feet high, were placed vertically, and close together. The small trench was then filled up, and the bamboo work strengthened by lashing others that were split, and placed lengthways to those that were vertical. Outside of this row more bamboos, as stout as could be got, were placed upright in a similar manner, excepting that, instead of a continued close line, about three were placed together, a space, which would have admitted three more, left, and again three others placed, and so proceeding along, or round the works. The vacant spaces in the higher row, thus forming port-holes above the lower row, through which the garrison could fire, standing under cover of the higher bamboos. On the top of the higher bamboos, some that were slightly split were placed lengthways over the vertical ends, and

the whole additionally secured by lashings and inclined supports from the inside. When the bamboo work was finished, or rather, perhaps, whilst it was going on, for the Burmans were not people who lost time on such occasions, a broad deep trench was dug a few feet inside of the wall, and the earth thrown up, so as to form an embankment against the wall, generally in the shape of two high steps or small terraces; the upper part of this embankment was usually five or six feet high, and it formed not only effective shelter against artillery, but was the platform on which the jingals and great guns were mounted, and on which the musqueteers or matchlock-men stood, to fire as the British troops advanced. Barracks, built of the smaller parts of bamboos, and thatched with their leaves, were built round the stockade inside the trench, so that the men lived at their posts. A pagoda was frequently enclosed, and the Burman engineers generally took care to have a jungle in the rear of their positions, so as to cover a retreat, which was easily effected by means of the embankment on the inside, although it was not so easy for the British forces to get in from the outside. Heavy pieces of timber—trunks of trees—were frequently suspended from the top of the works, in order to be cut away upon assailants in attempts to storm: rows of posts and rails, and abattis, were placed outside."

The province of Dalla, lying between Rangoon and Bassein, is an alluvial plain, through which the mouths of the Irrawaddy discharge themselves into the sea, and is intersected by numerous nullas, or creeks. This province is considered the most fruitful in the Burmese empire, and is the granary whence the capital and upper provinces draw their chief supplies of grain.

The throne of Burmah was usurped in 1847 by a Woonghye, named Mounghwa, who assassinated the reigning king, the son of Tharawaddy; the latter had deposed his elder brother in 1838, and was in turn deposed by his own son, on the plea of his being insane. The true heir to the throne, Tsa Kia Min, was put to death by Tharawaddy in 1837, in order to make way for his succession to the throne. He was a youth of remarkable talents, and the people, who loved him, believe that he is still alive. More than one rebellion has taken place in which a pretender to the throne has assumed his name. The reigning prince is described as an imbecile sensualist, controlled by low women in his zenana, and surrounded by men steeped in crime.

BENGAL.

WAR WITH BURMAH.

The second war with the Burmese has commenced. They have fired the first shot; they have thrown down the gauntlet, and we must take it up and pursue the conflict till it ends in their complete submission. The pacific disposition manifested by the court, on the receipt of the Governor-General's despatch, was intended only to deceive. There is now the clearest testimony that, from the first moment the cabinet of Ava were informed of our demands of redress, they determined on no account to comply with them, but to try conclusions with us in the field. When Lord Dalhousie's letter was read to the king, he dashed it down on the floor, and in a fury ordered the barbarian ships of war to be driven out of the river.

The king's reply to the Governor-General was delivered on the 1st of January. It professed an anxious desire to comply with the demands which had been made and to maintain the relations of peace. The governor of Prome was despatched to Rangoon, as it was given out, to compose all differences and strengthen the bonds of amity. On the 4th, the governor arrived in regal pomp, with an immense armament of barges and war boats, decorated with elaborate carving and gilding. He was accompanied by a retinue of more than 3,000 men. He had levied the severest exactions on all the towns as he passed, and had in his train ten boats laden with powder. The ex-governor of Rangoon paid his respects to the viceroy on his arrival, and was repeatedly closeted with him. It was at first supposed that he would be subjected to a trial, at least an investigation, in the presence of the viceroy, and a great number of the foreigners had drawn up statements of their grievances. But on the 5th it was ascertained that he was in high favour with his excellency, and on the 6th he departed in triumph to Ava, with a large retinue, and all the plunder he had accumulated, in fifty boats.

The viceroy had now been forty-eight hours in Rangoon without taking the slightest notice of the commodore, or so much

as announcing his arrival. His acts, however, manifested from the very first a strong feeling of hostility. Mr. Birrell, a merchant, had erected a flagstaff on his own premises near the river side, which he was instantly ordered to dismantle. He said that it was planted in consequence of an understanding with the commodore, to establish a communication between the Europeans on shore and the ships of war, and that he could not take it down without the commodore's consent. Commodore Lambert, unwilling to give the Burmese any cause of offence, directed it to be removed. An order was at the same time issued by the viceroy, prohibiting all intercourse with the ships, in consequence of which all the coolies, carpenters, and workmen fled. The commodore now sent Mr. Edwards, of the subordinate staff, to inquire the cause of the viceroy's silence, and to ascertain when it would suit his convenience to receive a public communication. The viceroy's bearing was friendly, and, in allusion to the receipt of the letter, he said he should be ready to receive the commodore at any time he wished to come; but the answer was delivered in a tone of derision, which created merriment among the officers around him. The following morning Mr. Edwards was again sent to announce that a deputation would wait on him at noon, with the letter. The viceroy distinctly informed Mr. Edwards that he would receive no deputation at all. At noon, Capt. Fishbourn, of H.M.'s steamer *Hermes*, and some other officers, with Capt. Latter, proceeded to Government House. At some little distance from the gate which opens into the large compound, efforts were made by the Burmese officers to induce them to remain in the streets, but they pushed into the compound, where they dismounted, but were prevented from going upstairs till the viceroy's permission had been obtained. After waiting four or five minutes, Capt. Latter was informed that his excellency was asleep, and no one could venture to speak to him. Capt. Latter urged the necessity of their being permitted to go into the public hall to wait the viceroy's leisure, but this was refused, and every remonstrance proved unavailing. All this time the viceroy was wide awake, and a telegraphic communication was carried on between the stairs and the chamber he occupied. Finding it impossible to obtain an interview with the viceroy, the members of the deputation mounted their ponies and returned to the vessel.

Between three and four in the afternoon, a message was sent from the flag-ship, requesting British merchants, and all who claimed British protection, to proceed on board the vessels without delay, to receive a communication. There the commodore stated to them what he had done to maintain pacific relations, and how signally he had failed; that the British Government and flag had been grossly insulted by the Burmese authorities, and that the insult was manifestly intentional. He therefore gave them two hours to leave the town, and promised them all the protection and assistance in his power. Mr. Edwards had also been sent into the town to warn all foreigners to quit it. There were more than twenty-five vessels in the river, and a boat was sent to each to direct that all refugees should be received on board, and that the vessels should then weigh anchor and drop down below the town. The *Prosperine* steamer ran close into the main wharf, and eight or ten of the boats from the frigate and steamers came to the shore to protect and receive the fugitives. Meanwhile, the streets were filled with armed Burmese, and officers were moving to and fro on horseback, threatening all who gave assistance to the foreigners, in consequence of which not a coolie could be procured. All classes of foreigners—Moguls, Mussulmans, Armenians, Portuguese, and English—were seen crowding down to the river with boxes, bundles, and whatever they could carry, but they were obliged generally to abandon all the property they possessed. Mr. Kincaid, the American missionary, left his library, consisting of more than 1,000 volumes, the collection of twenty years, behind him to be destroyed, too happy to find his wife and children safe under the British flag. Many ventured on shore again before night to procure a few articles, but not a few were detained. It was ascertained that all the foreigners who could be found were sent to prison, and it is feared that more than 60 individuals are thus in the hands of a merciless foe. On the 8th all the vessels were safely anchored on the Pegu side, and the steamers towed many out to sea. The *Prosperine* conveyed more than 200 refugees to Moulmein. Burmese officers came repeatedly to the flag ship to offer excuses for the rudeness of the viceroy, but none of them were accredited. The commodore insisted that the viceroy should himself apologise for the insult offered to the British flag and, engaged in that case to return and forget the past. On the 9th the old governor of Dalla came on board, and entreated the commodore to give him time to see the viceroy, and persuade him to apologise. Out of regard to his venerable age and uniform courtesy, the commodore gave him till the evening to try his

good offices. At 8 in the evening, however, two messengers arrived with a written document from the viceroy, stating that if the commodore attempted to pass the two stockades which had been erected down the river he would be fired upon. It was now apparent that the plan of sending unauthorised officers to propitiate the commodore was merely a ruse, to gain time. During the night of the 7th, and the following day, numerous war-boats, with from 50 to 80 armed men in each, were sent down to be ready to attack the ships, as well as some 25 guns. On the 9th, about noon, five large war boats, crowded with men, came down the Pegu river, and others proceeded from Rangoon, to rendezvous at the stockades, at which 5,000 troops were said to be congregated. On the 10th, the *Hermes* steamer towed the frigate down, and she anchored about 400 yards from the stockade. All the merchantmen also passed down. About 9 in the morning the steamer was seen rounding the point, with the Burmese prize vessel in tow. As she passed the *Fox*, first a single gun, and then another, and then others in rapid succession, were fired upon the two vessels, and volleys of musketry were opened on them. Instantly, the frigate opened a terrific fire on the stockade and the war-boats which had ventured out into the river. The *Hermes* then came up, and poured in her shot along the whole line of the defence. After a few minutes of perfect silence, the stockade again fired on the vessels, to which the *Fox* and the *Phlegethon* replied with such vigour as to create wide gaps in the works. The *Hermes* then passed down, and a fire from the masked battery was opened on her, but a few rounds soon silenced it. The battery on the opposite bank of the river now opened its fire, but the *Hermes* came up, and with her shot and shell spread ruin and dismay throughout the whole line. It was more than two hours before the firing ceased. When the vessels left the spot, not a living Burmese was to be seen. The number of killed on the part of the enemy was reported at 300, and possibly double that number wounded. It was a terrible lesson, but is not likely to be useful to those who are at the head of affairs. The sacrifice of life is to them nothing; they will remember only that the English vessels of war have left the river, and it will require little effort to persuade their low minds or the king that they have been chased away by the irresistible fire of the Burmese batteries. Their arrogance will thus be increased, and all hope of an accommodation diminished. The commodore has declared all the coast and the ports of Burmah in a state of blockade. After this engagement with the stockades he came round to Calcutta in the *Hermes* to report progress and receive further instructions.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 22.

The H. C.'s steamer *Proserpine* arrived at her moorings from Rangoon this day, bringing away with her nearly the whole of the British subjects from that port. It appears that the new governor refused to meet the commodore on several occasions, in order to settle affairs amicably, and finding every disposition in the Burmese to show fight, the commodore determined on blockading the port and holding it so until he receives further instructions from the Governor-General. Her Majesty's vessels and the Hon. Co.'s steamers have moved from their position off Rangoon to the mouth of the river, and the port of Rangoon, in fact the ports of the Burmese empire are under a regular blockade. The *Proserpine* was sent here for coals, to enable her to proceed to Calcutta with the commodore's despatches. 12,000 men are said to be ready at Rangoon to do battle with us.—*Moulmein Times Extraordinary*, Jan. 10.

The force of Moulmein embarked last evening at Calcutta, and is as follows. Five Companies, Nos. 2, 3, 7, Grenadiers, and Light, H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, Lieut-Col. T. S. Reynolds commanding, with the following officers: Capts. Campbell, Bruce, Wood, Gillespie, and Cormick; Lieuts. Swinburn, Elliot, Ward, and Stephenson; Ensigns Canavan, Eteson, and Smith; Adjutant Doran; Quarter-master Carney, and Assistant-surgeons Dwyer and Chalmers. The five companies are completed to 400 rank and file. A company of artillery also goes down, consisting of eighty gunners, with the following officers attached; Major Reid commanding; Lieuts. Voyle, Dublin and Anderson. The 18th all go in the *Tenasserim*, and the artillery in the *Proserpine*, with an enormous quantity of ammunition, gun carriages, &c. Last evening the steamers dropped down clear of the shipping, and are now on their way to Moulmein. All the public military establishments here, such as the Commissariat, Arsenal, &c. were in full work yesterday, as not a moment was lost, and there was not even time to hold committees on the stores, so short and sharp were the embarkation conditions and orders. It is said that the rest of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish will follow shortly to Moulmein, and that a wing of the 80th, from Dinapore, has been ordered down to replace them. The eastern frontier

is also being looked to, and instructions have been sent up to the officer commanding the Sylhet light infantry to look to matters in that direction, and prepare himself for a march towards Manipore.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 20.

THE REVEREND KRISHNA MOHUN BANERJEE has been appointed third professor at Bishop's College, Calcutta.

GANG-MURDER.—Some three or four years have elapsed since Capt. Larkins discovered, in the Lodeana and Umbala districts, the existence of a nest of Thugs, or, more properly speaking, of murderers, whose proceedings resembled those of the Thugs without their singular organization, whose depredations and murders were traced across the Sutlej into the Julundur Doab. That officer and his successor were properly appointed assistants to the General Superintendent of the measures for the suppression of Thuggee and Dakoitee, and both effected much good by bringing several criminals of that description to punishment on undeniable evidence. Suspicions have since arisen that the system existed in other districts west of the Sutlej, but nothing definite was known, though the suspicion began to obtain strong confirmation, until within the last few days, when a system, as atrocious as was carried on in the very worst days of Thuggee in Hindostan, was laid bare to the authorities in a series of confessions that will, it is to be hoped, lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators, and the breaking-up of the gangs. Goojranwala, Eminabad, and Sealkote, are ascertained to have been their head-quarters, and no less than forty-six murders have been deposed to and investigated.—*Lahore Chron.*, Jan. 3.

A YOUNG BENGALI BRAHMAN, about twenty-two years of age, whose real name is Chandra Kanta Chakrabarti, but who changes it as often as it suits his purpose, is wandering about the country imposing on missionaries, with skillfully got-up accounts of his conversion to Christianity, and the loss and suffering to which he has been subjected in renouncing the religion of his fathers. He is well educated, and speaks and writes the English language with considerable correctness. He possesses an extensive knowledge of the Gospel, and counterfeits a religious character so well, as to render it exceedingly difficult to believe that he is other than a true Christian.—*Cal. Christ. Observer*, Jan.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.—On the 5th, the quiet little station of Mynpoorie was thrown into a state of unusual bustle and excitement. All sorts of Oriental processions,—elephants, camels, horses, and raths,—were to be seen converging on the large plain. Hundreds of honest, sturdy-looking pedestrian Rajpoots, each with his tulwar under his arm, were trudging along through the dust which their wealthier chiefs kicked up. All had attended the invitation of Mr. Tyler, the commissioner, to a grand and solemn meeting convened by him, ostensibly for the purpose of lowering marriage expenses, but in reality with the object of putting down female infanticide, which the marriage expenses promote. A long row of tents was pitched for the accommodation of the Rajpoot delegates, open only on one side, facing which was a tent for the accommodation of the commissioner and other gentlemen attending the meeting. When the question was proposed to them, where they would please to take their places, each rajah said the first place was his due. There came a worse nodus. A man had been invited by mistake, who claimed to sit amongst the rajahs,—one Poke Pal Singh, of Awa, in the Muttra district. Poke Pal is a Jadon. His tribe is considered rather dashed with mongrel blood, and he came to represent, not a real rajah, but, as the other chiefs said, "a Company's rajah." The chiefs dispersed in little knots, politely declining the invitation of the native deputy collector to take their places. It was determined, however, to appeal to the politeness of the Thakoor, and very soon all were seated in good humour round the assembly-tents. Then came the commissioner, Mr. Tyler, the judge of Mynpoorie; Mr. Thompson, the magistrate, and other gentlemen. In their presence, a set of resolutions, which had been previously adopted in the Mynpoorie district, were proposed to the assembly. For three or four hours the commissioner and his party were engaged in explaining and witnessing the signing of these resolutions. The scene was a very gay and rather an impressive one. Most of the chiefs had splendid robes, either of cloth of gold, or brocade; their attendants clustered round with arms, silversticks, chowries, &c. Few objections were made, and on all sides terms of approbation were heard. One old gentleman rushed up, and said, "It is all very well our signing this; but will the Company let us off our payments at ferries when we go across the water to fetch our brides home?" When the meeting broke up, some three or four hundred names had been affixed to the resolutions, and every chief had thus solemnly pledged his word to assist in the humane object.—*Agra Messenger*, Dec. 13.

THE BREVET has not given satisfaction. In connection with the brevet comes the complaint, as respects the Indian army, of the invidious exclusion of Company's officers from the highest command. This system, so long persisted in, is, not without reason, we suppose, ascribed to the Duke. His Grace has certainly not been just towards the Company's officers, nor at any time evinced readiness to recognize their merits. — *Hurkaru*, Jan. 2.

OPPOSITION COACHES.—The success of the Inland Transit Company has provoked competition, and a new line of opposition coaches took the road between Allahabad and Meerut in January.

BURIAL OF DISSIDENTS.—We learn from the *Christian Advocate* that the vestry of St. John's has rescinded an order of the bishop against dead Dissidents being carried through the main gate of the burial-ground.

PIRACY.—The Singapore papers are full of accounts of acts of daring piracy on the coast of Borneo. These acts afford the strongest answer to the absurd charges of cruelty brought against Rajah Brooke for the suppression of a cruel trade. — *Hurkaru*.

SALE OF ARMS TO THE BURMESE.—Among the various reports which reach us from Rangoon, there is one upon which all classes would appear to be agreed, which is, that Captain May Flower Crisp, member of the Peace Society, and legislator of the Cocos, has been selling muskets to the Burmese. As soon as he heard of our differences with them, he freighted a schooner with muskets and ammunition, and sold them to the governor of Rangoon. The governor took the muskets, but refused to pay for them, on which Captain May Flower Crisp is reported to have positively applied for redress to the commodore, and the Burmese governor offered Rs. 1,000 for his head. — *Friend of India*, Jan. 8.

SUTTEE.—The following most extraordinary obituary notice appears in the *Englishman* of Jan. 16:—"On the 2nd January, Maharajah Goornarrin Dew, Rajah of Patchet, aged 50 years. On the same date, perished by suttee, Maha Dey, the ranees of the above." The same journal states that the rajah had been insane for the last 25 years!

OPIMUM.—The amount realized by the Calcutta opium-sale of the 12th January was £283,300!

COOLIES.—The *Hurkaru* reports, that twenty coolies from Trinidad had arrived in Calcutta on board the *Etiza Stewart* from Greenock, healthy and contented, and that some of them are determined to return to Trinidad as soon as possible.

MAHARAJAH DHULKEEF SINGH, on his late visit to the Governor-General, was allowed to come and depart without a salute. This is the first innovation on the practice of treating the great pensioners of the Company as princes.

THE JOTEK PERSAUD CASE.—We have not been favoured with a copy of Sir Robert Barlow's report; but we are given to understand that he has exculpated Gubbins, and has come down, somewhat heavily, on Denison. — *Mofussilite*, Jan. 20.

NEW PUNJAB DISTRICT.—A note from the new road to Wuzerabad, says that Sir Henry Lawrence was halting at Goojranwallah, and making arrangements for the establishment of the new district about to be formed, and to which Major Clarke, deputy-commissioner of Shaikhoopora, and Mr. Berkeley, now extra-assistant at Sealkote, will be transferred. — *Lahore Chronicle*, Jan. 14.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.—We learn from private sources that Mr. J. Stanley Clarke, of the civil service, having accepted the bonus of Rs. 5,000, leaves Azimgurh almost immediately. Mr. Tulloh, and Messrs. W. H. and T. P. Woodcock, have also accepted the bonus. It is rumoured that Mr. J. Muir goes to Mirzapore as judge, and Mr. Unwin to Mynpoorie, and that Mr. Shank, magistrate and collector of Benares, succeeds Mr. Clarke at Azimgurh. We give this merely as a rumour. The appointment of Mr. John Thornton to the Sudder Board, and that of Mr. Harrington to the Sudder Nizamut, are confirmed. Mr. Christian from Lahore, is to succeed Mr. Muir, as secretary to the Sudder Board at Agra. — *Delhi Gaz.* Jan. 17.

TEA IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Lahore Chronicle* informs us, that the cultivation of the tea-plant in the highlands of the Punjab is likely to be successful, even beyond the hopes of its projectors. Thousands of plants sown in 1849 have attained a height of four and five feet, and there seems no reason why tea should not ultimately become an important article of trade in the Punjab, as well as in Kumaon.

CASHMERE.—A distinguished political officer is about to proceed on a deputation from Lahore to Cashmere, to inquire into numerous complaints that have originated in the alleged misconduct of some of those British officers who have been permitted to visit that province, and to arrange with the maharaja some measures to obviate a recurrence of such complaints as have been brought to the knowledge of the board of administration. — *Mofussilite*, Jan. 9.

LIEUT. BOULNOIS, Engineers, superintending the erection of the fort of Dubb, accompanied by three other officers, proceeded to examine a tower at the foot of the hills, and when they had gone as far as prudence dictated, and beyond which Capt. Hicks, commanding in Dubb, had prohibited their going, the other three turned back, Mr. Boulnois going on until he saw some men in front, when he turned his horse to return. They fired a volley, hit him in the breast, he fell, and they came down and cut him to pieces, stripped off his clothes, left them on the ground, and carried off the body, which has since been recovered and buried in Dubb. — *Agra Messenger*, Jan. 24. — Lieut. Arthur Boulnois, with two other officers, went out shooting, and had not proceeded far when the appearance of some Affghans induced his companions to halt. Lieut. Boulnois would not heed their remonstrances, and had not gone far when he was pierced by two bullets. The savages no sooner saw him fall than they rushed on him, knife in hand, and soon put an end to his existence. His body was only recovered and brought intocamp on the 14th. — *Lahore Chron.* Jan. 21.

A RICH ZEMINDAR, who had for six months evaded all the efforts of the Burdwan and Hooghly police to arrest him, was at last captured by Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss (late of the Hooghly College, and now a darogah in the 24 Pergunnahs). The baboo refused a bribe of Rs. 10,000. Government to mark its approbation presented the baboo with a present of Rs. 300.

THE YOUNG MAHARAJAH OF INDOR is sent on a trip to Hyderabad in the Deccan, incognito, whilst Moonshee Omeid Sing is his representative, and reigns in his stead! — *Delhi Gaz.* Jan. 24.

THE KHANWA CANAL.—Water has commenced flowing into the Khanwa Canal, which had been dry for some time, and the engineers are doing their best to increase the quantity, though sand is somewhat difficult to deal with. The Khanwa is an old channel in the Baree Doab, which, when in full operation, will water a considerable tract of land from below Kusoor to the vicinity of Futehpoor Gagaira. — *Lahore Chron.* Jan. 10.

PUNJAB COMMANDS.—Another, and we presume a final, arrangement of the Punjab military commands has taken place, consequent, it is believed, on instructions from home. The Lahore division is in future to extend to the left bank of the Indus, and the Peshawur is constituted a distinct field-force, Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell of course to command. The temporary charge of the new Lahore division has devolved on Brigadier Breton, commanding at Rawul Pindee, the senior officer present, waiting the arrival of Brigadier-General Rich. — *Lahore Chron.* Jan. 24.

LOODIANA.—We believe it has been determined to do away with Loodiana as a station. — *Delhi Gaz.*

ON DITS.—Mr. J. P. Gubbins, civil and sessions judge, vacates his appointment, prior to applying for permission to resign the service.—It is likely Mr. Simon Fraser, judge of Bareilly, will be appointed commissioner of the Meerut division.—Capt. E. I. Robinson, of the 7th Cavalry, superintendent of the Buttee territories, is about to retire from the service, and will be succeeded by Capt. R. Robertson, of the 70th N.I., at present commanding the Palace Guards at Delhi.—Capt. Nicholl, of the 50th N.I., will in all probability succeed Capt. Robertson at Delhi.—Brevet-Major Adam, senior captain of the 44th, has accepted a bonus of Rs. 10,000 to retire, and has sent in his resignation to army head quarters.—Lieut. F. H. Kennedy, of the 8th regt. N.I., is about to retire to the Invalids.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CAPT. HERCULES SKINNER.

Camp, Allahabad, Jan. 19, 1852.—The following paragraph of a military despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 3rd December, 1851, is published for the information of the army:—

"As a mark of our respect for the memory of the late Lieut.-Col. Skinner, c.b., we have much pleasure in giving you our authority to confer upon his son, Captain Hercules Skinner, an unattached commission as captain in the army of your presidency, from the date of your receipt of this letter, with permission to grant him such employment in our irregular corps, as you may find to be consistent with his own merits and services and the claims of other officers."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AWERCROMBIE, R. mag. of Dacca, made over ch. of office to G. P. Leicester.

ADAMS, G. res. ch. of office as 1st asst. to acct. gen. and acct. to govt. of Bengal.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. judge of Bhagulpore, to be civ. and sess. judge of West Bardwan, with powers of special com.

ALEXANDER, R. asst. to salt agent of Balasore, vested with powers of adjud. cases of contravention of salt laws, Jan. 9.
 ANNAND, A. S. coll. of Midnapore, received ch. of collectorate fr. H. V. Bayley, and of treasury, Jan. 7.
 BAKER, E. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Noneolly.
 BALFOUR, H. to res. office as offic. asst. to sub-treasurer, Jan. 24.
 BRIGHT, G. ret. to duty Jan. 1, unexpired leave cane. fr. that date; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll.
 CARNAC, C. F. to offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad, dur. abs. of T. C. Loch, Jan. 10; made over ch. of subdiv. of Barr, Patna, to W. T. Tucker, Jan. 12.
 CHAPMAN, C. to offic. as salt agent of Hidgelee.
 CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajshahye, res. ch. of current duties, Jan. 6.
 CHRISTIAN, G. J. ret. fr. furl. and reatt. to N.W. prov. Jan. 8.
 COLLINS, T. W. dep. coll. in zillah Delhli, prom. to 1st grade.
 COLVIN, J. H. B. reported qual. for the pub. serv. attached to Bengal div. of pres.
 CRAWFORD, J. A. qual. for public serv. by proficiencies of the n. languages, Jan. 20.
 CURRIE, C. qual. for public serv. attached to N.W. provinces.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. mag. of Beerbhoom, made over ch. of his office, Dec. 26.
 DAVIDSON, C. T. civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, made over ch. of his off. to R. Hampton, Dec. 29.
 DEVERILL, H. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Moorshedabad, Jan. 12.
 DICK, R. K. to offic. as commissr. of Rohilkund div. Jan. 2.
 DODGSON, J. C. to offic. as mag. of Rajshahye, dur. abs. of Little-dale, Jan. 17.
 EDMONSTONE, G. to be jt. mag. of Pattiallee, Jan. 14.
 FARQUHARSON, R. N. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of West Bardwan, dur. abs. of Alexander, Jan. 17.
 FERGUSON, H. D. H. res. to duty, Jan. 18.
 FULTON, F. G. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund. Com. of Moorshedabad, Jan. 12.
 GARRETT, R. B. mag. &c. of Cuttack, made ov. ch. of his office and treasury to W. M. Beaufort, Jan. 7; to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Beerbhoom, with powers of special commissioner dur. abs. of James, Jan. 16.
 GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of current duties, Jan. 10.
 GREATHED, H. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnore.
 GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgur dur. abs. of S. J. Beecher.
 HAMPTON, R. offic. civ. and ses. jud. of Dacca, made over ch. of current duties of his off. Dec. 29, to proceed to Furreedpore on sess. duty.
 HARRISON, R. P. recd. ch. of off. of Abkerry commis. of the Dacca div. fr. R. Hampton, Dec. 29.
 HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, to be civ. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, Jan. 17.
 HOBHOUSE, C. resu. ch. as offic. 2nd asst. to acct. gen. and acct. to govt. of Bengal, Jan. 8.
 HOBHOUSE, C. P. to resu. office as 3rd asst to acct. gen. and to acct. to govt. of Bengal, Jan. 23.
 HUGHES, R. W. perm. to res. fr. Jan. 6.
 HUTCHINSON, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, dur. abs. of A. U. C. Plowden.
 JACKSON, E. offic. jt. mag. in 24 pergunnahs, assa. ch. of da.
 LACEY, W. C. to be Oonja translator to Govt. at Cuttack.
 LANG, A. perm. to resign.
 LEYCESTER, G. P. coll. of Dacca, recd. ch. of his off. fr. R. Abercrombie, Dec. 30.
 LITTLEDALE, A. to offic. as coll. of Patna dur. abs. of Farquharson, Jan. 17.
 LOCH, T. C. to offic. as coll. of Bhaugulpore, dur. abs. of G. Loch.
 LOWTHER, F. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Purneah, with powers of special comm. dur. abs. of Sweetenham, Jan. 16.
 LUSHINGTON, C. H. to be sen. sec. to board of rev. in low. prov. but to continue to act as commissr. for railway, Jan. 19.
 MAPLES, W. to resu. office as offic. 2nd asst. to acct. gen. and to accountant to govt. of Bengal, Jan. 23.
 METCALFE, H. C. coll. of Tipperah, made over ch. of his office and treasury to J. S. Spankie, Jan. 8; rec. ch. of office of civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah fr. H. Stainforth, Jan. 12.
 MONEY, D. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Moorshedabad, res. ch. of his off. Dec. 26, fr. which date the remaining portion of the leave granted to Mr. Money has been cancl.; to be civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, Jan. 17.
 MONEY, W. J. H. to be civ. and ses. judge of the 24 pergunnahs, with powers of a special commissioner.
 MONEY, R. to offic. as accountant, N.W. provinces, dur. abs. of Grant.
 MYTTON, R. H. to offic. as a judge of court of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, with powers of special commr. dur. abs. of Dunbar, ass. ch. Jan. 20.
 OGILVIE, A. coll. of Beerbhoom, to offic. as reg. of deeds in that dist. dur. abs. of F. A. E. Dalrymple.
 PALMER, Civ. asst. surg. of Jessore, resumed ch. of office of regr. of deeds fr. F. L. Beaufort, Jan. 7.

PREPPER, G. A. to offic. as mag. of Beerbhoom dur. abs. of F. A. E. Dalrymple, Dec. 31.
 PIDCOCK, H. perm. to resign.
 FLOWDEN, G. to be commr. and superint. of police of 16th or Chittagong div. Jan. 20.
 PRINGLE, D. civ. and ses. judge of Purneah, made over ch. of his office, Dec. 27.
 QUINTIN, W. addit. judge of Tirhoot, resumed ch. of his office fr. Hon. R. Forbes, Dec. 31.
 RAIKES, H. T. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge, but to offic. as commis. of the Dacca div. dur. abs. of R. H. Mytton, Jan. 14; made over ch. of current duty of office of civ. and sess. jud. 24 Pergunnahs, Jan. 19.
 RICKETTS, G. H. M. asst. to gov. gen. agent S. W. frontier, rec. ch. of district of Singhbroom fr. Lieut. Haughton.
 ROBERTS, A. A. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Delhli.
 RUSSELL, F. W. to offic. as salt agent of Chittagong.
 SCONE, A. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, made over ch. of his off. to S. Bowring, Dec. 26.
 SWEETENHAM, H. reported his return fr. Cape of G. Hope, Jan. 17.
 TAYLOR, P. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Morshedabad, with powers of special com. dur. abs. of Hathorn, Jan. 17.
 TAYLER, W. to be civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, fr. date of resignation of H. B. Brownlow.
 TAYLER, T. commis. of revenue, 14th div. made over ch. of his off. to W. Bell, coll. of Rajshahye, Jan. 1; perm. to resign the E. I. C.'s civ. serv. Jan. 10.
 THEOBALD, W. to be professor of law in the Hindoo College.
 THOMPSON, F. asst. commissr. in Panjab, reported his return from sea, Jan. 1.
 THORNHILL, C. B. returned fr. furl. and reatt. to N. W. prov.
 TORRENS, H. res. ch. of off. of agt. to Gov.-Gen. at Moorshedabad, fr. Maj. J. Lang, Jan. 6.
 TORRENS, R. to be commissr. of 14th or Moorshedabad div. and to exercise powers of a sess. jud. in Rajshahye, Jan. 20.
 TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, made over ch. of his office to proceed to the interior, Jan. 3; res. ch. of office, Jan. 15.
 TUCKER, S. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Meerat, but to continue to act as mag. at Benares, Jan. 2.
 TWEEDIE, T. dep. mag. rec. ch. of sub. div. of Moonsheegunge, in dist. of Dacca, Jan. 13.
 UNWIN, H. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Mynpoory.
 WALKER, J. H. dep. coll. in Meerat, prom. to 1st grade fr. Nov. 20, 1851.
 WESTROFF, G. D. to be an extra asst. in ch. of the pay office at Lahore, Dec. 31.
 WILKINS, G. D. returned fr. furl. and reatt. to Bengal div. of pres. Jan. 8; to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent at Cuttack, dur. abs. of Garrett, Jan. 16.
 WYLIE, M. 1st jud. of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, asst. ch. of his office, Jan. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, L. six weeks.
 BROWN, G. F. 6 days in ext.
 BROWN, J. C. 1 month.
 CLARKE, J. S. 2 months, prep. to resigning the service.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. 1 mo. on m.c.
 DICK, A. 2 years, m. c. (less the period of leave granted Dec. 5, 1849).
 DUNBAR, J. 2 years, on m. c.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. 1 mo. on m. c.
 GLOVER, F. A. B. 1 mo. and 15 days in ext.
 GUBBINS, J. P. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 8.
 HALKETT, H. C. 1 month.
 JACKSON, W. 3 mo. in ext.
 JACKSON, C. C. leave cancelled.
 JAMES, H. F. 1 mo. on m. c. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea.
 KINLOCH, C. W. 5 weeks.
 LANG, A. 1 month.
 LARKINS, T. P. 2 mo. in ext.
 LEVINE, A. 8 days, fr. Dec. 21, on m. c.
 LEYCESTER, G. P. leave cancelled at his request.
 LITTLE, M. 2 mo.
 NAIRNE, J. 2 mo. on m. c.
 PALMER, C. 18 days in ext.
 PALMER, G. leave cane.
 POWER, J. 1 mo.
 POWER, J. W. to England on joint furl. m. c.
 RICKETTS, H. 1 mo.
 SCONE, A. 2 years on m. c.
 SMYTH, C. P. C. 15 days, in ext.
 SPANKIE, R. 15 days, fr. Feb. 1.
 TAYLER, R. J. 1 mo.
 TAYLOR, P. 15 days, in ext.
 THOMPSON, C. T. 1 mo.
 TULLOH, C. R. 1 mo.
 WALTER, J. K. 2 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. returned to duty.



GLADWIN, Rev. C., made over ecclesiastical ch. of Barrackpore to Rev. J. Coley, Jan. 1.
PRICE, Rev. R. M. to be chaplain of Jubbulpore, Jan. 12.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. offic. princ. asst. to comm. of Assam at Gawalparah, made over ch. of treasury and current duties of judicial and revenue offices to H. Driver, Jan. 7; rec. ch. of treasury and judicial and revenue offices fr. H. Driver.
ARMSTRONG, Maj. G. C. 47th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 16, v. Tomkyns, prom.
BACON, Lieut. B. E. dep. asst. of 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. of 1st class.
BAILLIE, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Mocatta.
BARBER, Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BARCLAY, Lieut. R. C. 68th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 21, in suc. to Bryant, trans. inv. est.
BAYLEY, H. V. rec. ch. of treasury and collectorate of Hooghly fr. G. L. Martin, Jan. 17.
BECHER, Lieut. col. A. M. dep. qr. mr. gen. of army, to offic. as qr. mr. gen. Dec. 31.
BIRCH, 1st Lieut. R. C. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in Scindiah's contingent, Jan. 10; to be adjt. of 4th regt. of inf. Scindiah's contingent, v. Meyern.
BIRD, Capt. J. W. L. 11th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
BIRRELL, Maj. J. R. 11th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. placed at disposal of foreign dept. for employ. with Bhopal contingent, Jan. 2; to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Bowring, prom.
BOULNOIS, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. to act as executive eng. for construction of a fort at Dubb, under orders of Capt. Oldfield.
BOWRING, Capt. G. G. 59th N.I. to do duty at convalescent depôt, Darjeeling.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. to offic. as comdt. of cav. united Malwa contingent, in add. to his duties as adjt.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. St. G. 15th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George, for emp. as a.d.c. to Maj. gen. R. Macneil, com. centre div. Madras army.
BROWNLOW, Cornet F. C. J. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Irving, ret.
BURLTON, Capt. F. M. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 10, v. Carnegie, prom.
BURNET, Maj. G. to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 6, in suc. to Napleton, dec.
BUTLER, Lieut. col. J. 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
CAMPBELL, Brev. major W. C. 30th N.I. to be major, in suc. to Sampson, ret. to rank fr. Dec. 11, v. Drummond, dec.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. eng. to be exec. eng. of Cuttack div. v. Rigby, Jan. 2.
CAULFIELD, Capt. J. P. 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
CORDNER, Lieut. J. E. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Shakespear, retired.
CUTLER, Lieut. G. A. 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. res. ch. of offices of 2nd asst. pol. ag. in Meywar, and adj. of Meywar Bheel corps.
DAVIDSON, Ens. J. P. to d. d. with 42nd N.L.I. at Barrackpore.
DENNIS, Lieut. J. B. 38th L.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 6, in suc. to Napleton, dec.
DRUMMOND, F. B. made over ch. of sub. div. of Buhara to F. Tucker, Jan. 8.
DUMBLETON, Lieut. A. V. 4th L.C. to be adj. v. Macleod, prom.
ELIOTT, 1st Lieut. J. art. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 9.
FAGAN, Capt. G. H. executive eng. Midnapore div. vested with powers of jt. mag. in district of Midnapore, Jan. 15.
FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan, at Ramco, dur. abs. of Sparks, on leave.
FENWICK, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 10.
FORBES, Lieut. H. adj. 1st Punjab cav. placed at disp. of C. in C.
FRANCIS, Ens. A. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 21, in suc. to Bryant, trans. to inv. est.
GARDEN, Ens. W. A. 39th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 13th N.I. to be an asst. in revenue survey of the Punjab.
GRANT, Lieut. col. P. C. B. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 29, v. Thompson, retired.
GRANT, 2nd Lieut. J. H. to do duty with 4th co. 6th batt. art. Jan. 6.
HAMILTON, Ens. G. 51st N.I. to be an asst. in Rohilkund survey.
HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. Dec. 20, in suc. to Colyear, retired.
HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Irving, retired.
HARWARD, Lieut. T. N. art. serv. placed at disp. of superin. of Ganges canal works for employ as a dep. superint. Dec. 31.
HAWES, Ens. A. B. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 6, in suc. to Napleton, dec.
HENDERSON, Lieut. G. 30th N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Sampson, retired, to rank fr. Dec. 11, v. Drummond, dec.
HICKEY, 1st Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. fus. to do duty with Kelat-i-Ghazir regt.
HICKEY, Capt. C. E. 1st N.I. to be a maj. of brigade.
HICKS, Maj. W. C. 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 3, v. Frederick, dec.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. princ. asst. to comm. in the Tenasserim Prov. made over ch. of the treasury at Moulmein, Dec. 12, to proceed into the interior of the dist.
IRVINE, Ens. C. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 5, in suc. to Dickson, retired.
IRVING, Capt. J. 1st L.C. perm. to retire fr. Jan. 1.
JACK, Brev. lieut. col. A. C. B. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Sampson, retired, to rank fr. Dec. 11, v. Drummond, dec.
JACKSON, Lieut. W. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 15, v. Carnegie, pro.
JAMIESON, Maj. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 15, v. Carnegie, pro.
JENKINS, Lieut. col. F. 47th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 16, v. Tomkyns, pro.
JENKINS, Lieut. C. V. 47th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 16, v. Tomkyns, pro.
KAYE, Brev. capt. E. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, v. Shakespear, retired.
KNYVETT, Brev. maj. W. J. B. 30th L.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 6, in suc. to Napleton, dec.
LAMB, Lieut. T. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. of Assam at Kamroop.
LINDESAY, Brev. capt. H. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Brownlow, retired.
MOCATTA, Lieut. D. 26th L.I. to be adj. v. Mackenzie.
MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J. B. art. returned to duty, Jan. 2.
MACMULLEN, Brev. capt. S. F. 6th L. C. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Watt, retired.
MALCOLM, Maj. D. A. rec. ch. of office of pol. agent at Gwallior.
MASTER, Brev. maj. R. A. 7th L. C. to be maj. fr. Dec. 20, in suc. to Colyear, retired.
MEYERN, Lieut. Baron F. A. Von, adj. of 4th regt. of inf. Scindiah's contingent, to be 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. of inf. v. Sale.
MILL, 1st Lieut. J. art. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 9.
MILLS, Ens. C. E. 28th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. on dept. of Oakes on leave.
NICHOLETTES, Lieut. C. W. asst. to resident at Nipaul, rec. ch. of residency fr. Hon. J. C. Erskine.
NICHOLSON, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for civ. emp.; to be a dep. commissr. in Punjab, Jan. 5.
NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 8th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 10.
NUTBALL, Lieut. W. F. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 9.
OAKES, Brev. capt. G. N. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Grassell, ret.
OGILVIE, Ens. F. D. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Grassell, ret.
RICH, Col. R. 6th N.I. to div. staff of the army, in suc. to Maj. gen. Sir W. S. Whish, to Europe, Dec. 31.
PEPPER, G. A. rec. ch. of mag. of Beerbhoom, Jan. 13.
PETRIE, Lieut. M. 4th regt. Punjab irreg. force, to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Wilde.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. H. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 29, v. Sampson, ret.
RABAN, Lieut. H. 36th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.
RAMSAY, Lieut. R. A. 35th L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 18.
RYAN, Lieut. E. M. 20th N.I. serv. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, Jan. 2; to offic. as jun. asst. to gov. gen.'s agt. S. W. frontier, dur. abs. of Lieut. J. Emerson, Jan. 12.
SALE, Capt. R. H. 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. inf. Scindiah's contin. to be 2nd in com. of 6th regt. of inf. v. Meade.
SANDERS, Capt. A. to offic. as dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army.
SANFORD, Cornet C. A. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Brownlow, retired.
SEATON, Brev. maj. D. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
SEWELL, Lieut. col. T. 11th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
SEWELL, Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 16, v. Tomkyns, prom.
SHEPHERD, Cornet J. S. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 20, in suc. to C. Year, ret.
SHULDHAM, Lieut. col. T. H. 52nd N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 15, v. Carnegie, pro.
SMITH, Ens. H. C. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. R. B. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 9.
STALLARD, 1st Lieut. S. art. to act as adjt. to detach. of art. proc. towards Peshawar, under com. of Capt. Kirby.
ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of foreign dept.; to offic. as 2nd in com. of Kotah contingent dur. abs. of Denny, on leave.
SWAYNE, Lieut. J. D. 11th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 13, v. Brown, dec.
TAYLOR, Maj. J. L. 26th N.I. returned to duty.
THOMSON, 2nd Lieut. D. commg. 4th co. 6th batt. to make over ch. of No. 19, lt. fd. batt. to Lieut. W. R. Fooks, commg. 4th co. 4th batt. to which comp. it will rem. attached until arrival of 3rd co. of that batt. Jan. 5.
THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 1st N.I. returned to duty.
THURBURN, Lieut. F. A. V. to offic. as 2nd in com. of Bhopal contingent.
TICKELL, Capt. S. R. prin. asst. to commissr. of Arracan at Akyab, made over ch. of treasury, &c. to Lieut. Ripley, prep. to proceeding into interior on duty.

TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. dep. asst. to offic. as asst. qu. mr. gen. of army, Dec. 31.
 TURNBULL, Capt. M. J. 7th L.C. to be army clothing ag. of 2nd div. v. Sewell, Dec. 31.
 TURNER, Brev. capt. J. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 5, in suc. to Dickson, ret.
 TURNER, Ens. F. Mc. C. 29th N.I. to act. as adj. 4th regt. Punjab, irr. force, v. Petrie.
 URQUHART, Ens. B. C. 39th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 VETCH, Capt. H. coll. of Luckempore, res. ch. of the treasury and his off. fr. Capt. C. Holroyd, Dec. 3.
 VETCH, Capt. H. pol. ag. in Upper Assam, and prin. asst. at Luckinpoore, made overch. of his office to Capt. E. T. Dalton, Jan. 1.
 WARBURTON, Capt. R. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 WARD, Lieut. G. 8th L.C. rep. his arr. fr. Europe, Dec. 9.
 WARD, Lieut. H. 33rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 10.
 WATSON, Lieut. G. E. engs. to be in ch. of Agra and Bombay road, v. Campbell, Jan. 2.
 WATSON, Maj. E. J. 59th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 29, v. Sampson, ret.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. 29th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. 29th N.I. to be adj. to 4th regt. Sikh local corps, v. Rothney.
 WHEELER, Brev. Lt. col. F. 2nd L. C. is at his request perm. to resign the command of the 7th Irreg. Cav. and to rejoin his own corps, with effect fr. Jan. 1.
 WILDE, Lieut. A. 4th regt. Punjab irr. force, 2nd in com. to offic. as comm. v. Bristow, resigned.
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. R. R. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 2, v. Sharpe, dec.
 WILLOCK, Cornet F. G. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Watt, retired.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. arrived at Meerut with a detachment of invalids, and time-expired men; to proceed in command of the party, towards the presidency, by water, Jan. 6.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Simpson, retired, to rank fr. Dec. 11, v. Drummond, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

MARTIN, C. Jan. 2.
 MUSPRATT, C. H. Jan. 3.

INFANTRY.

CAMPBELL, W. C. D. Jan. 2.
 CUNINGHAM, J. M. Jan. 2.
 HAWES, G. H. Jan. 20.
 RICHARDS, C. Jan. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Capt. J. enge. 2 yrs. to New South Wales, on m.c.
 BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd N.I. 1 yr. without pay, to Eur.
 BENNETT, Capt. J. W. 1st Eur. fus. to Europe, on furl.
 BRISTOW, Capt. G. W. G. 71st N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 CARTWRIGHT, Capt. C. T. 15th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 CAVE, Lieut. G. N. asst. to pol. agent in Cossiah hills, 2 mo.
 CHEAPE, Col. Sir J. K.C.B. leave cane. fr. Jan. 2.
 COMBE, Brev. maj. H. T. 1st Eur. Beag. fus. fr. Nov. 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, to apply for leave to sea, on m.c.
 CRIPPA, Capt. J. M. 26th L.I. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales.
 DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. 1st class asst. to Gov.-Gen. pres. prep. to sea, on m.c.
 DONALDSON, Capt. A. S. O. 45th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 D'O'LY, 1st Lieut. E. A. C. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. fr. Dec. 22, to April 1, 1852, to presidency prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 DUMBLETON, Lieut. C. 10th L.C. to Europe, on m.c.
 EVANS, Lieut. H. L. political asst. Nimar, to Bombay, prep. to England, on m.c.
 EWART, Maj. J. 55th N.I. 1 year without pay to Europe.
 FANHEAD, Maj. J. A. inv. est. to Europe, on furl.
 FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 GARDNER, Lieut. col. W. J. 16th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. fr. Dec. 1 to April 15, to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. fus. to Europe, on furl.
 HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 1st L.C. fr. Jan. 25 to April 1, to pres.
 HYSLOP, Capt. M. 59th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 INNES, 2nd Lieut. C. D. engs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 KINLESIDE, Brev. maj. R. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. H.A. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, 1852, to rem. at Jullundur.
 KNOX, Capt. J. S. 42nd N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. 2 years to sea and New S. Wales, on m.c.
 LE GALLAIS, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. fr. Dec. 26 to June 26, to Calcutta, on m.c.; to Europe on furl.
 LEES, Lieut. T. E. B. 43rd L.I. fr. Dec. 28 to 31, to Bareilly.
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. 2 years to sea and New S. Wales on m.c.
 LOW, Col. J. C.B. leave cancelled, fr. Dec. 1.
 MACNAGHTEN, Cornet W. H. 1st L.C. to Europe on furl.
 MARSHALL, Col. W. H. 32nd N.I. to Europe on m.c.

MAYAW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eur. fus. to Europe on furl. without pay.
 McDONNELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang. for province of Assam.
 OWEN, Lieut. A. W. 11th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 RIGBY, Capt. H. engs. leave cancelled.
 RUTHERFORD, Maj. W. 28th N.I. furl. to Europe.
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. est. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at Cawnpore.
 SANDYS, Lieut. col. F. H. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
 SPARKS, Capt. T. P. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Ramree, 1 month.
 STOKES, Capt. G. W. 59th N.I. 1 year without pay to Europe.
 STURT, Capt. A. A. 6th N.I. 1 year to sea, on m.c.
 THOMSON, Brev. maj. W. B. asst. comm. gen. at Ferozepore, 4 mo. to Calcutta.
 WARD, Lieut. G. 8th L.C. fr. Dec. 9 to Mar. 9, to enable him to join.
 WATERMAN, Lieut. T. P. 13th N.I. Jan. 20 to May 10, to Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m.c.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. T. E. 63rd N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 YOUNG, Maj. T. 2nd N.I. to Europe, on furl.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. B. placed at disp. of Bengal gov. for app. to med. ch. of civ. station of Noacolly.
 ANDERSON, Surg. F. M.D. on furl. fr. 58th to 60th N.I. Jan. 5.
 BERWICK, Surg. G. J. M.D. fr. 5th batt. art. to 33rd N.I.
 BOWLING, Surg. H. H. returned fr. sea, to 58th N.I. at Hoshayarpore, Jan. 5.
 BRANDER, Surg. J. M. M.D. fr. 43rd N.L.I. to 47th N.I. at Dacca, Jan. 5.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, made over ch. of treasury and current duties of office to F. G. Cockburn, Jan. 5; to proc. into interior of dist.
 CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. to relieve Surg. Dickson fr. med. ch. of 68th N.I.
 CHEYNE, Asst. surg. G. M. to be surg. fr. Dec. 31, v. Bowron, retired.
 CHRISTISON, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
 COLLIER, Asst. surg. N. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
 CRAIGIE, Surg. G. M.D. to be pres. surg. v. Pearson, dec.; to d. d. h. q. and 3rd and 6th cos. of that batt. as a temp. arrangement, with effect fr. Dec. 14, to be marine surg.
 GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. to assume med. ch. of 2nd co. 2nd batt. art. on its approaching march towards Lahore, Jan. 6.
 GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 2nd troop 2nd brig. h. art.
 GRIBSON, Surg. M. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to jail and civ. estab. at Mattra, on dept. of Campbell.
 HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. 2nd Eur. fus. to aff. med. aid to 6th batt. v. Reid.
 HARE, Asst. surg. E. 7th irr. cav. to assume med. ch. of 3rd reg. Sikh loc. inf. Jan. 5.
 IMLACH, Asst. surg. M.D. to offic. as civ. surg. at Ajmere.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. with No. 9 lt. field battery; to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 6 lt. field battery.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. d. d. art. div. to rel. Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury, fr. med. ch. of 2nd co. 6th batt. art. proceeding towards Cawnpore, Jan. 6.
 MACTIER, Asst. surg. W. F. M.D. art. to med. ch. of brig. staff, Jullunder field force, on dept. of Smith to ass. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 6th batt. art.
 MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. fr. d. d. in Sirhind div. to proceed to Peshawur and place himself under orders of offic. superint. surg. of trans-Jhelum circle of med. superintendence, Jan. 5.
 M'CLELLAND, Surg. J. app. as pres. surg. cancelled, Jan. 5.
 M'COSE, Surg. J. M.D. fr. 33rd N.I. to 5th batt. art. at Dum Dum.
 MINTO, Surg. A. M. M.K. on furl. fr. 47th N.I. to 43rd N.L.I.
 MURRAY, Surg. T. returned to duty, Jan. 2; new promotion to 28th N.I. at Peshawur, Jan. 5.
 O'DWYER, Surg. J. returned to duty.
 OWEN, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. fr. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to Meerut art. div. consequent on departure of Asst. surg. C. Lowdell with 2nd co. 6th batt. art. towards Cawnpore.
 RIND, Surg. M. McN. 7th L.C. to ass. med. ch. of 24th N.I. party of 66th, and sick of 2nd irr. cav. dur. abs. of Stokes.
 SALDER, Sub-asst. surg. M. assu. med. ch. of Kerowlee agency.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. art. to med. ch. of art. div. and 10th comp. sappers and miners at Sealkote.
 SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. d. d. Meerut div. to proceed forthwith to Peshawur and place himself under orders of the offic. superint. surg. trans-Jhelum circle of medical superintendence, Jan. 5.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. 7th L.C. to proc. to Mooltan, in med. ch. of 4th comp. 6th batt. art.
 STOKES, Surg. J. permitted to retire fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of 250l. fr. Jan. 31.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to do duty with 49th N.I. at Phillour; to proc. in med. ch. of 2nd comp. 6th batt. art. to Umballah, and to return thence to Jullundur.

WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. to 38th N.I. in progress to Berham-pore, Jan. 5.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. M.D. to be surg. v. Henderson, ret.; to rank fr. Dec. 10, v. Grant, ret.
WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. to be surg. fr. Jan. 11, v. Murray, dec.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. F. N. M.D. on furl. fr. 37th to 36th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BERWICK, Surg. G. J. to Europe, on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Surg. A. 25 days.
HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. M.D. to Europe, on furl.
WOODFORD, Surg. 7 days.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. Fellowes, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 19, to rem. at Bombay on m.c.—9th Lancers, Lieut. A. Hives, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 4 mo. to England.—10th Hussars. Capt. Holmes, 4 mo. to Singapore.

INFANTRY.

10th regt. Lieut. J. E. H. S. Taylor, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—22nd. Lieut. col. S. J. Cotton, to be brev. col.—24th. Ens. A. N. Cripps passed in Hindustani; Lieut. S. C. Head, to March 14.—59th. Surg. Macpherson, 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Lieut. C. A. B. Gordon to May 1, in ext.—70th. Lieut. W. Cooper, qual. as reg. interp.—83rd. Lieut. T. Adams, to April 15, to Indore; Lieut. S. Read, to April 15, to Indore; Lieut. Metge, 4 mo. fr. Jan. 12, to Bombay, on m.c.—86th. Capt. Stuart, to Feb. 20, in ext. to rem. at Bombay; Lieut. Jones, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 19, to rem. at Bombay, on m.c.; Lieut. Weaver to join at Poona.—87th. Lieut. col. M. C. Johnstone to be brev. col.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, wife of R. s. at Bundelkund, Jan. 6.
BEAN, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
BRUCE, Mrs. C. C. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
BUCKLAND, wife of R. H. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
BURGETT, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.
CAPE, wife of Asst. surg. Henry H. art. s. at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 17.
CARNAC, wife of W. J. R. s. at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 12.
COCKBURN, the lady of G. F. C. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
CORRIGAN, wife of T. H. A. s. at Futtchepore, Jan. 4.
DARLEY, wife of Capt. B. W. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
DELMERICK, wife of J. G. s. at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 9.
DUNBAR, the lady of Capt. T. C., H. M.'s 75th, d. at Lahore, Jan. 20.
FITZGERALD, wife of W. d. at Lahore, Jan. 11.
FRANSE, wife of E. J. s. at Boitakannah, Jan. 13.
GARSTIN, wife of Lieut. T. W. 36th N.I. d. at Moradabad, Jan. 7.
GOODWIN, the lady of Capt. R. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 11.
HAMILTON, the lady of H. C. C. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 11.
HEATHCOTE, the lady of T. G. d. at Saharampore, Jan. 16.
IREMONGER, wife of Lieut. 21st N.I. s. at Wuzerabad, Jan. 8.
JACKSON, wife of J. H. d. at Lahore, Jan. 21.
JACOB, Mrs. A. W. s. at Futtchepore, Jan. 6.
JONES, Mrs. F. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 22.
KEARNEY, Mrs. D. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
KIRKLANDER, Mrs. W. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.
MAINWARING, the lady of Capt. H. G. s. at Barrackpore, Jan. 6.
NICOLL, wife of F. A. M. d. at Dhubah, Jan. 6.
PROBYN, the lady of W. G. C. s. d. at Mirzapore, Jan. 9.
REED, wife of Geo. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
REID, the lady of Maj. C. S. art. s. at Dumdum, Jan. 7.
ROSE, wife of T. d. at Bogwangolah, Jan. 10.
SPINK, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
TAYLOR, wife of John, s. at Umballa, Jan. 16.
THOMPSON, wife of Lieut. R. 30th N.I. s. at Fort-William, Jan. 21.
WAGENTREIBER, wife of Alfred C. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 3.
WARD, wife of James Jackson, C. s. s. at Pubna, Jan. 13.
WELLER, wife of Capt. J. A. enge. d. at Loodianah, Jan. 6.
WILLIS, wife of Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. d. at Rawul Pindee, Dec. 18.
WILLIS, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.
YERBURY, the lady of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 3rd Lt. drags. s. at Wuzerabad, Jan. 13.

MARRIAGES.

BURN, Maj. H. P. to Lucy Young, d. of the late W. Hickey, at Lahore, Jan. 15.
BURR, K. M.D. to Mary Ann, d. of G. Dunbar, at Meerut, Jan. 7.
CARTER, Capt. W. J. 54th N.I. to Frances D. widow of the late G. Turner, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
CLEMENTS, Lieut. H. T., H.M.'s 14th Lt. drag. to Caroline Sarah, d. of Lieut. col. L. H. Smith, at Meerut, Jan. 12.
CURRIE, Charles, C. s. to Marian, d. of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
DORAN, Robert, to Mary R. d. of the late T. Bracken, at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
HAWLEY, J. C. to Mrs. Mary Ann Lindley, d. of the late J. W. Buttress, at Cawnpore, Jan. 19.
HODSON, Lieut. W. S. R. 1st Eur. Fns. to Susan A. widow of the late John Mitford, at Calcutta, Jan. 5.

INGRAM, M. L. to Helena Anna, d. of the late Charles Oman, at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. to Eliza Mary, d. of Capt. J. Hennessey, at Gwallor, Dec. 29.
SAGE, Charles, to Sophia Monica, d. of the late G. Doucett, at Dacca, Jan. 12.
SARKIES, C. J. to Elizabeth, d. of J. Avdall, at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
SMITH, G. to Eliza, A. d. of James Ridett, at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
SOULE, Capt. J. to Frances E. d. of Capt. J. Tensley, at Calcutta.
VRENNI, G. F. to Miss Eliza Newington, at Calcutta, Jan. 14.
WARWICK, Philip, to Hannah M. d. of the late A. Black, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

DEATHS.

CASTELLO, J. B. inf. s. of M. G. at Calcutta, aged 1, Jan. 4.
CHESTERMAN, Jane H. d. of the late J. G. at Calcutta, aged 12, Jan. 2.
DE SILVA, S. at Calcutta, aged 45, Jan. 8.
DORMIEUX, A. R. inf. s. of F. at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
EMILE, Sophia, wife of Alfred, at Meerut, aged 40, Jan. 16.
FRENCH, J. G. at Dacca, aged 45, Dec. 22.
GEARING, Eliza J. wife of H. W. at Kidderpore, aged 29, Jan. 19.
GOMES, M. F. at Calcutta, aged 54, Jan. 22.
GOODWYN, Mary C. inf. d. of Capt. H. W., H.M.'s 98th, at Umballah, Jan. 5.
HOOLE, T. at Chandernagore, aged 23, Jan. 9.
HOSMER, G. A. S. inf. s. of G. at Mozufferpore, Dec. 29.
MACKAY, Mary C. inf. d. of A. at Serajunge, Jan. 12.
MORALLY, F. at Benares, Jan. 16.
NAPLETON, Lieut. col. T. E. A. 13th N.I.
NEWBOLT, Caroline, wife of Capt. G. at Jullander, aged 26, Jan. 18.
PIKE, Sarah Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. N. at Howrah, aged 31, Jan. 6.
POULTON, Mary, d. of Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. at Calcutta, aged 1, Jan. 10.
RUSSELL, J. L. at Calcutta, aged 41, Jan. 19.
STAFFORD, J. P. at Agra, aged 19, Jan. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 11. *Washington* Alston, McKay, Boston.—12. *Leopard*, Pike, San Francisco; *Oregon*, Hinkley, San Francisco.—13. *Ormeke*, Dallas, Clyde; *Dubka*, Robinson, Sydney; *Jones*, Colley, San Francisco; *Hopewell*, Joyce, San Francisco; *Malabar*, Croker, Liverpool; *Elizabeth Cullen*, Upshur, Colombo; *Anne Cropper*, Morton, Liverpool; *Water Witch*, Man, China; *Singapore*, Hamilton, Boston.—14. *Edmund*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Henry Ware*, Nason, Liverpool.—15. *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Liverpool.—16. *Gladiator*, Hutton, Sunderland; *Tigrit*, Selkirk, Liverpool; *Tubal Cain*, Webb, Liverpool; steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; steamer *Proserpine*, Brooking, Rangoon.—17. *Herbert*, Burgess, Boston; *Sir Henry Hardinge*, McDonald, London; *Chandernagore*, Moodie, Sunderland; *Hermes*, Fishbourne, Rangoon.—18. *Henry IV*, Hely, Bourbon; *Equity*, Mason, Cadix; *Oneca*, Drew, Hong-Kong; *France*, Ernauld, Bourbon; *Wanderer*, Reynolds, Rangoon; *Michael Montague*, Villet, Re-union Island; *Mohussar*, Thompson, Mauritius.—19. *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney; *Tudor*, Lay, Cape; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Liverpool; *Kedgerie*, Isbister, Liverpool.—20. *Favorite*, Lieke, Table Bay; *Frances Ridley*, Dunford, London; *Shanghai*, Brown, Southampton.—21. *Victor*, Reales, Marseilles; *Recorder*, Sharp, Liverpool; *Tenasserim*, Conry, Poedloeherry; *Juilana*, Woodhouse, Muscat; *Ararat*, Ritchie, Rangoon; *Charlotte*, Lyster, Portsmouth; *Someth*, Lawson, Hong-Kong.—22. *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Adelaide; *Jolly Robin*, Manghaa, Liverpool; *Mary Anne*, Davison, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hopewell*.—Mrs. Joyce and Mr. S. Parrott.
Per *Water Witch*.—Mr. C. Burton.
Per *Oriental*.—Mr. James Chisholm.
Per *Nouvelle Antigone*.—Mr. Cadet, Miss Douzelle, and Mr. Stienborau.
Per *Singapore*.—Mr. E. A. H. Dale, Mr. A. Howard, and Mr. C. W. Brooks.
Per *Henry Ware*.—Mrs. Nason.
Per *Tubal Cain*.—Mrs. Rian and son, and Mrs. Yea and two daughters.
Per *Pekin*.—Mr. C. Collins, Mrs. Collins, and Mr. Edmond.
Per *Sir Henry Hardinge*.—Joseph Appoo.
Per steamer *Heims*.—Commodore Lambert and Mr. Southey.
Per *Mohussa*.—Mrs. George, Miss George, Mrs. Thompson and two children, and Mrs. Melony.
Per *Tudor*.—Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Lay and infant, Mrs. Hill and infant, Lieut. Dick, H.M.'s 99th, and Dr. Tait. From CAPE.—M. and Mrs. Swetenham, Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. A. J. Brown.
Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. Col. M'Cauland and 3 children, Mrs. Maj. Bean, Mrs. Maj. Cox and 3 children, Mrs. Rudd and child, Mrs. Mottley and 2 children, Mrs. Begbie, Mrs. Napier and 4 children, Mrs. Mackenzie and 5 children, Mrs. Ede and child, Misses Bean, Howard, Bowen, Emma Griffin, Edith Griffin, Ewart and Mary Ann Bush; Col. M'Cauland, Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, Lieut.

Begbie, Lieut. Pierson, R.N.; Masters Robert Bush, James Bush, Ledlie, and Ede.

Per *Royal Saxon*.—Mr. Hornby, Mr. Gifford, Lieut. Hewet, H.M.'s service; Mr. and Mrs. Samuda, Mrs. Cooley and child, Messrs. Nash, Pierce, Lee, White, Kitts, and Reading; Dr. Hardey. From HOBART TOWN.—Capt. Falcouser and Mr. Coombes.

Per *Frances Ridley*.—Mr. G. Danford.

Per *Favourite*.—Mrs. Leisk and Miss Mangin.

Per *Charlotte*.—Mrs. Lyster and Capt. Rapson. From CAPE.—Mr. Essengage.

Per *Somnath*.—Mr. J. Pybus.

Per *Juhana*.—Mrs. E. Neville and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 10. *Jane Pratt*, Clare, Liverpool.—11. *Victoria*, Smith, Penang and Singapore.—12. *Europa*, Hutchison, Boston; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, Rangoon.—13. *Nemesis*, White, Port Adelaide; *Daniel Sharp*, Archy, London.—14. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Swan River; *Chili*, Leach, Boston; *Bank of England*, Davison, London.—15. *Neptune*, Godineau, Re-union Island; *Fuzel Curceus*, McGregor, Mauritius.—16. *Agnes*, Brown, Akyab.—18. *Australia*, Brownrigg, Genoa; *Zenobia*, Saxon, Demerara.—19. *Owen Potter*, Barclay, Rangoon; *Anne Charlotte*, Wising, Whampoa; *Amersyth*, Babson, Boston; *Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, Straits; *Mary Anne Johnston*, Johnston, Akyab; *Southampton*, Bowen, London.—20. *Apinewurt*, Hyne, London and Cape; *Bucephalus*, Bell, London and Cape; *Lady Amherst*, Dando, Whampoa; *Maidstone*, Nash, London and Cape; *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay; *Tippoe Saib*, Stewart, Liverpool.—21. *Cullerna*, Corning, Antwerp; *steamer Tenasserim*, Dicey, Rangoon; *Valentine*, Hamaoui, Bourbon; *steamer Proserpine*, Brooking, Rangoon.—22. *Steadfast*, Spencer, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Lieut. Lambert, Capt. Winn, Capt. Wilson, 26th M.N.I.; Mrs. Hopkinson, Messrs. Murray, Long, Haviside, and Fousart; and Miss McNabb.—FOR ARRACAN.—Mrs. Rotton.

Per *Maidstone*, for LONDON.—The Hon. Mrs. Erskine and two servants; Mrs. Maj. Brownlow and servant; Mrs. Capt. Tytler and child; Mrs. Woodford, two children and one servant; the Hon. J. C. Breckin; H. B. Brownlow, Esq.; H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq.; Maj. A. A. Short, 6th regt. B.N.I.; Maj. G. A. Brownlow; Capt. J. M. Cripps, 26th Beng. N.I.; Dr. Macleary, R.N.; Lieut. H. Bowles, inv.; W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. 1st L.C.; Dr. Eastalla, three children, and servant.

Per *Hotspur*.—Col. and Mrs. O'Hanlon and one child; C. Grant, Esq. B.C.S.; Mrs. Col. James Alexander; Mrs. Rose and two children; A. Simpson, Esq.; J. N. Slater, Esq.; two Misses Simpson; Misses Morton; Miss Mytton; two Misses Davidson; J. Davidson, Esq.; Capt. Boddam's child; Capt. and Mrs. Owen and one child; L. Clint, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Sulson and four children; Miss Weight; Mrs. Bennett and one child; and the Rev. Mr. Stevens and two children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1882.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 8 to	3 12
Bombay 5 per cent.	dis.	2 2 ..	2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do. ..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	prem.	2 16 ..	2 12
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	13 8 ..	14 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	12 4 ..	12 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Specie Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 10 .. 221 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 12 .. 20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/2d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/2d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/2d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. to 2l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 5s. 6d.

MADRAS.

ANOTHER MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

The following letter, published in the Calcutta *Englishman*, gives the particulars of the outbreak in Malabar (the fifth within the last eight or nine years), referred to in our last issue:—

"It appears that on the 5th January, seventeen Moplahs, having formed themselves into a body, and armed with different kinds of weapons, proceeded to the residence of a wealthy Nambrooy (a native in caste next to that of a Brahmin), in a village twenty miles from Cannanore, and murdered twelve of its inmates; this done, they took possession of the jewels and money, and set fire to the house, as well as to three others in the immediate neighbourhood. The reason assigned is, that the Nambrooy, on whose land the Moplahs built a mosque, practised impositions on them, by exacting extortionate sums of money on account of ground rent, and threatened to have the mosque razed in case of a refusal. The insurgents had increased to 200. In compliance with the requisition of the chief civil officer of the district, a field detachment from Cannanore, consisting of 100 rank and file of H.M.'s 94th regt. under Captain W. H. Sykes, Lieuts. D. H. Blair, J. Buchanan, and P. Primrose, and Ens. Tod, and 150 sepoys of the 16th M.N.I. in charge of Brev. maj. C. W. Hodson, Lieuts. Ewart and Boulcott, and Ens. Beresford, the whole under the command of the senior officer, marched off to the scene of tumult. The party was ordered to meet on their way the collector of Malabar, Mr. Conolly (who has proceeded from Tellicherry, accompanied by a body-guard of 50 sepoys, and hundreds of armed peons), and to commence operations agreeably to his instructions. As a precautionary measure, a native officer's party, from the 16th regt. N.I., from Cannanore, was ordered to be located at the Cherikul Talook Catchery, for the protection of the treasury. Various rumours respecting the movements of the insurgents are flying about, some assert that they are nearing Tellicherry, others that they purpose going up to Caway, a talook about 17 miles north of Cannanore, with the view to sack the Catchery cash chest, and burn the village. In fact, the inhabitants of several districts adjacent to the seat of disturbance are in the greatest terror; most of them have fled to seek refuge at Cannanore. It is stated that the Moplahs threatened to visit also the residence of another wealthy native of the place, who sent off immediately the female portion of his household towards Cannanore, and engaged about 300 of his agriculturists to protect his property. Since writing the above, I have heard that the Moplahs are committing great depredations at Mottanoor, close to Chavacherry, and that one of the mail-runners was shot at by them; but fortunately the ball struck the umbrella he held aloft."

We learn that the Moplah insurrection has been put down this time by a valiant Nair at Chavacherry, who armed his dependents and slaughtered the whole gang of fifteen, when they came to do a similar office for himself. The detachment of the 94th is said to have marched back to Cannanore on finding that the work of destruction was over.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 15.

Extract of a letter, dated Cannanore, 14th January.—"Poor Calliatt Ananden Nair, the wealthy native who killed the fifteen Moplahs the other day, is himself now no more. The insurgents, who deserted Chavacherry, on the approach of our troops, came back, and the first thing they did was the slaughter of Ananden on the 12th. The Moplahs are now, it is said, carrying on their outrages with the most perfect impunity,—viz. maltreating any whom they know are dependents on the Nair chiefs, &c. The inhabitants of that district are in the greatest alarm in consequence, and most of them have left the place for Cherikul for safety. Along with Ananden, another Nair we hear was also killed."

The following order was issued by Brigadier W. H. Elliott, K.H., on the occasion of the return from field duty of the detachment of H.M.'s 94th, and the 16th regiment N.I.

"The detachment of H.M.'s 94th and 16th regiment N.I. having, this morning, returned to cantonment, Brigadier Elliott has pleasure in expressing his own, as well as the sentiments of Mr. Conolly, the magistrate, of the conduct of the officers and soldiers employed on field duty. Mr. Conolly has expressed to the brigadier his sense of obligation to Major Hodson for his efficient and ready co-operation with him in his endeavours to capture the Moplahs, and the brigadier requests that Major Hodson and all employed upon that duty will accept of his best thanks for the zeal they exhibited in aiding and supporting the civil authority in putting down the enemies of the public peace and good order, and of which the brigadier will not fail to make a favourable report to head-quarters."—*Advertiser*, January 19.

We have communications from Malabar up to the 16th inst., and are sorry to say they contain information of a highly unsatisfactory nature. A correspondent, writing on the 14th, tells

us that Calliatt Ananden (the Nair who with his friends resisted and slew the fifteen Moplahs) and one of his followers have been slain by some of these infatuated people. The 15th, the military authorities at Cannanore received a request from Mr. Frere, the magistrate at Tellicherry, that a company of H.M.'s 94th regt. might be sent him without delay; a rumour being prevalent that the Moplahs intended assembling in force, to attack that station and liberate one of their friends, who was lately arrested on the charge of being implicated in the late outbreak, and who is said to be a man of considerable wealth and influence amongst them.—*Bangalore Herald*, Jan. 20.

FURLOUGH SCHEME.—A correspondent has sent us the following outline of a scheme for assisting officers to profit by the expected revision of the Furlough Regulations; and as it is altogether novel, and by no means devoid of feasibility in principle, although there would be difficulty about its details, we have pleasure in drawing attention to it, as requested, by allowing it this prominent place in our columns:—"Now," says he, "that our Furlough Regulations are attracting attention in Europe, and there being no doubt that a relaxation of them must take place shortly, we beg to suggest to the Indian armies of the three presidencies a plan which would enable both poor and rich in the service to avail themselves of a more frequent furlough to Europe than they could do, even if permitted, under existing circumstances. At present, the army are accused of listening supinely, and not aiding in the stir made at home, about the revision of the Furlough Rules; but why do officers not exert themselves to help on the movement? Because they are well aware that, should the concession be offered at once, they are mostly unable to meet the expense of a voyage to England and back, and painful must it be to such to know that for them the coveted boon would possess little value. The scheme we propose, however, if well supported by the army, and agreed to by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, would remove the difficulty of the former body, and tend to their mutual benefit. Our proposition is this:—Let all officers now in the service pay a monthly subscription, say of 5 rupees (10s.), as long as they continue in it, and let those who may hereafter enter be solicited to do likewise. For the sum of these subscriptions, let the P. and O. Company consent to grant free passages to Europe and out again as often as subscribers may be able to obtain furloughs from the Government, either regular or on private affairs. Married men to pay 8 rupees per mensem, to entitle their families to the benefit of the scheme. The table-charges on board ship should be the only item uncovered by the subscriptions. Officers proceeding to Europe overland on sick certificate, and having their passage paid by Government, would of course give the Steam Company the benefit of the allowance. So much for the sketch of our plan. It remains to be seen whether it will find acceptance with the army of this presidency, and whether enough will come forward and volunteer subscriptions to make it worth while for a committee to be formed, for the purpose of arranging the details, and negotiating with the P. and O. Company. It must be borne in mind that a very large sum of money would be collected, even by a small contribution from all ranks, the civil service included. There are about 6,600 who could subscribe, and they might raise £40,000 per annum, exclusive of the Government allowance on sick certificate. To those now in the service, both young and old, the benefits would be very great. Even the elder hands, who have had their furloughs, must not forget that a second furlough is probably necessary to them; and, to make the scheme more popular, we would propose that subscribing officers retiring from the service should have their passage home free of additional charge. There are various other points connected with the subject, but into these we shall not enter for the present"—*Madras Spectator*, Jan. 1. [We have received a letter recommending of this scheme, in which the writer observes:—"It might be thought that the P. and O. Company would be losers by this plan; but, judging by a voyage I have made in their steamers, I am confident it would be greatly to their advantage, both as to profit and giving the greatest check to an opposition steam company taking the same road. There were 120 passengers on board ship, and not more than 10 of these were returning from furlough; the 110 were officers returning from sick certificate, Queen's officers, and merchants, who would always pay full passage-money to the company. To induce cadets to subscribe, I would propose they were offered £50 passages on first coming to India. If the Court of Directors were to recommend this to their army, it would soon succeed, and it would be to the Court's interest to advance a plan which would greatly add to their officers' knowledge by a return to Europe now and then, besides being a saving to the State, by having more officers on half-pay in time of peace."—*Ed. I. M.*]

NAVIGATION OF THE GODAVERY.—The *Athenæum* states that Col. Cotton has gone far towards determining the possibility of navigating the Godavery. This officer, a few months ago, constructed a small steamer, which draws only sixteen inches water, and attains a speed of five miles an hour. In this little vessel, Col. Cotton steamed one hundred and fifty miles up the river, and was only stopped by a rapid, which a stronger vessel would have overcome without difficulty. He then landed and proceeded another eighteen miles on foot, and returned, satisfied that for 168 miles there is no impediment to the navigation of the Godavery.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE between Hyderabad and Madras is so high, that the five lakhs of rupees advanced by the Sahookars, upon the security of the Nizam's jewels, was paid in hoondies for three lakhs and fifty-nine thousand, equal to an exchange of thirty-nine per cent.

MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—A letter, dated Jaulnah, the 26th January, states that the process of discovering the perpetrator of the murder of Lieut. Johnstone is apparently drawing to a conclusion. The old trooper, who was taken up on suspicion, was still in close confinement. "The judge advocate general was down here lately to make inquiries into the case, and ascertain whether the evidence was sufficient to bring the prisoner to trial. He was engaged twenty days with this business, and then returned to his station. Everything relating to the business, however, remains a secret. It will scarcely be credited that the suspected murderer's own wife was the chief witness against him, and even went so far as to point out the spot where the pistol was buried by which he committed the deed! The prisoner, however, convinced the Court that this story was got up by his wife and a man with whom she had been living on an improper intimacy. They thought this contrivance would get him out of their way, as well as enrich them with the reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer!"

CIVIL FUND.—Messrs. T. L. Blane, G. L. Prendergast, T. Pycroft, G. T. Beauchamp, and W. H. Bayley have been elected trustees for the affairs of the Civil Fund for the present year.

THE NIZAM'S CONTINGENT.—There is reason to believe that one of the results of the court-martial now going forward on the risaldar of the 5th Nizam's cavalry will be an inquiry on the part of the Madras government into the constitution and management of the contingent. The evidence on the trial discloses the habitual exercise, on the part of certain officers, of a lawless despotism, which is perhaps shamed by the acts of the Hyderabad government. Property and condition meet with no respect, so that it is a cause of astonishment that murders and revolts are not of frequent occurrence. What will the public think, when it hears that Capt. Charles Yates, a local commandant of cavalry, has, during the period he has been in command, confiscated of his own motion, and by a mere stroke of his pen, more than a hundred assamies? The value of each assamy is at the lowest computation Rs. 1,000; we might be within the mark if we said Rs. 1,500; but taking the smallest sum, we have a lakh of rupees' worth of private property confiscated, without any interference on the part of superior authority or public outcry.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 20.

MOORTOOZA KHAN.—The grand jury have found a true bill against Moortooza Khan, for the concealment of property at the time of his insolvency. For two or three years past, Moortooza Khan has been almost hermetically sealed; the official assignee believed he was in possession of property, which would be made available for the benefit of his creditors, if the Court could get hold of it. After many escapes and evasions, the dashing Mahomedan was obliged to succumb to the power of the law. His house in Triplicane was broken open, and a considerable amount of property found, some of which, it is said, was purchased by him prior to his appearance in the Insolvent Court. Criminal proceedings being instituted against him, curiosity was not a little sharpened by the discovery of an iron box filled with letters and papers of various kinds, which in the days of his prosperity Moortooza Khan had received from the "heads of society in Madras." Here were materials for local scandal. However, none but the creditors cared to improve the opportunity, and these, by means of negotiation with the nabob, succeeded in inducing his highness to agree to liquidate the whole amount of Moortooza Khan's debts by instalments of half a lakh annually. When this arrangement had been concluded, the matter appeared to be settled. The property, including the correspondence, was handed over to his agents, and the creditors looked forward to receiving their first payment in the course of the present week, when it transpired that the chief magistrate was determined not to let the law be made a mere pretext for enforcing civil claims. He caused two bills of indictment to be preferred to the grand jury; one of them has been found a "true bill," and Moortooza Khan will have to take his trial in due course.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA.—The *U. S. Gazette* reports, that the ravages of cholera around St. Thomé have been terrific, and that the poorer classes of the natives have adopted the practice of taking their relatives when at the point of death to the district dispensaries, and there leaving Government to bury them.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETT, H. A. sub. jud. Chittoor, resu. ch. of Court fr. Mathison, Jan. 16, to act as coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot, v. Bourdillon, on spec. du. Jan. 16.
CADELL, W. M. act. sub. jud. of Combaconum, assu. ch. of court fr. G. M. Swinton, Jan. 15.
DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. jud. Masulipatam, del. over ch. of court, Jan. 15.
DYKES, J. W. to act as sub. jud. of Chittoor, dur. employ of Brett, on other du. Jan. 16.
HATHAWAY, A. sub. jud. of Cuddapah, resu. ch. of court fr. W. Elliot, Jan. 16.
INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and sess. jud. of Chingleput, resu. ch. of court, Jan. 14.
KINDERSLEY, J. R. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, dur. emp. of Mr. Dykes, on other duty, Jan. 23.
LASCELLES, F. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Honore, del. over ch. of court to J. Silver, Jan. 5.
SANDIMAN, A. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar.
WARD, S. N. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Calicut, dur. other employ of Morris, Jan. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, W. H. leave canc.
BEAUCHAMP, G. T. two weeks ext.
ROUFFELL, T. B. 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.
WOOD, H. 1 week.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Brev. maj. A. 44th N.I. ret. fr. serv. of E. I. C. on pens. of a lieut. col. fr. date of emb. for Europe.
AITKEN, Lieut. G. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Calicut.
BARROW, Capt. L. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 8.
BLAIR, Lieut. G. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 15.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. St. G. 15th B. N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. R. Macnail, com. centre div. Jan. 13.
BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. S. div. dur. abs. of Capt. Robison, Jan. 22.
CADELL, Ens. W. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 11, 1850, v. Fisher, res.
CUNLIFFE, Ens. R. H. rec. arr. to do duty with 21st N.I. to join Jan. 15.
DYER, Ens. T. 50th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, creditable progress, Jan. 22; to rec. moonshes allowance.
FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 2nd N.V. batt. to be in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, v. Wallace.
GARAGAN, Lieut. T. E. engs. passed exam. in Tamil, Jan. 15.
GREENAWAY, Lieut. T. 46th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 10.
GROVE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civil eng. and to be employed under orders of the Board of Revenue, in the dept. of public works, Jan. 23.
HALSTED, Lieut. C. F. F. 11th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 10.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. G. V. on furl. posted to 35th N.I. as 4th ens. v. Lodge, prom. Jan. 17; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 8.
HICKS, Lieut. H. E. fr. 5th batt. to 4th batt. art. Jan. 19.
HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Cannanore.
KEY, Ens. C. J. posted to 35th N.I. v. Dashwood, resigned, to join, Jan. 17; to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1851.
KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. to act as adj. of corps dur. abs. of adj. Laas, Jan. 14.
LODGE, Ens. W. R. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, 1851.
LAURIE, Lieut. W. F. B. fr. 5th batt. to 3rd batt. art. Jan. 19.
MAITLAND, Capt. J. art. superint. of the gun carriage manufactory, 6 weeks to sea.
M'MASTER, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1850.
M'NEILE, Lieut. A. 37th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. and employed under orders of board of rev. in dept. of pub. works.
PEREIRA, Lieut. C. L. 50th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at College—creditable progress, Jan. 22, to receive moonshes allowance.
RANKEN, Capt. R. 35th N.I. to be a mem. of the presidency mil. exam. committee, dur. abs. of Capt. Woods, Jan. 23.
ROBERTSON, Capt. A. 48th N.I. pl. at disp. of the supreme govt. for civil emp. in the Punjab, Jan. 21.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. R. J. fr. 3rd batt. to 5th batt. art. Jan. 19.
SARGENT, Col. H. 30th N.I. to be a brigadier of 2nd class and to com. Trichinopoly, fr. date of Stokes's emb. for Europe.
STEWART, Lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 15.
STRETTELL, Capt. D. 20th N.I. perm. to retire from the service of the company, on pay of a major, fr. Feb. 1, 1852.
TAYLOR, Lieut. J. M. 9th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as interp. Jan. 22.
VIVIAN, Brev. col. R. J. H. fr. 30th to 18th N.I.
WARD, Ens. W. G. posted to 36th N.I. v. Cadell, prom. to join Jan. 17; to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1851.

WAHAB, Lieut. col. C. fr. 18th to 30th N.I.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. doing duty with and to join 49th N.I. at Moulmein, *vid* Calcutta, Jan. 17.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. F. 9th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as interp. Jan. 22.

YOUNG, Ens. D. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 9th N.I.; to join Jan. 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
YOUNG, D. Dec. 29, 1851.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
BIDDLE, Maj. W. 25th N.I. fr. Feb. 13 to June 13, to Bellary and Ramendroog.
BLACKBURN, Ens. J. I. 30th N.I. Jan. 10 to April 10, on m.c.
BLUNT, Lieut. R. J. 25th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
BURNS, Rid. mr. T. art. fr. Jan. 19 to July 18, to sea coast, on m.c.
CAMPELL, Lieut. N. G. art. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bellary.
COOPER, Capt. A. M. 52nd N.I. Dec. 27, 1851, to Jan. 18, to enable him to join.
DALY, Lieut. H. 25th N.I. 4 mo. from Feb. 13, to Bellary and Ramendroog.
DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, furl. on m.c.
DYCE, Brig. gen. A. B. 30 days to pres. fr. Feb. 1, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on furl.
ELLIOT, Lieut. C. S. 1st fas. 6 mo. fr. date of quitting his corps, to Bangalore and Madras.
ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1853, in ext. on m.c.
FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 2nd N.V. batt. fr. Jan. 17 to March 1, to Madras.
GAGE, Lieut. E. 15th N.I. Feb. 6 to Aug. 6, to Bellary.
GALBRAITH, Ens. S. 16th N.I. to June 1, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
HICKS, Maj. S. R. 35th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
JACOB, Capt. W. S. 6 weeks to Coringa and Rajahmundry.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. leave cancelled.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. fr. Feb. 25 to June 5, to Mahabaleshwur.
LAWFORD, Capt. H. art. to Bangalore.
LOW, Col. J. C. B. leave cancelled.
MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. Feb. 15 to July 31; eastern coast.
M'LEOD, Maj. W. C. 30th N.I. fr. Dec. 30 to March 20, to pres.; and to Europe, on m.c.
OOLIVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 29, to Secunderabad.
PALMER, Lieut. W. H. G. 40th N.I. fr. Dec. 23 to Feb. 29, to Secunderabad, on m.c.
POWYS, Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Bangalore.
RAMSAY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. March 1 to Aug. 31, to Vizagapatam.
ROBERTSON, Capt. W. G. 2nd N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m.c.
ROBINSON, Capt. A. fr. Feb. 15 to June 15, to Coimbatore and Neilgherries.
SAMWELL, Ens. F. 6th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
SARGENT, Col. H. 30th N.I. to Secunderabad and Mysore, and to reside on Neilgherries.
SAUNDERS, Lieut. E. A. 7th N.I. to Europe.
WALLACE, Capt. R. 1st N.V. batt. to Europe, on m. c.
WELDON, Lieut. A. C. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
YATES, Capt. C. 46th N.I. fr. Nov. 9 to Jan. 31, to Kamptee.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLLINS, Vet. surg. E. C. fr. 2nd L.C. to 5th L. C. Jan. 17.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. fr. 5th L.C. to 2nd L.C.
GILCHRIST, Surg. W. M.D. to act as surg. of genl. hosp. and prof. of medicine and clinical med. dur. the abs. of Surg. W. Evans, on m. c.
KEVIN, Surg. C. fr. 16th N.I. to 44th N.I. to do duty with left wing 31st L.I. till arrival of his corps at Bangalore.
KING, Asst. surg. C. passed exam. in Hindoostance, Jan. 15; fr. d. d. 2nd batt. art. to d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.
MIDDLEMAS, Sen. asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Jan 6, v. Sturrock, ret.
PATERSON, Surg. C. fr. 44th to 16th N.I. Jan. 17.
STURROCK, Surg. D. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of 250l. per annum fr. Jan. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EVANS, Surg. W. M.D. 1 year and 8 mo. to sea, Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

APTHORP, wife of Lieut. col. E. 2nd N.I. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 12.
COLERIDGE, wife of Lieut. 20th N.I. s. still-born, at Ootacamund, Jan. 9.
DANIELL, the lady of Lieut. C. A., H. M.'s 94th, d. at Cannanore, Jan. 12.

D'SILVA, wife of John P. s. at Madras, Jan. 18.
 FITZGERALD, wife of Lieut. col. 32nd N.I. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
 HAYES, Mrs. James, d. at Madras, Dec. 20.
 MACINTYRE, the lady of Capt. A. N. 2nd Niz. cav. s. at Momin-
 abad, Jan. 16.
 SHERMAN, Mrs. W. s. at Madras, Jan. 23.
 WAPSHARE, wife of Capt. W. H. 10th N.I. s. at Nagpore,
 Dec. 6.
 WILLIAMSON, wife of Lieut. 17th N.I. s. at Hussingabad, Dec. 20.

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY, Lieut. C. J. 24th N.I. to Harriet G. d. of the late Rev.
R. Baker, at Jubbulpore, Jan. 6.
HAMMERSLY, W. to Mary Anne, d. of Mr. Reilly, at Bellary,
Jan. 20.
HOLDEN, David, to Louisa Jane, d. of the late John McDonnell, at
St. Thomé, Jan. 8.
ROSE, W. H. to Elizabeth Jane, d. of the late J. Norton, at
Madras, Jan. 21.

DEATHS.

BARRETT, Maria C. inf. d. of J. at Madras, aged 1, Jan. 18.
BELLO, A. S. inf. d. of L. at Trevandrum, Jan. 9.
CAMPBELL, D. at Cochin, Jan. 13.
DALLAR, A. W. s. of Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. at Bellary, aged 2, Jan. 9.
DAVIDSON, Emily S. wife of T. H. c.s. at Salem, Jan. 19.
GRAY, Rachel, wife of James, at Palamcottah, aged 15, Jan. 17.
PEAROAH, Christians, d. of J. B. at St. Thomé, Jan. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 13. *Bella Portena*, McFarlane, Liverpool.—14. *Mazeppa*, Kains, Singapore and Penang.—15. *Amazon*, Pascal, Moulmein.—20. *Teazer*, Castor, Coringa.—21. *Blythwood*, Palmer, Mauritius.—22. *Templar*, Brown, Calcutta.—23. *Mary Ann*, Crosby, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Amazon.—From MOULMEIN.—T. P. Strange, Esq. and Mrs.
S. B. Kemp.—From COBINGA.—J. D. Fonceca, Esq.
Per Teazer.—Mr. John Miller.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 13. *Devonshire*, Consilt, Munsoorcottah.—14. *Ann Mila*, Thomas, Collingapattam; *Caribbean*, Cockton, Penang and Singapore; *Rodley*, Shiell, Mauritius.—15. *Hermine*, Martin, Bepoor; *Dioney Stree*, Vencataswerloo, Tutaoorio.—20. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Vizagapatam; *Tropic*, Russell, Demerara; *Labuan*, Scott, Mauritius.—21. *Kestrel*, Eyre, Cape of Good Hope.—22. *Zaphnah Paneah*, Towle, Demerara and Singapore.—23. *Bliss*, Warwick, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Devonshire.—Mrs. Scott and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Jenkins, Lieut. Wetherall, G. F. Beauchamp, Esq. W. H. Bayley, Esq. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Jacob, Lieut. Hughes, Lieut. Phillips, and — Wallence.

Per Dhoney Street.—Rev. S. Beamish, and Capt. M. Hookley, 15th rest.

Per Templar.—Maj. Combe and Lady, Lieuts. Combe and Thompson, Messrs. Hopkins, Mason, Salmonie, and Meinjolt; Mr. Stafford and family, Mr. Clarke, Mr. McHugh, Mrs. Higgins, Henry Miles, Robert Steel, Mr. Shaw, Messrs. Stafford, Wilkinson, Lynch, and Higgins, special constables.

Per *Mary Ann*.—Rev. W. J. Cutter and Lady, Rev. W. E. Snyder and Lady.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Coringa.—Mr. Salmon. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. French, Mrs. French and child, Mr. Luttrell, Lieut. Hooper. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. N. Reid, Mr. Childs, Capt. Wallace, and Messrs. R. and T. Strange, detachment 43rd regt. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCE.
Madras, Jan. 27, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1 dis. to par.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	4 dis. to par.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	12 to 13 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	11 to 12 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	2½ to 3½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	11 to 12 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	8 to 9 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	7 to 8 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	17 to 18 prem.

EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGES.
 Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, } 2 0½
 Bank of England Post Bills, }
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
 „ Sell, par.
 Bombay.—Buy, par.
 „ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY.

Immediately on crossing Sion Causeway into the Island of Salsette, the works are seen. A cutting is progressing at this spot, through some hilly ground composed of hard clay, to the depth at the highest part of some twenty-five feet. During the drive to Tannah, the railway embankment is frequently visible at some distance from the road,—running through the low, level ground that borders the sea. No rails appear to have been permanently laid down, as yet, in Salsette. Near Tannah, a viaduct is in progress across the narrow arm of the sea that divides Salsette from the continent; and it is so far advanced that it will be ready for the centres in a fortnight or thereabouts. Shortly after crossing this arm of the sea, we come again upon the railway embankment, running through two or three miles of level ground until it reaches a spur of a long, curiously-peaked hill, distant some three miles from Tannah. A tunnel has just been commenced on each side of the spur. Here crossing the hill, we come upon a continuation of the embankment, beside which blacksmiths' and carpenters' sheds have been erected,—as also an hospital; and brickmaking, and the ordinary navy labour, were busily going on. Here for the first time in India, I saw natives handling the spade,—which, however, they do not seem to manage with particular facility. One English navigator is equal to three of our labourers. The latter, however, are doubtless a more easily managed set. About a mile on rises the higher hill of Dunterra, through which a tunnel is being constructed; 44 yards have been bored from the face of the hill to the place where the brickwork inside commences. These 44 yards, however, do not count as a part of the tunnel; for it is intended that the whole of the superincumbent mass shall be cleared away, and then it will assume the appearance of a cutting. The tunnel really commences at the brickwork, 44 yards distant from the entrance of the hole in the hill; and from this brickwork, the tunnel, which is of course to be arched, will extend to the other side of the hill, 120 yards in length. Of this distance about 38 yards have already been excavated. The height of the tunnel, from the rails below to the centre or highest part of the arch above, will be 25 feet. The labourers work at the excavation by the light of lamps, slowly detaching with their pickaxes pieces of the rock imbedded in hard clay, of which the hill appears to be composed. Gunpowder in small charges is also used for blasting. The tunnel has been now two months in progress; and will take more than a year for its completion. It seems to astonish the natives in those parts not a little. They call it *Bogda*. No railway operations have been commenced beyond the hill of Dunterra; indeed, the contract for the part of the work from thence to Callian has not been let as yet. — *Telegraph*, Jan. 27.

The LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24, arrived at Bombay on Jan. 24, per *Sesostri*. The *Haddington*, with the subsequent mail of Jan. 24, put back to Suez, after being three hours at sea, with the main shaft of her engine damaged.

NEW SHIPS.—Orders have been received from home for the building of another large steamer here, of the same size and power as the one now under construction, intended solely for the packet service. Their spars are to be much shorter than those of the *Moozuffur*, *Adjahs*, and *Feroze*, and they are to be more snugly rigged, so as to offer less resistance to a head-wind than either of the three vessels just named; in fact, steam alone is to be depended on as the great moving power, sails being a secondary consideration. A brig of war of 500 tons is also to be laid down to replace the *Euphrates*, withdrawn from the line service for surveying duties. This vessel will be similar to the *Jumna* and *Nerbudda*.—*Bom. Times*, Feb. 2.

THE FIELD FORCE.—Extract of a letter from Hyderabad, dated 16th Jan.—“Our camp has been quite enlivened by the arrival of the field force. The 1st troop horse artillery arrived here on the 7th, and were brought across the river in the steamer *Meenoo*; so were the 1st grenadiers and company of sappers and miners. The *Satellite* and *Indus* brought up the head-quarters of H. M.'s 64th regiment in the evening, and the *Nepier* came on the 8th, with the brigadier general and a whole host of staff and officials. After a short interview with the commissioner, the general left on the 8th, taking with him the superintending engineer, Major H. B. Turner, who arrived here a few days before to inspect the arsenals, &c., and leaving us Major Fraser, the commissary of Kurrachee, to carry on the commissariat duties here during the present influx of troops and Capt. Vincent's absence in Bombay. The Rooft field force have taken ground within half a mile of the Indus: Capt. Sibley, H. M.'s 64th, has been appointed brigade major. The wing of H. M.'s 64th foot, formerly at this station, joined the field force on the 8th. Not a word yet of our onward move.”

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA has declared a dividend for the past six months of Rs. 17½ per share, this being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The net profits of the half year amount to Rs. 1,80,528, of which Rs. 10,058 have been carried to credit of undivided profits and reserve fund.

THE HORSE DAWK between Kurrachee and Kotree was commenced on the 20th, by the enterprising Waghorn of Scinde (Mr. Hewitt), with apparent success. Letters from Kurrachee now reach Hyderabad Fort in twenty hours: the Bombay mail also reaches a day sooner, by the time of transit saved between Tatta and Kotree.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 2.

REFORMS AMONGST THE PARSEES.—The *Bombay Guardian* reports that a society has been formed among the Parsees, embracing many of the most respectable members of that community, and several priests, who have seriously set themselves to the task of reforming certain abuses which have crept into their religious practices. The new movement has, it is said, excited extreme alarm among some of the more bigoted Parsees, but the younger members of the community are likely to assist in its development.

MR. CONSTABLE.—The Bombay papers are full of discussions on the career and character of Mr. A. G. Constable, a son of Sir Walter Scott's publisher, who has recently absconded with between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000. Mr. Constable, after having run through considerable property, inherited from his mother, and having twice enlisted in the Fusiliers, was offered the superintendence of Messrs. Steuart, Ritchie, and Co.'s establishment at Dhurrungum, where he remained for two years. Certain circumstances aroused the suspicions of the firm, and one of the partners proceeded to that place to inspect his accounts, when the defalcation was immediately discovered. Meanwhile Mr. Constable made his escape by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. A warrant had been issued for his apprehension.

A FRENCH BRIG SEIZED BY COOLIES.—By a letter from Aden, dated the 24th of January, it appears that, a few days previously, a French brig laden with sugar left that port, having on board 150 Coolies, to be conveyed to Bourbon (Réunion). The vessel had not got far on her voyage when the Coolies murdered the captain and officers, ran the ship ashore, and escaped. The *Zetsoia*, the last new steamer launched by the East-India Company, which had just come into Aden, was preparing to go in pursuit of the murderers, and to secure the brig.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY administered the rite of confirmation to eighteen candidates in the cathedral, on Wednesday last. His lordship was assisted by the Archdeacon, the Rev. F. Spring, garrison chaplain, and the Rev. G. Candy, minister of Trinity Chapel. Of the eighteen candidates presented to the bishop, fifteen were by Mr. Candy, and three by the garrison chaplain. One of the candidates was an Hungarian, another a German, and three were converts from Romanism; one was a midshipman in the Indian navy, one a cornet of cavalry, another an ensign of infantry, and the remainder Europeans and Eurasians. Before confirming the candidates, his lordship delivered a very appropriate address, which seemed to make a deep impression upon the minds of those present.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BOSANQUET, A. to be supern. asst. to commis. of Sattara, for purpose of studying the Mahratta language, Jan. 26; passed exam. in Hindustani.
CAMERON, C. H. asst. judge of Ahmednuggur, to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Concan, v. Lloyd, Jan. 20.
ERSKINE, J. M. to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, v. Cameron, Jan. 20.
FORBES, G. S. to be supern. asst. to the sub-coll. and joint mag. of Nassick, Jan. 26.
GORDON, S. St. J. to be asst. and act. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, Jan. 26; passed exam. in Mahratta.
INGLE, W. passed exam. in Mahratta.
JONES, J. passed exam. in Mahratta.
JONES, A. acting judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad assu. ch. of office.
KEMBALL, C. G. to be supern. asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, Jan. 26.
LUMSDEN, J. G. sec. to govt. in gen. and judicial depts. returned to pres. and resu. ch. of duties.
M'COMBIE, D. J. passed exam. in Mahratta.
MORGAN, J. R. sen. asst. jud. of Surat, for Broach, assu. ch. of Broach Adawlut, Feb. 8.
NEAVE, E. D. to be supern. asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, Jan. 26.
REID, L. 1st asst. coll. of Surat, rec. ch. of collectorate fr. J. M. Davies.

SCOTT, G. passed exam. in Mahratta, to be 3rd and acting 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, Jan. 26.
SHAW, C. asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, qual. for transaction of public business, Jan. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CORFIELD, A. K. to Bombay, to remain till dep. of March steamer.
ERSKINE, J. M. 1 mo.
HARRISON, W. H. 2 years to sea, on m. c.
KARR, G. B. S. 15 days to presidency.
RAVENSCROFT, E. W. to Ahmedabad, to prosecute his studies in Hindustani, Jan. 28.
RYAN, R. H. 1 month.
TURQUAND, W. 30 days.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARR, Lieut. C. W. to be asst. superint. of police, and 2nd in com. v. Walker.
BARTON, Lieut. E. J. art. to act as staff off. to art. N. div. of army, and adjt. to batt. v. Stevenson, on m.c. Jan. 28.
BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. to be adjt. of the Kolapore local inf. in suc. to Lieut. Bart, Jan. 29.
BIRDWOOD, Capt. 3rd N.I. to have ch. of commiss. of S. div. of the army, and bazaar dep. at Belgaum, Jan. 17.
BLENKINS, Brev. maj. W. 6th N.I. to be act. dep. asst. com. gen. v. Shaw, and to be attached to exec. commiss. office at pres.
BRETT, Lieut. 11th N.I. to special du. under general department.
CLARKE, Capt. W. P. 2nd N.I. pl. at disp. of H. E. the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Jan. 26; to join his corps, Jan. 27.
COMPTON, Capt. D'Oyly, asst. to pol. agent in the Mahee Kanta, and superint. of the Gackwar cont. in that prov. resu. ch. of his duties, Jan. 5.
CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. fr. 20th N.I. to 1st Eur. reg. Jan. 19.
DUMMOND, Brev. mag. A. A. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 23.
ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. R. A. to be superint. asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Ahmednuggur, Jan. 28.
FARQUHAR, Brev. maj. 6th N.I. to proc. to Tamrah, and relieve Maj. Carstairs in comm. of the detach. of that corps serving at that station.
FEARON, Capt. P. S. 14th N.I. to ch. dur. the voyage of Eur. inv. of Co.'s service proceeding to England by the *Earl of Hardwicke*.
FORBES, Lieut. col. D. fr. 27th N.I. to 11th N.I. Jan. 19.
GIDLEY, Lieut. col. T. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 23.
GORDON, Ens. J. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 23.
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. art. rejoined his station, Jan. 19.
KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur dur. abs. of Hort on leave.
KINLOCH, Lieut. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses, 2nd tr. horse brig. v. Lightfoot.
LAW, Lieut. E. A. 1st Eur. reg. to comm. the recruits for that corps, and details proc. to Poona.
LEESON, Capt. W. F. com. Gussarat irr. horse, resu. ch. of duties.
LEITH, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to act as adj. to marine batt. v. Frankland, to Eur. Jan. 28.
LOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. to be 1st class commiss. ag. v. Lodwick, and in ch. of commiss. and bazaar depts. in Upper Scinde.
LYONS, Lieut. fr. 28th N.I. to 6th N.I.
MOYLE, Lieut. J. G. 10th N.I. fit for duty, to rejoin Jan. 28.
NEWTON, Ens. J. P. M. att. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Malligaum; to join Jan. 28.
NUTTALL, Lieut. T. 29th N.I. to be adj. fr. Jan. 1, v. Henderson.
ROLLAND, Capt. H. 27th N.I. to act as brig. maj. posted to Poona.
SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Kolapore local inf. in suc. to Clarke.
SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. fr. 11th N.I. to 26th N.I. Jan. 19.
SMOTT, Lieut. col. J. M. fr. 6th N.I. to 20th N.I. Jan. 19.
STEWART, Lieut. C. J. asst. col. and mag. of Kurrachee, temp. emp. on special duty in Scinde.
ST. JOHN, Lieut. R. fr. 1 Eur. reg. to 27th N.I. Jan. 19.
STRUTT, Ens. J. R. att. to do duty with 8th N.I.; to join Jan. 29.
WALKER, Lieut. C. W. to be superint. of police in Tannah collectorate and com. of Ghaut police, Jan. 1.
WEBB, Lieut. J. to act as gr. mr. to 27th N.I. on departure of Lieut. A. F. Lloyd, Jan. 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

NEWTON, J. P. M. Jan. 23.
STRUTT, J. R. Jan. 23.
WILSON, A. R. Jan. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Brev. maj. H. two years to Cape of G. Hope.
BALDWIN, Capt. T. C. supt. of bazaars at Dapoolce, in ext.
BEDFORD, Capt. J., N.V. batt. Jan. 19 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 21 to 28, in ext.
 BERTHON, Lieut. J. F. 18th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to May 15, to Kattywar.
 CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. lieut. of police, Hyderabad, to Feb. 10, on m.c.
 CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 10, in ext. and to enable him to rejoin.
 ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd N.I. Feb. 15 to June 15.
 FENWICK, Ens. P. P. 25th N.I. Jan. 1 to Feb. 5.
 HALLUMS, Maj. E., N.V. batt. fr. Feb. 2 to April 15, to Bombay and Mahabaleswar Hills.
 HEATH, Maj. J. C. 5th N.I. to Europe, 3 years, on m.c.
 MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 15, in ext. and to enable him to rejoin.
 MUSPRATT, Cornet J. A. L. 2nd L.C. fr. Feb. 5 to 29, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 OUTRAM, Maj. J. C. B. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 RAMSAY, Maj. comdt. S. Mahatta irr. horse, leave cancelled.
 RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 20 to 31, in ext. to enable him to appear before the examination committee, and to rejoin his regt.
 ROOME, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. Feb. 10 to April 10.
 SANDWITH, Lieut. col. H. N.V. batt. Jan. 5 to Feb. 20.
 SEALY, Capt. G. P. art. fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 29, to Bombay.
 STEVENS, Maj. J. S. 21st N.I. to Europe, 3 years.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. W. art. fr. Jan. 15 to 31, to pres. on m.c.
 TIGHE, Ens. J. S. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Bombay.
 TREASURE, Capt. C. N. 11th N.I. fr. March 15 to June 15, to Saftersing.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. Feb. 21 to 29, in ext.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 16th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to April 29, to Adjunta.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLES, Asst. surg. to act as asst. surg. of Eur. gen. hosp. dur. abs. of Mead, Jan. 30.
 FOX, Asst. surg. A. rec. arrived, att. to 1st Eur. reg. at Poona.
 HAINES, Asst. surg. R. to be vaccinator in the Deccan, v. Johnstone, who exchanges.
 JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. J. B. to be vaccinator in the Concan, v. Haines, who exchanges.
 KAYS, Surg. M. T. ret. to duty Jan. 23, to med. ch. 6th N.I. v. Don, Jan. 27.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. 25th N.I. to ch. of med. stores and staff at Neemuch fr. Asst. surg. Lodwick; to rec. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. fr. Lodwick, Jan. 20.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. C. C. of the Eur. Gen. Hosp. to proceed in med. ch. of recruits and details of 1st Eur. regt. proceeding to Poona, and return to the presidency on completion of the duty.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. ret. to duty, to take up his appt. as asst. assay mr. at Madras, Dec. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

FOX, A. Jan. 23.
 WARD, A. V. (abroad).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBSON, Surg. 1 year to Europe, on furl.
 MUSGROVE, Asst. surg. F. J. M. fr. Jan. 17 to Feb. 17, to remain at Asseerghur, on m.c.
 PITCAIRN, Surg. W. M.D. leave cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CAREY, Mids. H. C. of the *Moosuffer*, perm. to res. on shore, Jan. 23.
 CARPENTER, Mate W. H. perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 23.
 CATTLEY, Mid. of the *Feroze*, to be disch. to the *Palinurus*, Jan. 27.
 CLAY, Volant. T. S. arr. Jan. 2.
 EDLIN, Lieut. perm. to res. on shore, Jan. 27.
 FORSTER, Mid. of the *Auckland*, to be disch. to the *Palinurus*, Jan. 27.
 FOULSTON, Lieut. A. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m.c.
 FRASER, Lieut. fr. shore, to com. the *Medusa*, Jan. 23.
 HELLARD, Lieut. S. B. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
 HORDERN, Mid. of the *Auckland*, to be disch. to the *Palinurus*, Jan. 27.
 YATES, Mid. W. F. 1 year to Europe on furl. on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CUMMING, Mrs. A. d. at Alibagh, Jan. 25.
 EDGERLEY, the lady of Capt. R. J. 29th N.I. s. at Bombay, Jan. 28.
 FAYELL, wife of W. F. s. at Mazagon, Jan. 19.
 FISH, wife of J. d. at Kalbadavie, Jan. 27.
 JEFFERSON, Mrs. d. at Malabar, Jan. 17.
 LACH, wife of George, s. at Bombay, Jan. 1.

RICHARDSON, wife of Henry, r. at Bombay, Jan. 23.
 SMITH, wife of Capt. ship *Northumberland*, s. still-born, at Colaba, Jan. 29.
 VALLES, wife of John A. s. at Bombay, Jan. 22.
 WILSON, wife of J. H. d. at Colaba, Jan. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BRANDT, E. to H. Emily, d. of G. J. Smith, at Mallajann, Jan. 12.
 EVANS, Rev. E. J. to Caroline, d. of the Rev. J. Taylor, at Belgaum, Jan. 20.
 SOARES, Rev. A. M. to A. Maria, d. of the late Mr. Cabral, at Mazagon, Jan. 18.

DEATHS.

ATKINS, Anne M. wife of Daniel, at Poona, Jan. 23.
 CAMPBELL, D. at Cochin, Jan. 13.
 SCRAGGIE, Anne, wife of J. at Byculla, Jan. 19.
 THOMAS, Mary, wife of Edward, at Bombay, aged 17, Jan. 19.
 VAUPELL, John, at Bandora, aged 57, Jan. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 16. Steamer *Feroze*, Drought, Kurrachee.—17. *Game Cock*, Hollis, Hong-Kong.—20. Steamer *Ganges*, Marshall, Hong-Kong.—22. *Gladiator*, Thomas, Calcutta.—23. Steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Cochin; *Alliance*, Campbell, Calcutta.—24. Steamer *Senatrix*, Campbell, Aden; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Whampoa and Singapore; *Hercyra*, Mason, Liverpool.—25. *Hayward*, Ford, Zanzibar; *Bliss*, Delange, Singapore; *Carnatic*, Consitt, London; *Earl of Clare*, Powell, Hong-Kong.—27. *Hadie*, Hopkinson, Hull.—29. *Elizabeth*, Rees, London; *Georgiana*, William, Calcutta.—30. *Tory*, Hoskins, Penang; *British Empire*, McEwen, Newport; *Ferozepore*, Grant, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Col. Roberts, Ben. army.
 Per steamer *Ganges*.—Mr. A. D. Sassoon, Mr. J. F. Buxey, Mr. Solomon David, and Mr. Jacob Reuben.—From SINGAPORE. Mr. Ezekiel Joshua.—From CALCUTTA. Mrs. Sears and infant, Miss Sears; and Mrs. Rowe and infant.—From MADRAS. Lieut. T. Waterfield and Mr. Rankin.—From POINT DE GALLE. Mooss. Mollies, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Sanderson, and Mrs. Sanderson.
 Per steamer *Achilles*.—From SOUTHAMPTON. W. G. Allen, Esq.; J. W. Morgan, Esq.; Major and Mrs. Drummond; Mrs. Willoughby and servants; Miss Richardson, Miss Grant; Lieut. and Mrs. Cotton; Rev. T. Kingsbury, chaplain, and man-servant; Mrs. W. McNeill; Miss Miller; Mrs. Baker; Lieut. Hamilton; Col. Gidley; Mrs. Forrest, two children, and servant; Mr. Wilson, cadet; Mr. Newton, cadet; Mr. and Mrs. Hadow and infant, and servant; Miss Baumbach; Capt. Cook; Miss P. Wakefield; Miss Mabey; Mr. G. E. Wakefield; Dr. Kays; Mr. Street, cadet; Mr. A. Fox, asst. surg.; Miss Martin, and J. Gordon, Esq., for Bombay.—Mr. H. Sillar, for Hong-Kong.—Mary Ann Dowling; T. Johnston.—From MALTA. Mr. Gruenberg, for Bombay.
 Per steamer *Sir J. R. Clerk*.—From SURAT.—J. Landon, Esq.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—From SURAT.—Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Mackentrick, Mr. Lemassurier, and Mr. Blowers.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Robinson and 2 children; Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Forbes, Miss Straker, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the Right Rev. Fra Ludovico, Archbishop of Veropolis; Capt. Robinson, I.N.; Senore Cordova, G. W. Walker, Esq.; C. Forbes, Esq., c.s.; Dr. Straker, c.s.; Maj. Hughes, 38th Mad. N.I.; C. Gray, Esq., Lieut. Noding, 4th Bombay Rifles; Ens. Drury, 41st Mad. N.I.; 2nd class, the Rev. L. Succinilly and the Rev. C. Isenberg.
 Per *Hayward*.—Mr. J. C. Frune.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—Capt. and Mrs. Edgerly, 29th N.I.; Mr. Rendell and family.
 Per steamer *Berenice*.—Mrs. Thomas, Lord Kennedy, Col. M'Shery, Capt. King, H.M.'s 32nd; Capt. Brice, H.M.'s 32nd; Lieut. St. George, 3rd Drags.; Capt. Peard, 10th Foot; Capt. Ward, 60th Rifles; Capt. Richardson, 61st Foot; Capt. Metge, 83rd regt.; Capt. Thomas, 87th regt.; Lieut. Frepon, 98th regt.; Asst. surg. Macpherson.
 Per ship *Carnatic*.—From LONDON.—Mesdames Thomas, Dansey, Robinson, and Consitt; Misses H. Aplio, L. Aplio, F. Sandwith, and A. Sandwith; Capt. Thomas and Haulet, Lieuts. Dansey, Newnham, and Robinson; Messrs. Marshall and Darlins; Mr. Burn, and Mr. Burges, engs.; Mrs. O'Halloran, Mrs. Body and 2 children; Mrs. Ross, of H.M.'s 10th. Landed at MANGALORE.—Mrs. Haulet and Miss Drury; Lieut. Aitkin.
 Per *Hercyra*.—From LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Mason and Mr. Scobell.
 Per ship *Earl of Clare*.—Mrs. Powell and Mr. D. Sillar.
 Per ship *Hydree*.—Mrs. Hutchinson and 2 children.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. MacDonald and 2 children, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Cortland and 6 children, Mrs. MacMurdo, Dr. Macbeth, Capt. Simpson, C. B. Hart, 29th foot, Col. Cortland, and Maj. MacMurdo.—From KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Taylor and child; Mrs. Harrison and 2 children; Miss Forbes, Mr. Taylor, Capt. Willoughby, and Dr. Burrows.

Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*.—From SURAT.—A. Latham, Esq. and J. Smith, Esq.

Per *Elizabeth*.—From LONDON.—Mr. A. Hawkins.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 15. *Sobraon*, Rodgers, China.—17. Steamer *Zenobia*, Ball, Aden; *William Darley*, Mather, Singapore; *Mooltan*, Chivas, Calcutta.—18. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—20. *Foam*, Fladlay, Canton.—22. *John Taylor*, Hawkins, London.—23. *Sagof*, Lugan, Allepee.—24. *John Ritson*, Ritson, Singapore.—30. *Ocean Queen*, Rees, Canton; *New Orleans*, Begg, London.—FEB. 3. Steamer *Victoria*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *William Darley*.—Mr. J. Lobb.
Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Leeson, Miss Edwards, Capt. Crawford, and Capt. Leeson.
Per steamer *Malta*.—Mrs. Bremner, one infant, and servant.
For HONG KONG.—Capt. Holmes, 10th Hus.
Per steamer *Sir J. Jeebhoy*.—Lieut. Eales, 29th N.I.
Per steamer *Bombay*.—To KURRACHEE. Mrs. White and child, Miss Speirs, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Svoboda, Capt. Wood, Mr. Svoboda, Lieut. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and Capt. Manson, A.D.C.
Per steamer *Phlox*.—To SURAT. A. Latham, Esq. and J. Landon, Esq.; Maj. and Mrs. Hume, Maj. and Mrs. Clarkson.
Per *John Taylor*.—To LONDON. Lieut. Riordan, 98th regt.; Ensign Daggs, 98th regt.; Capt. Johnson, 22nd regt.; Lieut. Macnam, 86th regt.; and Mr. Forshall, 4th regt.
Per steamer *J. Jeebhoy*.—To SURAT. Dr. and Mrs. Deas; Mr. Ravenscroft, and Capt. Boulton.
Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Horrocks, Miss Richardson, Miss Tragen, Mr. Malony, and Lieut. Loyd.
Per *New Orleans*.—Mrs. Begg.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Thomson and a child, Mrs. W. S. Grey, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. Cortlandt, and five children; Mrs. McDonald, and two children, with servant; his Excellency T. T. Rochussen and servant; Col. Verthole, M. Rochussen, W. S. Grey, Esq. Dr. J. Bowron, Col. Cameron, C.B. &c.; Maj. McMurdo, Lieut. J. Lucas, 87th Foot; Maj. Purves, Bo. army; Maj. J. V. Hughes, 39th Regt. M.N.I. the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ludovico, the Very Rev. Father Gregori, the Rev. Father Augustin, Col. Cortlandt, Master Cortlandt, Lieut. H. Desborough, Ens. F. Samwell, Lieut. J. Campbell, 22nd Regt. N.I.; and Lieut. E. A. Saunders, 7th N.I.; the Rev. F. Luis, the Rev. Lawrence Puccinelli; the Rev. P. Percival, and Roodaram Hurjooram, to Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114½
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 95 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 91½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	14 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 12 per ct. pm. sales.	
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	8 dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	4 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do.	17,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do.	17,300
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do.	68 p. ct. dis.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 38-2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 3
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½ 3
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	101½
..... 30 days' sight	101½
..... at sight	102½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dms. Rs. 218 to 219.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s., and Liverpool, 2l. 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CHINA.

THE REBELLION.—A Chinese correspondent writes:—"T'ien-teh has adopted the dress of the dynasty Ming; it is plain and full. His usual equipage consists of a carriage, painted yellow; and when he makes an excursion he has in attendance forty-eight banner-men, and numerous bands of musicians,—drums, gongs, &c. Then follow a body-guard of 1,000 men and their officers, with numerous civil attendants; afterwards come the runners and police: altogether, as many as 2,500. There have been several processions of this kind lately through Wing-hou, Moo-hin, Loi-ping, Sou-yun, Loi-pao, &c."

The officers of the imperialist army are perfectly panic-stricken; they do nothing; and desertions from their ranks are of daily occurrence. The bad conduct of the imperialist soldiery, too, is driving the inhabitants to join the rebel standard, and T'ien-teh's forces are increasing in numbers daily; indeed, at the present moment, from careful calculations that have been made, they do not number less than 300,000.—*Friend of China*.—The *Chinese Repository*, speaking of T'ien-teh, says:—"Persons apparently well informed say that he is fair in his dealings, restrains his soldiers from rapine, and levies no more than the legal demands of the usual rulers. He has coined money, instituted literary examination, and appointed his six boards."

THE HORSBURGH LIGHT-HOUSE.—The light-house was designed in 1848, and [the plans] sent home for submission to the Court of Directors. It was after careful consideration of the effects of the waves during the north-east monsoon that I advised the Government that it should be entirely constructed of granite externally. I found that brick pillars wasted rapidly under the effects of the spray. The estimate for the building amounted to Drs. 15,928.04 Spanish, and the lantern machinery and apparatus to £1,500 sterling; the work was sanctioned under the impression of the Hon. Court that it would cost double the amount. Orders came out in December, 1849, to commence operations, but these were necessarily delayed until the monsoon changed in March. A party landed on the 31st of the month, but were got off again with great difficulty, as the monsoon came down again, and drove the gunboat in attendance to Pt. Romania. A permanent landing was not effected till the 11th of April, when I landed with 46 men and commenced operations. The works were put a stop to on the 21st October, by a heavy swell coming in from N.E., and we did not land again till April following, for the purpose of building. I came close to the rock several times during the N.E. monsoon, but was never able to land till the beginning of March.

Pedra Branca is a rock 150 feet long and 100 broad at H.W. Sp. Tides, rugged in aspect, and intersected by fissures. The highest point is 24 feet above H.W. Sp. Tides, and the light-house is built on the only stable rock that belongs to the group; all the rest are mere boulders, being intersected by fissures underneath. The rock on which the light-house stands could only afford room for a house of 22 feet in diameter; the base at the level of the first entire course is consequently confined to that dimension. The walls of the first entire course are 7 feet thick, and at the fifty ninth course 2½; the interior of the walls are bricks, being faced with squared granite in one foot courses, alternating 12 and 14 inches in breadth, every third stone being a header reaching through entire thickness of the wall. The house contains rooms 11 feet diameter for the light-keepers, three in number; one visitors' room, one store-room for provisions, one store room for light-room articles, and one vault for water; each room is vaulted with bricks set in cement. Rings of iron, 2 inches square, are set in the walls at the level of each vault. The light-room on the top of the building is entirely constructed of granite. The doors and windows are of marble; all exposed metals are either of brass or copper.

The light is 95 feet above H.W. Sp. Tides. It is produced by a combination of reflectors and refractors, the invention of Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of Edinburgh. There are three planes of reflectors, and three in each group; each group attain their brightest state once every minute, and are seen as a star of the first magnitude, when they sink under the horizon, as seen from a ship's deck at the distance of fifteen nautical miles. From the mast-head the light might be seen twenty-two miles. The glass frames are triangular, by which great lightness is gained, and are of cast-iron. The dome is of copper. The machinery is contained in a cast-iron case, and the wheel-work is of gun-metal.

Though the light only proceeds from three reflectors, yet, by the new combination of refractors, they are equal to the power of five of the common kind. The lantern, apparatus, and lighting-conductor, were designed by Mr. Alan Stevenson, the engineer to the Northern Light-house Board; well known as

the engineer of the Skerryvore Light-house, situated on the west coast of Scotland, in a position of more difficult access than either the Eddystone or Bell Rock.

The Horsburgh Light-house is ten English miles from the nearest point of land, which is Pt. Romania, and forty English miles from Singapore, where provisions alone can be procured, a barren coast intervening. The stone work was completed in June, 1851, and the light ready to show on the 20th September, twenty-two days after the lantern and apparatus was landed on the rock. Thus the work, from commencing to finishing, took only eighteen months.

There were forty, fifty, and even sixty men employed at the rock during the working season, most of whom were Chinese. The other natives were Malays, Klings, and Bengalese, and one or two Javanese, Boyans, &c., and natives of other parts of the archipelago. As there were three classes of Chinese,—viz. Canton, Aya, and Kay,—there were no less than eleven languages spoken; most could speak no Malay, so that they had to be directed by signs. It is not surprising that we found great difficulty at first in inducing men to engage to come: when brought out to the rock, they used to rush to the boats, and cling to the seats till driven back by main force. One of the two gun-boats mutinied, and the commander and whole crew refused to remain, principally owing to the risks which they said they ran. This was at a time we were dependant on them for water, and then had only three days supply, when there were forty men on the rock. They were, of course, all discharged, and the gun-boats' crews have behaved exceedingly well ever since.

The cost will be within Drs. 1,000 Spanish of the original estimates. The accounts are not yet made up, but the cost of the building stands nearly Ds. 16,500 Spanish, and the lantern apparatus, &c., £1,370 sterling; additions to the original designs were sanctioned to the amount of about Drs. 1,000 Spanish. I believe this will be satisfactory to the Government, as a much higher outlay was anticipated.

J. T. THOMSON,

Singapore, 30th Sept. 1851.

Government Surveyor.

PHAROS EGO

Cui nomen præbuit

Horsburgh Hydrographus

In maribus Indo-Siniciis præter omnes præclarus

Anglicæ Mercatorum nisa imprimis indole

Ex imperii opibus Anglo-Indici denique constructa

Saluti nautarum insignis viri memorie

Consulo.

A.D. MDCCCLII.

W. J. BUTTERWORTH, C.B.

Prov. Malacc. Præf.

J. T. Thomson,
Architect.

A.D. MDCCCLII.

The Horsburgh Lighthouse

Is raised by the enterprise of British Merchants
And by the liberal aid of the East-India Company

To lessen the dangers of Navigation

And likewise to hand down

So long as it shall last

In the scene of his useful labours

The memory of the great Hydrographer

whose name it bears.

COL. W. J. BUTTERWORTH, C.B.

Governor in the Straits of Malacca.

—Hongkong Register, Nov. 25.

CEYLON.

CIRCULARS.—The following letters have been circulated amongst the members of the civil service, from the Colonial Secretary's Office. No. 1, dated 10th Dec. 1851:—"Sir,—The Governor having received a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, declining to confirm a civil servant in the appointment to which his Excellency had recommended him, on the ground that he had not passed an examination in the native language, I am directed by his Excellency to communicate this decision of the Secretary of State to the civil servants of this colony, in order that they may be aware of the importance attached by her Majesty's Government to the possession by them of a knowledge of the native languages. His Excellency trusts that this circumstance will induce all those who have not yet passed the required examination, to qualify themselves for it

without delay, as their advancement in the public service so materially depends upon the acquirement by them of a knowledge of the language of the district in which they are to be employed."

No. 2, dated 13th Dec. 1851:—"Sir,—The Secretary of State having had under his consideration the fact of one civil servant having given a pecuniary consideration to another to induce him to retire from the service, in the hope of being himself appointed to the office that would become vacant by such retirement, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor has received the instructions of Earl Grey to communicate to the civil servants of this colony his Lordship's entire disapproval of such an arrangement, which his Excellency trusts will never again be made by any of the members of the service."

STRANGE PERVERSION.—We have seen a letter from Madura, which records a perversion that casts those of the Puseyites to Romanism quite into the shade. A burgher, aged about thirty, brother of a very respectable clerk in one of the public offices here, has not only turned Buddhist, but has been at once installed a Buddhist priest. He had mounted the yellow robes, and was carried in grand procession from one temple to another, hundreds of priests, with music and banners, attending. The Singhalese priests, to make the most of their convert, gave out that he had been an English Protestant clergyman.—*Col. Obs.*, Jan. 15.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from Cape Town is only twelve days later than our last advices, namely, to the 12th January.

A Government notice, dated at King William's Town, January 2nd, announces that despatches had been received from Major-Gen. Somerset and Lieut.-Col. Eyre, reporting that upwards of 13,000 head of cattle had been captured, exclusive of 700 drowned at the confluence of the Tsomo and the Kei. Both commanders were in direct communication on the 23rd December, and were about to descend the Lower Bashee, to which large herds of cattle had been driven, while Faku, it was expected, would make a forward movement. The Fingoes had rallied round the British troops. The continued rain had been much against the troops, who were, however, in high spirits and health.

The same notice states the death, by the hands of the enemy, of Major Wilmot, Royal Artillery, commanding at Fort Peddie, who was shot on New Year's-day, while leading his men in an attack upon the enemy in the jungle of the Fish River, where it is said Sandilli has now taken shelter.

The *Friend of the Sovereignty* of the 22nd of December says that the Basuto tribes are restless and unsettled, through attacks made on them by reputed allies of the Government, the Plattberg Bastards and Barologs. Previous to these attacks, the people of Moshesh were disposed to abstain from violence. Since then, the farmers along the boundaries have suffered from the Basutos. Two companies of the 45th, under Captain Pariah, and a detachment of artillery under Lieutenant Singer, have been stationed for the protection of the chief Maroo and the Barolong tribe; and Lieut. Bourke and 25 of the Cape corps have marched to Winburg to enable the district farmers to return to their homes.

A PHILOSOPHER PUZZLED.—It is related of Confucius, that, upon his visiting Kwang-tung, a man named Heang-toh said to him, "As you are a saint, you must know how many stars there are in heaven." Confucius replied, "Inquire about things on earth, and I will answer you." "Tell me, then," returned the querist, "how many houses there are in the world?" "This cannot be answered," replied the philosopher, a little discomposed. "Then," said the other, "how many hairs are in your eyebrows?" Confucius turned away in silence.

A *burra khana* is a pleasant enough thing in its way, if not overdone with *pièces de résistance* and vases of real flowers. Iced champagne—just one glass, iced *loll*—as much as gentlemanlike discretion dictates, one tumbler of Bass, a soup, an *entremet*, some *blanc mange*, an olive or two and a dozen raisins, an intelligent barrister for your *vis à vis*, an assistant collector on your left, and a very nice woman on your right, who is not too *érigante*, the punkah going like fun, a pleasant and active host, and not too many servants in the room,—all this kills two or three hours pleasantly in India.—*Madras Athenæum*.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In a paper read before the Royal Asiatic Society, and printed in its last Journal, Professor Wilson has offered illustrations of the sacrifice of human beings, as an element of the ancient religion of India.

He adverts in the first place to a curious legend, narrated in the *Rāmāyana*, of a certain Sunahsephas, who was sold by his father for a hundred thousand cows to the king of Ayodhya, to supply the place of a sacrificial animal or victim intended for a sacrifice, stolen by Indra,—a transaction which is the subject of certain hymns in the *Rig-veda*. In each it is doubtful whether the victim was actually sacrificed. There is, however, no question of the purport of the legend, as it is found in the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa*, which is considered to be the Brāhmaṇa portion of the *Rig-veda*. There the actual sacrifice of a human victim is fully established, at least, at the period of the compilation of the *Brāhmaṇa*; but how far that expresses the practice of the Veda period, Mr. Wilson observes, may admit of question.

It is the received opinion of Hindu writers, that the *Brāhmaṇas* are an integral part of the *Veda*. But notwithstanding the concurrence of authorities with the prevalent opinion of the Hindus, it requires, he says, but a cursory inspection of such a work as the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa* to deny the accuracy of the attribution. "This *Brāhmaṇa* is not an integral part of the *Rig-veda*, and never could have been so. It is a work of a totally different era, and a totally different system," as Mr. Wilson proves from its character and contents. He winds up his inquiry thus:—

"Having come to the conclusion, then, that the *Brāhmaṇas* are not an integral part of the primitive *Veda* or Hindu system, but admitting that they may be considered as an essential part of the *Veda* of the Brahmins, or as a scriptural authority for the Brahmanical forms of worship, and for their social institutions when fully developed, we have next to consider the period to which they may belong, and how far they may be regarded as authentic representations of an ancient (though not the most ancient) religious and social system in India. This, as usual with all Hindu chronology, is a difficult question: certainty is unobtainable, but we may come to probable conclusions within reasonable limits from internal evidence. The *Brāhmaṇas* are posterior to the discontinuance of exclusively oral teaching; they could not cite miscellaneous and unconnected texts to the extent to which they cite them, unless those texts had been accessible in a written shape. They are subsequent, therefore, to the use of writing, to which the hymns, or *Mantras*, were in great part, if not wholly, anterior. They are prior, in all probability, to the heroic poems, the *Rāmāyana* and *Mahābhārata*, as we have no allusions to the demigods and heroes whom they celebrate: no allusion to Krishna and Rāma, although the latter name occurs as that of a Brahman, the son or a descendant of Bhrigu, which has nothing to do with Rāma, the son of King Daśaratha, any more than the name of Krishna, which occurs in the *Saṁhitā* as the name of an Asura, implies any illusion to the Krishna of the *Mahābhārata*. There is no reference to any controversial opposition to the doctrines or rites of Brahmanical Hinduism, although differences of opinion as to the purport of the performance of some ceremonies are adverted to, and so far, therefore, we have no reference to Buddhism. Again, the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa* is prior to the *Sūtras*, or rules for conducting religious rites, ascribed to Asvālayana Baudhāyana, and others, who are undoubtedly authors of a remote period. It is, perhaps, not far from the period of the oldest passages in the laws of Manu, in some of which we find allusions to the narratives of the *Brāhmaṇa*, as in the case of Sunahsephas, and also of a prince named Pajavana, who is not named in later works. In the etymology, also, of the term *jāyā*, 'a wife,' as one in whom a man is born again in the person of a son, we have the very same words.* The *Brāhmaṇa* may be the earlier of the two, but not by any very great interval. Finally, the style, although more modern than that of the *Veda*, is ancient and obscure, and contains many words and phrases of Vaidik antiquity. Upon the whole, as a mere matter of conjecture, subject to reconsideration, I should be disposed to place the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa* about six or seven centuries before the Christian era.

"So far, therefore, it may be received as authority to a qualified extent for the primitive practices of the Hindus, and for including amongst them the sacrifice, on particular occasions, of human victims. Not that the practice ever prevailed to the extent to which it spread through most of the ancient nations, or partook in general of the same character. These, it has been asserted, were entirely of an expiatory nature, performed under

an impression of fear, and intended to deprecate the anger of the gods. Such were the sacrifices of the Druids, the Scythians, and the Phœnicians; and such were the Thargelia of the Athenians, when a man and woman were annually put to death in order to expiate the sins of the public, and redeem them from any national calamity. They were not, however, restricted to this course, but were not unfrequently vindictive, as when prisoners taken in war were sacrificed, like the three hundred citizens of Perugia, whom Augustus offered in one day to his deified uncle (Divo Julio); or as the Grecian navigators, whom the barbarians of Tauris sacrificed to Artemis whenever cast upon their shores. They had their origin, also, in notions of divination, as was the case in the worship of Mithra, when auguries were taken from the entrails of human victims; and they seem in some instances to have been suggested by a purely sanguinary spirit, as was the case with the perpetually recurring sacrifices to Baal and Moloch in the Phœnician colonies, and especially in Carthage.* No intimation of any such purposes are traceable in the indistinct allusions to human sacrifices in the *Veda*. Their object seems to have been the propitiation of some divinity, by devoting to him that which was most precious to the sacrificer. This feeling seems also to have been very widely diffused throughout the East in the most ancient times, as was the practice of the individual of pledging himself to the act by a solemn promise or vow. We might infer that the practice was not unknown to the patriarchal era, from the conduct of Abraham when commanded to offer up his son; for although he would not, under any circumstances, have hesitated to obey the divine command, yet he might, consistently with his obedience, have expressed some surprise at the injunction, had the purport of it been wholly unfamiliar. At a later date in the Jewish history, we have a similar sort of sacrifice under a solemn previous engagement in the vow of Jephthah; and it is worthy of remark, that one of the causes assigned by the Greek writers to the detention of the fleet at Aulis, and consequent sacrifice of Iphigenia, was Agamemnon's violation of the vow which he had made to offer to Diana the most lovely thing which the year in which his daughter was born should produce: Iphigenia was that thing, and the sacrifice was insisted on in satisfaction of the vow. The offering of children to Moloch, subsequently borrowed by the Jews from their idolatrous neighbours, originated probably in a similar feeling, which it is evident exercised a very extensive influence over the nations of Western Asia in remote antiquity, and, as appears from the story of Sunahsephas, was not confined to that quarter, but had reached the opposite limits of Asia at a period at least prior by ten or twelve centuries to the Christian era.

"Further, we find a like community of ideas in the institution of vicarious sacrifices. In the story of Sunahsephas, one human victim is substituted for another, whilst in the parallel cases of antiquity the substitutes were animals. It is not unlikely that this was also a primitive notion of the Hindus, and at any rate it had become so by the time of the *Brāhmaṇas*; for Sunahsephas is made to say, 'They will put me to death as if I were not a man,'—that is, according to Śkyana's commentary, founded upon a text of the *Veda* which he cites, but which is not easily verified, when the assistants had circumambulated the person bound to the stake, they set him free without any detriment, and substituted an animal (a goat) in his place. Hence Mr. Colebrooke concluded that the *Puruṣa-medha*, or sacrifice of a man, was never anything but typical; and the ceremony, as enjoined in the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* of the *Yajur*, on which his opinion was founded, is evidently of that character. In this, one hundred and eighty-five men, of various specified tribes, characters, and professions, are bound to eleven yūpas, or posts, and after recitation of a hymn celebrating the allegorical immolation of Nārāyaṇa, they are liberated unhurt, and oblations of butter are offered on the sacrificial fire. Hence Mr. Colebrooke concludes that human sacrifices were not authorized by the *Veda* itself, but were either then abrogated and an emblematical ceremony substituted in their place, or they were introduced in later times by the authors of such works as the *Kāthika Purāṇa*, for instance, in which minute directions are given for the offering of a human victim to Kālī, whom it is said his blood satisfies for a thousand years.

"That human offerings to the dark forms of Śiva and Durgā were sometimes perpetrated in later times, we know from various original sources, particularly from that very effective scene in the drama of *Mādhava and Mālati*, in which Aghoraghaṇṭha is represented as about to sacrifice Mālati to Chāmandā, when she is rescued by her lover. No such divinities, however, neither Śiva nor Durgā, much less any of their terrific forms, are even named, so far as we know, in the *Vedas*, and therefore these works could

* Manu, b. ix. v. 8.

* See Bryant's Chapter on Anthropothusa and Teknothusa, vol. vi. p. 394.

not be authority for their sanguinary worship. That the practice is enjoined on particular occasions by the *Tantras* and some of the *Purānas* connected with this branch of the Hindu faith, is, no doubt, true; but these are works of a much later date, within the limits mostly of the Mohammedan government within the period of which the works were compiled, and under which their injunctions could not safely have been carried into operation; and they never amounted, perhaps, to more than the expression of the feeling inspired by the character of the divinities worshipped, although they may have been occasionally attempted to be realized by some fierce and fanatical enthusiasts. These practices, therefore, are of a very different character from those which there is reason to believe might have actually taken place, though rarely and under special circumstances, under the authority of the *Veda*, and which originated in a common feeling and faith diffused throughout the most civilized nations of the world,—the nations of the East,—in the remotest periods of antiquity."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "A CIVILIAN" shall appear in our next publication.

Mr. TRAVELLER's letter is also unavoidably deferred.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, March 9, 1852.

WHEN, about six weeks back, we speculated upon a change of ministers, owing to the inability of those in office to steer their vessel through the shoals and quicksands which beset the voyage, we did not take into account another contingency, namely, that they might (in the very words of a contemporary) wilfully run the ship aground and jump ashore. Yet this is what they seem to have done. They seized an occasion to resign, without being forced to that extreme measure, for a little activity on the part of their whippers-in would have rescued them from the hazard of being left in a minority upon the Militia Bill; and, after all, so slight a difference between them and a small majority of the House of Commons, as that upon which the division was taken on the 20th February, ought not to have been made a test of confidence. Between a local militia, not to be strictly local, and a non-local militia, the distinction is rather fine.

It is very evident that it was a feat of political strategy. The late ministers had to present and defend measures, the fate of which would have betrayed their weakness,—the Reform Bill, the Chancery Bill, the Cape policy, to say nothing of the Income-tax; and they thought it better to allow themselves to be beaten early in the fray, and to pick out a soft place to fall upon, than to lose the fight, and be severely punished into the bargain. The personal animosity of their late colleague gave them an opportunity, damaging to himself, of which they took advantage, and they have bequeathed as many anxieties and difficulties to their successors as they could.

So we have at length a Protectionist Ministry! The list of the new ministers is an unusual one. There are the names of gentlemen very respectable in private life, and as

lawyers, country magistrates, and members of Parliament; but most of them have never been in office before, and can know nothing of state-business. This deficiency is, indeed, remediable, and might be objected to every minister at one time; unfortunately, however, the only security we have for the competency of so many of these gentlemen to fill the posts to which they are nominated, in the entire absence of any experience of them in official situations, is to be found in the credit they possess for qualities which do not always adapt men for public employment. Two or three tyros, intrusted even with high functions, could have been tolerated; but when nearly all, including their leader in the Commons,—their Chancellor of the Exchequer,—are raw, and when the policy to which they are pledged is that of reversing the whole course of our legislation for years past, the prospect is anything but encouraging to the country. As to selection and adaptation for particular duties, no attempt of this kind seems to have been made. If a given number of names had been cast into a hat, and put in the list as they came to hand, the appropriation of offices to individuals could not have been materially different. Even the colonies, which demand at all times, and especially now, skill, experience, and knowledge of their various interests and exigencies, have been consigned to the care of a Worcester-shire baronet, chairman for the last twenty years of the Quarter Sessions. It is something, undoubtedly, to have got rid of Earl Grey, whose knowledge and experience in colonial matters, directed by a weak judgment and a bad temper, were more pernicious than sheer inexperience; but we cannot derive consolation, as some do, from the fact, that Sir John Pakington is not only ignorant of the duties of his office, but conscious of his ignorance. A secretary of state, in such a predicament, must be helpless in the hands of his subordinates, and colonial affairs will, for some time to come, be administered (to use a mongrel term) bureaucratically. In short, with the exception of Lords Derby and St. Leonards,—the latter only a law functionary,—the new ministers may be said to have their business to learn; and this fact was alleged by the present Premier last year as the sole obstacle, and an insuperable one, to his forming an administration.

The specific line of policy to which they have unquestionably committed themselves, limits the resources of their chief to the narrowest bounds of the old Tory and Protectionist party, beyond which he cannot seek for coadjutors. To talk, as some do, of the new men as "infusions of fresh blood" into the party, is to misrepresent the fact; they merely contribute the requisite amount of fluid to the circulation, which is of the same quality as heretofore. Had a coalition been practicable with the Peel party, there are names which would have inspired the public with confidence in the moderation as well as the ability of the new Cabinet. Their owners, no doubt, reserve themselves for another list, which must shortly appear; for, from the moment the present Ministry was known, it has been doomed by the general tenour of public opinion to an ephemeral existence.

In saying this, we are not ambitious of being reckoned worshippers of the Whigs, or amongst those who would refuse the new ministers a trial, merely because they never have been tried. Knowing what are the fundamental principles of their policy, and believing that to the majority of the nation those principles are offensive, we conclude that

their tenure of office must be short-lived, and fluctuations in the government are always injurious to the commercial interests of the country. Already we find that the course of improvement in our chief manufacturing marts has received a check from this cause. "The intelligence that her Majesty's ministers have resigned," says a letter from Manchester, "has destroyed the little confidence that was beginning to make itself felt." And again: "The ministerial crisis has entirely checked further improvement."

In his skilful, specious, and plausible speech in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby professed a desire and an intention to allow the main questions of policy upon which the present and the preceding Cabinets are at issue to remain in abeyance during the session, until a formal appeal should be made to the country. But if his own partisans are ready to assent to this temporizing expedient, it is very evident that his opponents are not; for in the other house, on that very night, notices were given of two motions that will force divisions upon those vital questions.

In another respect this uncertainty as to the party and the persons who are to administer the government is greatly to be lamented. On the 27th February, the late ministers were to have moved in both Houses of Parliament for the appointment of committees upon Indian affairs, and would have nominated the members; those motions, of course, dropped to the ground, and different courses of proceeding, perhaps different ulterior views, may be adopted by their successors. Before any steps can be taken by the new ministers, it is possible that they may be displaced in turn, and this great work be deferred until it run the risk of being slubbered over.

THE present Caffre war will be a rather remarkable event in English history. That 5,000 or 6,000 naked and imperfectly-armed savages should be able for many months to maintain upon pretty equal terms a war against a populous British colony, baffling a strong force of our regular troops, is a fact at once extraordinary and mortifying to our national vanity. But this is not all. The Caffres have been supplied with arms and ammunition by British traders, who, for base lucre, have not scrupled to furnish those bloodthirsty tribes with the means of destroying our soldiers and colonists. But we have not yet done with the curious incidents of this war.

Sir Harry Smith, the officer who has hitherto had the conduct of the Caffre campaign, has been recalled, and it is quite astounding to contrast the terms in which his proceedings have been characterized by the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces, the Duke of Wellington. According to Earl Grey, Sir Harry has committed a series of the grossest errors, betraying a lack of "foresight, energy, and judgment." These are the terms employed in the despatch recalling Sir H. Smith, whose "errors," attributed to want of judgment, are therein recapitulated and severely commented upon. In the very teeth of this despatch, and in the face of the noble earl himself, the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, declared that, as the commanding officer of Sir H. Smith, he "entirely approved of all his operations, of all the orders he gave, and all the arrangements he made;" that everything had been done by him that should have been done, with one single exception; he ought, says the noble duke, to have destroyed the fast-

nesses of the Caffres as soon as they were taken. But when his Grace acknowledged that this course "would occasion great labour, require much time, and cause great expenditure," it may reasonably be doubted whether this omission, in the absence of express instructions, was not a mark of prudence on the part of the ex-governor. Leaving out of view the expense, to destroy kloofs and ravines, and make roads through primitive forests and over rugged mountains, would have been very formidable undertakings, requiring a much larger force than Sir H. Smith had at his disposal. With the exception of this error,—not, as the duke expressly says, a serious one,—all the operations, all the orders, all the arrangements of Sir Harry, met with the entire approval of his supreme commander.

What are we to think of this conflict of decisions? The question is a purely professional one,—has Sir H. Smith conducted the war, taking into account the means and resources at his command, properly or not? The Duke of Wellington, the highest military authority, affirms that he has; Earl Grey, who is not a soldier, and is therefore not competent to determine military questions, pronounces that the war has been most improperly conducted; that Sir Harry has "failed in showing that foresight, energy, and judgment, which his position required." The weight of authority is against the Earl, and in favour of Sir H. Smith, who has nevertheless been recalled, as the Duke of Wellington must think, unjustly.

All this is, as we before observed, very remarkable,—if it were not too serious a matter, we should say very comical. In former times, when expeditions and campaigns were mismanaged through the fault of the controlling authorities at home, it was usual to divert public indignation from the really guilty parties towards an innocent chief agent, who was made the scape-goat. But "we have changed all this," so that no solution of the difficulty can be found in such an hypothesis.

Meanwhile, the facts, that this contest, still going on, has already cost much blood, ruined the border settlers, and taken more than a million sterling from the imperial treasury, are indisputable; and they seem to imply mal-administration somewhere. If Sir Harry Smith be not to blame, who is?

An article, which appeared in our last issue, extracted from a Madras paper, indicates the growth of a new evil,—as the writer considers it,—tending in its consequences to drive European traders out of the Indian markets, and if not to restore the territory of India to the Hindus, to give them back all the advantages they care to enjoy, leaving to us the barren distinction of being the nominal lords of the country, and the care and cost of defending it.

This very alarming announcement is founded upon the alleged successful competition which native merchants are now carrying on with the European,—a competition which, the writer says, "extends to almost every department of industrial effort, from preaching to portrait-painting." A host of commission-agents, it appears, is springing up at Madras, whose obsequiousness and natural qualifications for their functions cast those of the European into the deepest shade. The small personal expenditure of the native trader, the low amount of the profit with which he is content, the insignificant rate of the wages he pays, will enable him, it is added, as producer or seller, when able to

supply an existing demand, to drive the European and the East-Indian out of the field. It is even hinted that, if the European community in India can get more for their money by dealing with natives than with their own countrymen, they will probably,—we should say certainly,—become customers to the former.

Now where is the evil in this? The writer we quote seems hard put to it to find a reason for lamenting, as he does, "the change which is stealing over the mercantile and trading classes;" but he at length discovers one in "the degradation of commercial morals to the standard of native habits," which must follow the lowering of prices to the level of native means of living. According to him, the foul practices of using false weights and adulterating commodities, which in England are confined (?) to the petty and disreputable dealers, are common to every class of Asiatic traders, the highest thinking it "a delusion to prefer any kind of reputation to that of possessing the largest amount of riches."

We must protest against this sweeping and summary mode in which the interests of the people of India are too often dealt with, and their claims dismissed. Their low moral standard is constantly pleaded as an insuperable bar to their employment in offices of trust and profit, nay, in any occupation which would elevate them above a condition of mere dependence. "It is well known," said one of our correspondents, very recently, "that natives are not, as a body, honest enough to be employed in an independent office." Is the thrusting them into the background the way to correct this deficiency? Does it not tend to perpetuate it? Would it not be better, under proper safeguards, to trust the natives, and, by patronizing and rewarding integrity, convince them of its value? We employ them as soldiers, to fight our battles, and we find them eminently trustworthy in that capacity; why should they not be equally so in civil employment? What class of men has ever been or would ever be, honest, if proclaimed to be, and treated as, rogues? Time must be allowed for accomplishing the change, and many proofs may, perhaps, occur, in the mean time, of the tenacity with which corrupt principles and evil habits cling to humanity. But mere dogmatical teaching will never recover a people from such a taint: they must be trusted before they will become practically honest.

In the case before us, however, it is a subtle degree of injustice to allege this trait in the Hindu character as a reason for bemoaning as an evil the success of native mercantile competition. Surely, if Hindu sellers are prone to roguery, the maxim, *caveat emptor*, which native buyers understand well enough, should be a sufficient protection to the European; and if Indian merchants can, in their own markets, undersell the British, why should they not enjoy the fruit of their economy or skill, and obtain thereby some compensation for the injury we have inflicted upon their manufacturers? We thought it not wrong, though upon equitable free-trade principles it was a grievous wrong, to extinguish their cotton fabrics, by imposing a heavy duty upon the importation of those commodities into this country, whilst British calicoes and muslins were admitted into India duty-free. Is it proposed, in like manner, to protect European traders by laying a tax upon native merchants and artisans, and, in the merry vein of Mr. Canning, to

"Clap on their bottoms a twenty per cent.?"

If this were done, it would only sharpen the ingenuity of the native trader, and render his knavery more successful, by imparting to it a higher degree of refinement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—For the last few weeks I have been a patient reader of the strictures of "M. G.," and of your able editorials, commenting on the unfair remarks of your correspondent, "A Civilian," from whose letters it is refreshing to turn to that of Dr. Forbes. His sentiments I admire, and his good sense every one must approve, excepting one point at the close of his admirable letter. Then comes another correspondent, under the signature of "An Old Mull." I will consider their allegations singly, and appeal to the public and the head of our Indian empire to look into the matter, and to judge between the true and the false.

The first part of the "Civilian's" letter has already been answered by Dr. Forbes. The following remarks on his letter are by an English officer of rank, who has devoted to the service of the Hon. East-India Company upwards of thirty-two years of his valuable life, both in war and peace; who has endeared himself to the natives of India by his strict justice and impartiality, and whose opinions and decisions are, up to this hour, held in reverence and esteem. He writes to me, in a private note:—"I have read the remarks of the Editor on the 'Civilian's' letter with more interest than the letter itself, whose author assumes too much, in stating that the Hindoostanee is not the general language of the country, and that a familiar knowledge of it is not, therefore, indispensable in the education of those who are sent to India."

The "Civilian" is wrong in saying that "a native has every access to the society of Europeans in India." Mr. Editor, it is a well known fact, that the majority of English look down upon natives as a conquered race, and, I am sorry to add, entertain a strong antipathy to them. To give you an instance; two Bengalee youths, educated in England, and who got the degree of "M.D.," on their return to India, were appointed sub-assistant surgeons in a station, independent of an English assistant surgeon. Besides their being looked down upon by some Englishmen, the editors of Indian papers did not scruple to remark (as nearly as I can recall the expressions), that "Government, in showing a disposition to advance these Hindoo doctors, has exhibited an unpardonable indifference to the feelings of Europeans. We wish the ruling powers, while fanning the flames of native ambition, had given a little consideration to what is due to the white race. How ridiculous it will look to see shawled shoulders and turbaned heads mingling with English men and English women!" Now you may conceive, Mr. Editor, what were the feelings that prompted such a contemptuous sneer.

I recollect another instance. A highly respectable native gentleman of Calcutta (if I mistake not, descended from a royal family) was invited to a public ball. One of the papers of that presidency observed:—"We have no antipathy to the natives; but, at the ball given last night, a — was following the Governor-General, showing his lordship a book of poetry which he had written, and reading some flowing passages from it: his lordship was obliged to get rid of him. Under such circumstances, natives ought to be excluded from invitations altogether." Such are the feelings towards those even who are entitled by birthright and education to associate with the highest society; what chance, then, has a native in India who cannot even afford to put on a suitable dress? But, I am happy to say, such are not the feelings of the English as a people, especially those who are gentlemen, towards men of any tribe or colour; they are more liberal, and to strangers always kind. At Calcutta, Bombay, Benares, Agra, &c., there are natives of the poorer classes who have acquired English in a high degree. I admit, they had the advantage of having been taught English by regular professors, learned Englishmen, who had been sent out for that especial purpose. This shows how little the "Civilian" is acquainted with the subject he presumes to discuss.

In former days, when the kings of Delhi ruled India, there was no necessity for interpreters for any part of that vast empire. I have not been at Madras, but I have seen several Madras regiments, and found not any difficulty whatsoever in conversing with Madras men. Of course, I found some slight difference of accent and terms, which did not appear foreign to us; in fact, such a thought never struck me. I know their language is Telooogo, which I heard them speak amongst themselves; but, at the same time, they speak Hindoostanee fluently. Many of the Moosulmans in Madras can read, write, and speak Persian; we indeed travel from one end of India to the other without requiring an interpreter. The Madras officers pass a like examination for interpreter as those of Bengal, and this clearly proves that the statement of the "Civilian" is not founded on fact. I travelled through Sindh, the Panjab, Bombay, and of course the Central Provinces of India, where lies my home; but never experienced any difficulty in making myself understood.

From Calcutta to Cabool, if you can speak Persian and Oordoo, you will not be at a loss. About Peshawur and Kohat the inhabitants speak Pushto and some barbarous dialects. This difficulty is easily surmounted by conveying your ideas in the Persian or Oordoo; occasionally the aid of some sensible person may probably be required to make yourself intelligible to some stupid villagers; but if the "Civilian" persists in saying that "Hindoostanee is not a universal dialect," I am prepared to admit that some hundreds of languages are spoken in India; but, of all these, the Oordoo is the commonest. It is impossible to acquire all those languages, even in a hundred years. What remedy does he suggest? Does he think the best plan would be not to learn any Indian language at all?

The "Civilian" says:—"It is too much the habit of the people in England to believe all the nonsense of grievance-mongers, without inquiring for themselves." Now, Mr. Editor, this is another mistaken idea of your correspondent. I came not in search of redress, and the subject of the acquirement of Oriental languages I took up simply for the welfare of the rulers of the country, whose provisions are, in the main, good, and whose intentions are, I believe, both just and generous. Still, the deficiency I complained of thwarts, in a great measure, the objects they have in view. It is surely desirable that the language should be efficiently acquired, and that we should not rest satisfied with a mere smattering. The deficiency of the present system is of little importance to me, personally; but woe be to those unfortunates who are suffering from the effects of it! The "Civilian" admits, "It is possibly the case, that no civil or military servant of the Company can acquire the language so perfectly as not to make the most egregious mistakes in idiom and orthography, in speaking and writing." But why should this evil be any longer allowed to disgrace the service? It is the fault of the Government in not enforcing, by a strict examination, the study of the Hindoostanee by their civil, military, and medical servants. They should, at least, require them to read and pass a *visd voce* examination, which would be of great use to them on their arrival in India, and an incalculable benefit to the service. Instead of this, they exact an examination in French, in lieu of Hindoostanee. No sooner are they embarked, than the smattering of French vanishes from their minds; scarcely an opportunity of speaking it occurs.

There is another means of obviating the necessity of acquiring the various languages spoken in India. At Haileybury and Addiscombe, the students should be apprized to which part of the presidency they are destined; let them then learn the language of that part of the country. For instance, those for Bengal ought to learn Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee; those for Bombay, Oordoo, Goojratee, and Marhattee; those for Madras, Oordoo, Telooogo, and Tamul. If the student attain but one current language of India in perfection, he will experience little difficulty in learning other languages, if necessary; as one Indian language is the key to another.

With regard to the last paragraph of Dr. Forbes's letter, I must take the liberty of differing from him. "I will venture to say," he observes, "that no native of India ever did or ever will know English, unless he be brought here when very young." There are some hundreds of Bengalees, Parsees, &c., in Agra, Bombay, Benares, Delhi, &c., who read, write, and speak English as well as, if not better than, many of those who think themselves well-educated Englishmen. Lately, a poetical work in English was published at Calcutta by a Bengalee youth, which might vie in style, thought, language, and metre, with many compositions issued in this country. I could quote many testimonies to the familiarity of natives of India with the English language; therefore, I cannot coincide with the remarks made by Dr. Forbes.

The letter of your correspondent, "An Old Mull," requires to be received with caution, when he doubts my assertion, by saying, "Now his means of observation have either been very limited, or he is injuring his cause by trying to prove too much. I can point out to him the names of many Englishmen in the three presidencies of India, whose attainments in the native languages would no doubt surprise him, &c."

There is no occasion to specify names, but let the "Old Mull" produce any one whom he considers as perfect in Hindoostanee (and of such he seems to have no lack); let him bring his scholar to the test, and prove himself master of the Oriental languages: that is, let him read a page of any Persian or Oordoo book, prose or verse, that may happen to be placed before him; let him explain with accuracy the different sentences, and render them into English; then let him translate a page from an English book into these languages, without committing errors in orthography, syntax, or idiom; let him read any ordinary letter, urzee, &c., in these languages, and then write a letter in the

same languages on a given subject, and I will then acknowledge that I have been guilty of a misrepresentation.

The phrase "*Moosulmanee bdt*" is low; I never heard any respectable person use the expression. The coolies and chum-mars, perhaps, would use such a term, and would mean such to designate the Arabic and Persian languages, as when India was first conquered by the Moghuls they spoke Persian, Arabic, Pushto, &c., while the ignorant classes denominated it the speech of Moosulmans.

The language called Oordoo has been introduced; Oordoo means "camp." It is a "camp language," as every dialect of India is mixed with it, and it was introduced on account of its being universally understood throughout the great empire of Hindoostan.

Your correspondent must have had very stupid umlahs, who were very deficient in orthography and construction, if compelled to write roobakarees and depositions in Hindoostanee. I do not doubt such having been the case, as I have witnessed similar deficiency, but not amongst well-educated Moosulmans and Hindoos.

This is a subject worthy of inquiry. The language spoken in Hindoostan is Oordoo, and Hindee, not Persian. Well-educated natives can compose and write Persian, but it is not used in speaking; any person who has received any education at all will not be deficient in his own tongue. Had the Englishman been a man of education, he would not have selected or employed such asses in his cutchery, now that the Oordoo language is becoming so polished and current, that respectable persons often write their letters in Hindoostanee, and in the Persian character, and the like is in all Government offices since Persian has been abolished. "Old Mull" has filled up his letter with remarks which are quite irrelevant to the subject. He may have interpreted to the sepoy so as to make himself understood; but let me ask him, will he be able to read the proceedings of a case in Hindoostanee or Persian without the aid of a moonshee, —write a Persian or Oordoo letter himself as he would English? The serious results of Europeans' inability to read and write the vernacular language, in war and peace, are numerous, and the injury Government has sustained is incalculable. It is thus that many political and important secrets transpire; the MS. must pass through the hands of persons unworthy of trust, and who divulge the contents, whereby plans are defeated. With regard to the "Civilian's" translation, "Old Mull" had better refer to Dr. Forbes, or any native gentleman, and get his opinion. What will he say when I instance another anecdote of a more serious nature than any hitherto quoted? A gentleman in civil employ had gone through the proceedings of a case, and when he came to pronounce the sentence, ordered the serishtadar to decide it in favour of "Hurchund" (a word he had heard used in the proceedings), which in Persian means "notwithstanding." The serishtadar was puzzled; and it was not till after a tedious explanation that the party could be convinced that there was no one of the name of "Hurchund" connected with the case, and that *hurchund* was that part of speech commonly known as a particle, or conjunction. Some years ago, a lieutenant of the Bengal army did not understand the report of the orderly at night, who told him that the lines were on fire, nor was he aware of it until the noise and uproar attracted him thither, and, being late at his post, he got into a scrape. There are such instances daily, which never reach our ears.

What I aim at and advocate is, that no civil or military servant, or assistant-surgeon, be allowed to go to India until he passes an examination in English.

I am

Your most obedient servant,

A MAHOMEDAN MOONSHEE.

February, 1852.

PUNJAB BOOTY.

In return to an address of the House of Commons, there has been printed, by order of the House (17th February), a memorial of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 9th July, 1851, setting forth, that by a Charter of George II., his Majesty granted to the Company, their successors and assigns, all booty and plunder which should be taken or seized from any of the enemies of the Company or of his Majesty's enemies, in the East Indies, by any ships or forces of the Company employed by them or on their behalf; provided that the same should be taken or seized during war or hostilities, begun or carried on in order to right and recompense the Company upon the goods, estates, or people of those parts, from whom they should have just and well-grounded cause to fear any injury, loss, or damage, or who should in a hostile manner invade or attempt to weaken or destroy the set-

lements of the Company, or to injure his Majesty's subjects or others trading or residing within the settlements, or in any manner under his Majesty's protection; and further provided that the booty or plunder should be taken in wars, hostilities, or expeditions begun, carried on, and completed by the forces raised and paid by the Company alone, or by the ships employed at their sole expense, saving his Majesty's royal prerogative to distribute the said plunder or booty in such manner and proportions as his Majesty should think fit, in all cases where any of the forces by land or sea of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, should be appointed to act in conjunction with the ships or forces of the Company.

That a rebellion against the government of the Punjab having broken out at Moulton in April, 1848, headed by the Dewan Moolraj, and the Sikh Sirdars having declared their inability to coerce the rebels, a force composed of troops of her Majesty and of the East-India Company was employed for this purpose; that on the 2nd January, 1849, the fortified city of Moulton was taken by storm by these troops, and the fort of Moulton, after a practical breach made therein, surrendered to them; and that on the 8th February, 1849, the fort of Chinoute also surrendered to them, and booty was taken in the fortified city and forts, consisting of jewels and other property, the sale proceeds of which have been realized, amounting to Rs. 12,43,511. 3a. 11p.; that, in addition, certain ordnance and ordnance stores were taken in the fort of Moulton, the value of which is Rs. 66,412. 10a. 8p. (making together Rs. 13,09,923. 14a. 7p.), and that the whole of this property comes within the description recognized as prize.

That having taken into consideration the services performed by the forces serving in the Punjab, including those engaged at the capture of Moulton, and the delay which would arise before a distribution could take place of any booty which her Majesty might be graciously pleased to grant, the Court of Directors resolved, on the 18th July, 1849, that the officers and soldiers of those forces should at the earliest possible period receive a pecuniary reward of not less amount than six months' batta; they therefore instructed the Government of India forthwith to pay to the commander-in-chief, the generals, and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who served in the Punjab during the campaign, a donation equal to six months' full batta, on the understanding that if, thereafter, any booty shall be made over to them, there shall be deducted from any share of such prize-money, payable to any individual, a sum equivalent to the batta paid to him under those instructions, unless such share should be of less value than that sum; in the latter case, all that was to be repaid to the Company's treasury was to be the amount of the prize-money.

That upon former occasions in India, in which her Majesty's forces and those of the Company have been engaged conjointly in military operations, her Majesty has been pleased graciously to grant the booty and plunder taken by those forces to the Company, as to one moiety thereof, for their own use towards their expenses, and as to the other moiety, in trust to be, by the Company or by those whom they should appoint, divided amongst the commanders, officers, and men belonging to the forces employed in such military operations.

The memorialists, therefore, pray that their Lordships will be pleased to advise her Majesty to grant to the Company all such booty and plunder as were found in, or taken in the operations against, Moulton and Clinoute, as to one half of the value, for the proper use of the Company towards their expenses in the operations, and as to the other half, for the use of the commanders, officers, and men belonging to the forces employed in the operations, after deducting the amount which they have severally received as donation of batta; and also to advise her Majesty to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution of the said plunder and booty amongst the forces as her Majesty shall see fit.

(By a Royal grant, dated the 26th September, 1851, her Majesty was pleased to grant to the East-India Company the booty and plunder taken in the city of Moulton and at the fort of Moulton and Clinoute, in trust, as to one half part thereof for the proper use of the Company, towards their expenses in the said operations, and as to the other half, for the use of the commander-in-chief, the generals and other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who served in the Punjab during the war, after deducting the amount which they have severally received as donation of batta, to be distributed to, and amongst them, according to the usage of the army in India; and by an order of the Court of Directors, dated 22nd October, conveying their resolution to present to the troops which served in the Punjab during the war, the moiety of the booty which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to place at their disposal, the Indian Government was directed to take the necessary measures for distri-

buting the amount of this booty agreeably to the terms of the grant, after deducting from the share accruing to each officer and soldier the amount of the donation of batta which he has received.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have received official intimation of the acceptance on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty of their proposals for establishing additional and greatly accelerated steam communication between this country, the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and China, embracing likewise a continuation of the mail service from Singapore to various ports in Australia.

The tenders made by the company comprised offers for performing the whole of the mail service required to be established by the Government. The main points of the scheme, which has now received the sanction of the Admiralty, are as follows:—

The service is arranged in five distinct lines:—

First Line.—From England to Alexandria and back, monthly, calling at Gibraltar and Malta—branch from Marseilles to Malta.

Second Line.—From England to Alexandria and back, monthly, calling at Gibraltar and Malta—branch from Marseilles to Malta.

Third Line.—From Suez to Calcutta and Hong-Kong and back, monthly, calling at Aden and Point-de-Galle, whence a steamer is to proceed by Madras to Calcutta, and another by Penang to Singapore and Hong-Kong.

Fourth line.—From Suez to Calcutta and Hong-Kong and back, monthly, calling at Aden and Point-de-Galle, whence a steamer is to proceed by Madras to Calcutta, and another by Penang to Singapore and Hong-Kong.

Fifth Line.—From Singapore to Sydney and back, every alternate month, calling both ways at Batavia, Swan River, or King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip.

The practical result of these new arrangements is, that, in place of the single monthly line of steamers at present engaged in maintaining the steam-communication commencing at Southampton and terminating at Hong-Kong, a double line of packets will be established, running to and from Southampton semi-monthly. A perfect and unbroken chain of bi-monthly mail-packets, to and from Egypt, India, and China, will thus be established immediately the new contract shall come into operation. Besides this, the semi-monthly mail-packet service between Malta and Marseilles, at present performed by steamers belonging to the Royal navy, will be accomplished by the contractors, and the English naval packets may, in consequence, be withdrawn from that station.

The conveyance of the mails between Aden and Bombay is not included in the contract, as the East-India Company are still indisposed to surrender that portion of the communication which has hitherto been carried out by steamers belonging to the Indian navy.

The price tendered by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for performing the whole of the services included in the five lines referred to is 199,600l. per annum. Some other tenders were sent in to the Admiralty, and among them one from the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, who, however, proposed for only one main line of packets, thus tendering for but one half of the scheme. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, by offering to perform the whole service for a certain amount, that sum being far lower in proportion than the tenders of other contractors, and in addition presenting the advantage of possessing ships ready built, and having foreign coaling-stations, and all their arrangements both at home and abroad in a high state of efficiency, were enabled to beat all their opponents out of the field, particularly those who could only offer to construct and equip ships for the service after their tenders had been accepted.

The duration of the contract is to be for eight years from the expiration of the old one, which terminates in 1853.

The *Times* adds:—"We understand that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have it in contemplation to establish a branch packet-service to Bombay (irrespective of the mails) in connection with their line, touching at Aden."

We understand that, in anticipation of an extension or renewal of their contract with the Admiralty for the East-India and China mail service, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have made a conditional purchase of the magnificent new iron steam frigate now fitting out in the Thames, and built under the supervision of the company for his highness the Pasha of Egypt. This steamer is of 2,500 tons burden and of 800 horse power, and it is confidently expected she will prove to be one of the fastest steamers in the world. It appears that

the Pasha of Egypt volunteered to place this ship at the disposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in case an additional vessel should be required for the mail service, with the understanding that another ship should be constructed by the company to replace her. The new monster steam ship *Himalaya*, building for the company, is rapidly progressing, and will be ready for sea towards the close of this year. The *Himalaya* is intended for the Southampton and Alexandria station, and it is expected she will perform the voyage between these ports, a distance of 3,100 miles, in a little over eight days. The passage has hitherto occupied from 12½ to 16 days. The *Himalaya* is of iron, and will be 3,500 tons burden and 1,200 horse power. The company's steam ship *Indus* has been sent to London to be lengthened, and to have new engines of 650 horse power applied to her, in place of those of 450 horse power already belonging to that steamer. These improvements will make the *Indus* one of the fastest steamers afloat. The new steam ships *Chusan* and *Madras* (screw), belonging to the company, are expected here shortly, prior to being sent to India to take up their stations upon the East-India lines of steam communication maintained by the company.—*Times*.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 19th February, at the offices, Old Broad-street; Mr. H. A. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair.

The secretary read the report, an abstract of which appeared in the last *Mail*.

The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was so explicit that it did not require any comment from him. He believed the most satisfactory thing was, that he had nothing to say. The most perfect harmony existed between the board and the Government authorities. Everything was going as well as they could wish, prosperously and satisfactorily.

Mr. Hadow said it would be satisfactory to some of the shareholders to know when the last call would be made.

The *Chairman* said he could not say whether it would be in the course of two months or six months, but, according to their contract with the East-India Company, the last call must be paid during the present year. The calls hitherto made were paid up promptly; of course, the East-India Company did not want a large balance at their bankers' to pay interest upon, neither would it be to the interest of the shareholders that they should, as the amount of the interest they would thus receive on their calls would have to be cleared off before the shareholders would be entitled to receive a higher dividend than 5 per cent. from the profits of the railway when in operation.

Mr. Franklin submitted a new form for their statement of accounts, which he said would make the state of their affairs more intelligible than that submitted by the board.

The *Chairman* said, the suggestion should receive their best attention. In answer to a question, he stated that the amount paid on the forfeited shares was 12,000*l.*, and that they were in the hands of the company, and at the disposal of the directors.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed, adopting the report, re-electing Messrs. R. W. Crawford, J. D. De Vitre, and J. P. Larkins, the retiring directors, and also Capt. C. Farquhar, R. N., the retiring auditor.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 16.

Affairs of India.—The *Earl of Ellenborough*, in putting a question to her Majesty's Ministers, as to when they intended to move in that House for a Committee on the affairs of India, took occasion to express his earnest hope that the information, which he concluded would be laid before Parliament, would comprise all the papers necessary to throw light on his recall from the government of India some years ago. Whatever might be the reasons which induced the late Sir R. Peel and others to decline laying before Parliament the papers for which on his return he most earnestly pressed, those reasons could not exist at present. Eight years had now elapsed since his recall, and those papers came now within the legitimate dominions of history. The matters to which they referred had in no respect any character of secrecy. It was to be hoped that, after the lapse of so long a time, they could now be discussed calmly and dispassionately. He thought, however, that it was essential, previously to the determination of Parliament as to the terms on which the future government of India was to be conducted, that there should be laid before it every document which could by any possibility throw light on the relations existing between the Governor-General of India and the body from which alone, under the law, his orders and instructions as to measures could originate. He

assured their lordships that he desired the production of these documents, not so much from personal motives and interests, being secure as to the judgment which posterity would form regarding the matters in controversy between himself and the Court of Directors, as from thinking that their production was essential to the establishment of the truth of history, more particularly as to two measures of great importance,—he meant the combined movements of the two armies on Cabul and Ghuznee towards the end of the year 1842, and the policy and conduct of the campaign of Gwalior. There were also other important matters most materially essential to the future government of India touched upon in his letter of the 4th of July, 1844, and in the documents inclosed in that letter; and he must once more repeat his conviction that it was essential to the proper consideration of the great measure which must shortly be submitted to Parliament, that all the documents should be produced which were calculated to throw light upon it.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said it was his intention in that House to move for a Committee on an early day, and it was the wish of her Majesty's Government to afford Parliament all the information which they deemed expedient to enable it to form some judgment on that important question. If the papers he should then produce did not meet the views of the noble earl, it would be in his power to propose the production of such additional information as would throw light on the subject to which he had alluded. As to the peculiar papers connected with the noble earl's recall from the government of India,—which took place at a period when he had not the honour of being in her Majesty's councils,—it was impossible for him to state on what grounds the late Sir R. Peel acted when he declined to make a communication of them to Parliament. Whether it was expedient to renew the discussion upon those papers now, and whether they were necessary to enable the country to form a right judgment on the whole of this great question, would be a point for that Committee and for Parliament to determine.

FEB. 19.

The same.—The *Earl of Ellenborough*, after referring to what had passed in the House on a former evening, observed that he had understood the noble marquess then to say that he had had some difficulty in procuring the papers relative to his recall from the government of India, as he did not know whether they were in the hands of Ministers or of the East-India Directors. Now, those papers were in the hands of both those parties; and if the noble marquess had applied to either of them, he would have got at once what he wanted. The Board of Control was, he believed, in possession of those papers *in extenso*, and the Court of Directors had, at any rate, the most essential extracts from them. If the noble marquess had taken the trouble to read those papers, he could state whether there would be any public inconvenience in producing them now. It was not a personal question between himself and the Court of Directors, but a great public question, involving important public interests. The reasons for his recall had never yet been published, and that was to him much worse than if they had been published; for anybody might now suppose what they pleased respecting them, and might assign at liberty the worst of reasons. He thought it of importance that the public and the Government of India should see his reply to the Court of Directors.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said, with regard to the information which the noble earl wished to have laid before the Committee relative to the circumstances and causes of his own recall, he had only to say that it would be his own wish to do full justice to the noble earl, and to have all that information laid before the Committee. When he had stated on a former occasion that this was a personal question, he did not mean to say that it contained no matter of interest to the public, for a question touching the recall of a Governor-General or a Commander-in-Chief might be of private interest, and yet deserving of the inquiry and judgment of the public. At the same time, he submitted to the noble earl himself that it might not be convenient to produce those papers and to make that inquiry which he proposed, as a particular case, and not in connection with a general system. The case had now been before the public for the last eight years and more. It was not thought fit by the Government of that day to produce the papers connected with the noble earl's recall. The subject had slept ever since, and he should regret going at this time, and after so many successive Governments, into any inquiry into that single event. But, considered as one of a series of events, which marked the tone of the Government of India, and of the progress of the relations between the Governor-General and the Court of Directors, it might be deserving of inquiry; and in that point of view he agreed with the noble earl in thinking the papers might facilitate the inquiry, not as a matter by itself, but as a matter connected with the general

system. He had read the papers in question, and with great interest; but in reading them he had found that that letter, which he had no doubt the noble earl considered most material to his case, had no existence either in the records of the Board of Control or in *extenso* at the East-India House. One reason for this might be, that the Earl of Ripon, who was then President of the Board of Control, had considered it so far a private letter that he felt himself authorized to take it away with him when he left his office. Now, whether that noble earl considered it a private letter or not, he should like, before he consented to produce it as a public document, to communicate with the Earl of Ripon, and with others. In justice to the noble earl, he was most anxious to produce all the information he could to illustrate that transaction, considered as a part of the whole system; but, for the reasons which he had already stated, he submitted that it would not be expedient to revive that particular case. He pledged himself that he would ask Lord Ripon whether he had any and what objections to the production of these papers; and that, as soon as he received Lord Ripon's answer, he would communicate it to the noble earl.

The Earl of Ellenborough was perfectly satisfied with the spirit in which he had been met by the noble marquess. He was anxious to have his own case considered, in conjunction with all the other great questions which would then come before the consideration of Parliament and the Committee. By the law as it now stood, the Court of Directors had no power to send out one single syllable to the Governor-General as to measures; and yet, strangely enough, that Court had continued to it, as a vestige of a former state of things which ceased to exist, the power of recalling, without the consent of the Crown, that officer whom the Crown thought best fitted to carry out the measures which it thought most expedient, and on which the Court of Directors could not offer a single suggestion. So monstrous an absurdity ought not to exist in a regular and constitutional Government. He thought this question ought to come under the consideration of the Committee, as well as the manner in which in one particular instance that power had been exercised. He confessed that he had heard with great astonishment the statement of the noble marquess that this document had disappeared from the records of the Board of Control. He had also heard with indignation of this attempt to make it a private letter. It was a public letter, written by a public man, on a matter of great public importance; and, as such, it was at last considered, owing to his remonstrances; for when he heard that only an extract from it had been sent to the Court, he got a distinct assurance,—he could not, without his papers, say whether it was from the Earl of Ripon or from his secretary (Mr. Waterfield),—that, though only an extract had been sent, the whole letter was recorded at the Board of Control. It was, indeed, marked "Most secret," but, nevertheless, it was a most grievous injustice to him if it had not been recorded.

(On the following day, Lord Lansdowne stated that he had received an intimation from the Board of Control, that, after much search, they had found among their records the letter of the noble earl in *extenso*, and in manuscript.)

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. John Charles Herries to be her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

PRESENTATIONS AT HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—The Queen held a levee (the first this season) on the 26th February, when the following were amongst the presentations:—

Lieut.-General D. Barr.
 Ensign M. G. Geneste, H.E.I.C. Engineers.
 Ensign D. Limond, ditto.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. MacDuff, St. Helena Reg.
 Lieut. F. J. Macfarlane, 9th Lancers.
 Ensign R. H. Oakes, H.E.I.C. Engineers.
 Lieut. Edmund Peavor, Indian Navy.
 Lieut. Sandwith, Bombay Army.
 Ensign R. S. Seloo, H.E.I.C. Engineers.
 Col. M. Soppitt, 26th Bombay Reg.
 Mr. Alexander James Trotter, Bengal Artillery.
 Ensign David Thomson, H.E.I.C. Engineers.
 Ensign W. R. Tucker, ditto.
 Lieut.-General Taylor, C.B., Madras Army.

At a second levee held by her Majesty on the 3rd March, the following were presented:—

Ensign J. Basevi, H.E.I.C. Engineers.
 Lieut. T. H. Bosworth, Bengal Artillery.
 Ensign E. P. Brownlow, H.E.I.C. Engineers.
 Lieut. R. W. Brett, Bombay Light Cavalry.

Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell.
 Lieut. J. W. Clarke.
 Capt. C. W. Thompson.
 Capt. Alfred Wrench.

THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM COMPANY met on the 3rd inst., when a dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The report stated that the progress of the undertaking was satisfactory. The chief points brought under consideration were the extension of the line to India, the loss of the Australian contract, and the publication of the accounts. The new service to India was encouragingly alluded to, as was also the proposed reduction of the shares from 100*l.* to 20*l.* each. The Government have given to the company a contract for a monthly Indian postal service, in extension of the line to the Cape, calling at Mauritius, Ceylon, and Calcutta. It will commence on the 15th of May, with the new iron screw steamer the *Queen of the South*, 1,750 tons, to be followed by the *Lady Jocelyn*, the *Indiana*, and the *Calcutta*, of 1,800 tons each.

COLS. PENNYCUICK AND CURTOM.—Her Majesty has given apartments in Hampton Court Palace to the widows of these gallant officers, who fell in the Sikh war.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM COMPANY.—The departure of the first vessel of the Australian Steam Company's line is fixed for the 3rd May, from Plymouth for Sydney, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip. She will have accommodation for 50 cabin passengers and 150 intermediate and steerage passengers, as well as for 300 tons of freight.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ripon* amount to 236,300*l.*; of this, 102,600*l.* is in gold, for Alexandria, Ceylon, and Singapore, and 133,700*l.* in silver, for Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and Canton.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The first annual meeting of this company was held on the 18th February, when the objects of the undertaking, the arrangements for its establishment, the grant of a Royal Charter, and the negotiations which the directors have kept up with the Government on the question of steam navigation to the East, were brought prominently under consideration. The statement of account showed an expenditure of only 1,472*l.* out of 5,006*l.*, the amount of subscribed preliminary deposits, leaving a balance of 3,534*l.* With regard to the late contract for Australia, *via* the Cape, and the pending contract for the India and China service, the directors remark:—"Soon after the last report on steam navigation had been issued, your directors resumed their negotiations with the Government, but the session of Parliament having been brought to a conclusion, unavoidable delay ensued until the autumn, when advertisements were issued, inviting tenders for an Australian line by screw vessels, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, to be sent in on the 4th December, and on the 26th February inst., for the India and China service, on a comprehensive and extended scale, embracing a communication with Sydney every second month, *via* Singapore. Your directors did not tender for the line *via* the Cape to Australia, as being beyond the range of the objects of this company; but they are prepared to tender for the services proposed by her Majesty's Government on the 26th inst."

COOLIES AND CHINESE LABOURERS IN GUIANA.—The ship *Lucknow* arrived at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 18th January, with 288 Coolies on board, from Calcutta. Not a single death occurred during the voyage. The *Lucknow* was to return forthwith to India with Coolies, whose five years' service in the colony had expired; after landing whom, she was to proceed to China to load with Chinese labourers for service in British Guiana. A committee had been appointed for treating with Coolies entitled to return passages, and disposed to relinquish their rights for bounties paid to them out of the colony chest.

INCREASE IN OUR EXPORT TRADE.—The official returns show that the increase in the declared value of our exports in 1851, as compared with 1850, has been no less than 2,757,212*l.*, the total amount in 1851 being 68,492,659*l.* against 65,735,447*l.* in 1850. The item in which there is the largest increase is that of cotton manufactures, which, notwithstanding the reduced value of the staple, increased 1,573,406*l.* The only articles in which there was a falling off are wool and woollen manufactures, but for which, the total increase would have exceeded three millions sterling!

THE MOVING DIORAMA OF HINDOSTAN.—We have already called attention to this Diorama, exhibited at the Asiatic Gallery, Baker Street Bazar. A further visit to it confirms our favourable appreciation of this series of most faithful pictures, which will remind those who have seen the originals of many a familiar scene and object, and will afford to those who have never been in India, truer and more distinct ideas of Indian

scenery and Indian life than they can obtain from any other source whatever.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Talavera* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops and stores to Madras, and the *Forfarshire* for freight of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 17. *Olivier van Noord*, Kievvt, Shanghai; *Jamestown* (American), Homan, Whampoa.—18. *Sir Bevois*, Lawton, Whampoa; *Emelyn*, Toogood, Mauritius; *Eagle*, Sawell, Hong-Kong.—19. *Successor*, Duff, Bengal; *Missionary*, Blacklock, Mauritius; *Vizen*, Kincald, Mauritius.—20. *Winefred*, Sands, Bengal.—21. *John Bunyan*, Thompson, Shanghai; *Enterprise*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Dalkousie*, Butterworth, Bengal.—23. *Mary Ann*, Darby, Madras; *H.M.S. Pantaloon*, Parker, Mozambique; *Solomon Heine*, Farding, Singapore; *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, Bengal.—24. *Graham*, Harrison, Bengal; *John Mitchell*, Farquhar, Bengal.—25. *Woodbridge*, Coppell, Singapore; *Antelope*, Laback, Batavia; *Hannah*, Wetherall, Port Natal.—26. *Negotiator*, Young, Bengal.—28. *Hindoo*, Kasten, Maulmain.—MARCH 1. *Eliza and Hester*, Kruger, Madras and Pondicherry; *Sir Edward Parry*, Squire, Hong-Kong; *Allandale*, Brodie, Mauritius; *A. F. Moore*, George, Mauritius; *Maria Burris*, Varwell, Mauritius.—2. *Admiralen*, Hermstedt, Maulmain.—3. *Mary Bell*, Dunn, Bengal.—4. *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius.—5. *Ellen Eason*, Sadler; *Reindeer*, Wilson; and *Akbar*, Jay, Mauritius; *Madonna*, Pender, Maulmain; *Martin Frederick*, Schutz, Shanghai; *6. Lord Maldstone*, Ford, Maulmain; *Meneius*, Penrice, Shanghai; *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Mauritius; *Nizam*, Jarman, Bengal.—8. *Windsor*, Pryce, Madras; *North Star*, Palmer, Whampoa; *Fanny*, Mather, Mauritius; *Loharee*, Raw, Akyab; *Malvina*, Both, Whampoa (to Hamburg).

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE DOWNS.—FEB.—*Strand*, Christie, Calcutta.—10. *Sarah Swan*, Errington (from Shields), Aden; *Culloden*, Ferguson, Bombay.—19. *Gloriosa*, Carey, Calcutta; *Moulton*, Mitchell, Ascension.—20. *Ruben*, Whelan, Aden.—17. *Hannibal*, Walker, Shanghai; *Ceresir's Bride*, Crawley, Algoa Bay.—19. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, Madras; *Bonanza*, Burnett, Cape; *Undaunted* (from Shields), Cape; *Arethusa*, Geere, Algoa Bay.—20. *Lady Bruce*, Simpson, Bombay.—22. *Mary Sparks*, Graham, Hong-Kong; *Challenger*, Killick, Shanghai; *Anna Mary*, Stephen, New South Wales; *Cotfield*, Finn, Calcutta; *Switnamley*, Jennings, Bombay; *Japan*, Stride, Mauritius.—26. *Persea*, Broadfoot, New Zealand; *Bodiam Castle*, Hilder, Port Natal.—27. *Paradise*, Patterson, Calcutta; *Mozambique*, Pennington, Ascension.—22. *Tinto*, Hicks, Bombay (after repairing at Sheerness).—28. *Walcheren*, Ouwehand (from Hartlepool), Hong-Kong; *Arrow*, Hendry, Ascension.—MARCH 2. *May Queen*, Thomas, Aden; *Herald*, Vertue, Cape and Madras.—4. *Crennell*, Williams, New Zealand; *Agrippina*, Rogers, Ceylon.—5. *James Booth*, Booth, Calcutta.—6. *Mariner*, Harland, Geelong.—7. *William Stevenson*, Williams, King George's Sound; *Iceni*, Taylor, Algoa Bay; *Warrior*, McLean, Cape; *Forfarshire*, Grey, Bombay and China.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 11. *Briton*, Balfam, Hong-Kong.—20. *Gossypium*, Harrison, Aden; *Collector*, Cranston, Port Phillip; *Kerelaw*, Wilson, Singapore; *Sea Horse*, Bahks, Calcutta; *Wildflower*, Hewitt, Bombay; *Jane Morice*, Brown, Port Natal; *John Cock*, Winsland, Cape.—21. *Standard*, Blyth (Plymouth and Adelaide); *Rusaymade*, Brown, Portland Bay; *Androklos*, Bruhn, Hong-Kong; *Ingleborough*, Rea, Bombay.—23. *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Calcutta.—26. *Earl of Chester*, Johns, Shanghai; *Pakenham*, Fitzsimmons, Aden.—27. *Magdalene*, Klein, Batavia; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Ceylon; *William*, Stephens, Cape.—MARCH 3. *Orpheus*, Petrie, Adelaide; *Ranee*, Barker, Calcutta.—4. *Junna*, Maxwell, Calcutta.—5. *Ann Mitchell*, Wilkie, Singapore.

FROM PLYMOUTH.—FEB. 20. *Phaëbe Dunbar*, Michie, Adelaide.—19. *Mary Bannatyne*, Grant, New South Wales; *British Merchant*, Anderson (from Shields), Aden.—15. *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Algoa Bay; *Harbinger* (screw steamer), Lane, Cape.—19. *Dreadnought*, Laurie, Adelaide.—23. *Chieftain*, Bell (from Stockton), Cape.—26. *Alexandrina*, Thwaites (from Shields), Aden.—MARCH 5. *Maria Somer*, Davis, Moreton Bay.—6. *Standard*, Blyth, Adelaide.—7. *Sylph*, Thomson, Hobart Town.

FROM THE CLYDE.—FEB. 21. *Mangerton*, Stephens (from Liverpool).—10. *Borneo*, Ingleton, Ceylon and Madras.—9. *Panama*, Watt, Batavia and Sourabaya.—13. *Glenorchy*, Connell, Calcutta.—24. *Argam*, Tait, Calcutta.—23. *Bangalore*, Turner, Singapore and Penang.—25. *Emma*, Carce, Batavia and Singapore.

FROM SHIELDS.—MARCH 4. *Titania*, Good, Calcutta; *Anna*, Aden.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—FEB. 10. *London*, Nash (from Shields), Akyab; *Albys*, Myln, Singapore and Penang; *Roman Emperor*, Champion, New South Wales.—11. *Malabar*, Noaks, Cape and Madras.—22. *Protomeia*, Harrison (from Shields), Aden.—MARCH 2. *Essex*, Martin, Madras and Bengal.

FROM HARTLEPOOL.—FEB. 21. *Graaf Dirk III.*, Van Nochuys, Hong-Kong.

FROM TROON.—FEB. 18. *Christian*, Brown, Bombay.

FROM SHIELDS.—FEB. 16. *St. Lawrence*, St. Helena.

FROM SWANSEA.—FEB. 9. *Richardson*, Richardson, Adelaide.—

10. *Circassian*, Ridley, Adelaide.—22. *Johanna Jacobs*, Horst, Hong-Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—FEB. 20.—To proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. Teesdale, Asst. surg. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Newton, Mr. Westropp, Mrs. J. Harrington, Mrs. Eastwood, Mr. Colnagie, Miss Wells, and Miss Price. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Tarlton, Mr. W. Birley, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, and Mr. Walker. For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Gough, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Sherwood, Mrs. Alexander and infant; Miss Alexander and servant; Miss Young, Miss Young, jun., Mr. Stuart, Mr. F. Roberts, Miss Lyon, Mr. C. A. Robertson, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Mackerdy, Mr. G. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Young, 2 infants, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Craigie, Mr. J. A. Olding, Mr. Burkinyoung, Mrs. Burkinyoung, child, and Miss Burkinyoung; Mr. Arundell, Mr. Patterson, Lieut. D. D. Freeman, Mr. Chase, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Inglefield, Mr. H. Hitchins, Mr. Harman, Mr. Rose, Mr. Somes, Capt. Fagan, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Creaton. For MADRAS.—Mr. Vans Agnew, Mr. R. Davidson, Mr. W. C. Wright, Mr. C. Sewell, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Smith, Mr. J. H. Grey, Mr. Bruce, Lieut. Highmoor. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Morse, Mr. Duffy, Dr. Rooke, Mrs. Rooke, Miss Rooke, Mr. G. S. Hawthorn, Mr. Van Heythoan, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, Miss Parkinson, Miss Parkinson, jun. Lieut. P. C. Wright, Mr. Sandwith, Mr. A. Mallett and two servants, Miss Dick, Hon. C. Hobart, Mr. Ducat, Mr. Utterson, Miss Ducat, Miss Whitaker, Sir H. Leake, Lady Leake, Miss Leake, Miss Leake, jun. Mr. Leake, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Treon, Miss Treon, Miss F. Treon, Capt. Westbrooke, Mr. T. M. Lownds, Mr. Buckle, Mr. Lorimer, Mr. Kettlewell, Mr. H. Byne, Mr. Shappie, two Misses Duff, Mr. Douglas, Dr. R. James, Capt. Jackson, Mr. Danvers. For CEYLON.—Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Armitage and servant, Mr. Wescké, Lieut. Parsons. For SINGAPORE.—Rev. D. and Mrs. Buddingh, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Crammer, Mr. Younghusband. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Mourilyan. For PENANG.—Dr. Lorain, Mr. Battery.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACKHOUSE, the wife of Maj. J. B. c.b. late Bengal Artillery, d. at Middle Deal, Feb. 13.
BLAKENEY, the wife of Edward H. staff surgeon, s. at Malta, Jan. 14.
BOULEAU, the wife of Lieut. col. A. H. E. Bengal engineers, s. at Paignton, Devonshire, Feb. 19.
COLVIN, Mrs. Bayett D. d. Feb. 15.
DICK, the lady of Lieut. col. Hope, Bengal service, d. at 16, Manchester-square, Feb. 21.
LESLIE, the wife of Lieut. col. s. at Warley Barracks, Essex, Feb. 18.
MAPLES, the wife of Frederick, s. at Bounds Green, Southgate, Feb. 17.
TREVELYAN, the wife of Maj. H. W. Bombay artillery, s. Feb. 15.

MARRIAGES.

DEWAR, William W. M. s. of the late Sir James, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Philippa M. d. of the late John Turner Ramsay, at Croughton, Feb. 18.
LINDSAY, Hugh H. to Anna, d. of Aeneas R. M'Donnell, and widow of the late Capt. C. B. Lindsay, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 17.
MACKINTOSH, E. of Calcutta, to Fanny, d. of the late T. B. Bingley, Beng. b. art. and granddaughter of the late Gen. Sir John Horsford, k.c.b. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Feb. 24.
MAYO, George, to Ellen A. d. of the late S. H. Russell, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Upper Chelsea, Feb. 19.
THACKWELL, E. J. 3rd lt. drags. s. of Maj. gen. Sir Joseph, g.c.b. to Charlotte P. d. of the late Capt. Lucas, at Badleigh, Devonshire, Feb. 24.
TROTTER, Alexander to Isabella, d. of the late Sir Thomas A. Strange, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras, at St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, Feb. 18.

DEATHS.

BARTON, Eleanor, relict of the late Robert J. formerly of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 12, Wellington-square, Hastings, Feb. 25.
CRUICKSHANK, Capt. William, formerly of the East-India Co.'s maritime service, at Slaughman, in Sussex, aged 57, Feb. 7.
ISLAND, Capt. Edward, formerly of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, aged 63, Feb. 29.

M'PHERSON, Eliza Ann, d. of Lieut. gen. Duncan, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham, Feb. 22.
 NOAKS, Richard W. Indian navy, at Brompton, aged 24, Feb. 20.
 PARKE, Maj. George T. formerly of the 61st regt. and late of the Ceylon rifles, at Bath, aged 54, Feb. 10.
 PLOWDEN, Caroline, wife of Capt. Henry C. Chicheley, 9th Bengal lt. cavalry, at Baywater, March 5.
 SMITH, Lieut. col. John, of Ellingham Hall, Suffolk, late of the 2nd Madras lt. cavalry, Feb. 21.
 TAYLOR, Col. Robert, Bombay army, many years political resident at Bagdad, Turkish Arabia, at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 18th and 25th, and March 3rd, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Thomas A. Compton.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. B. Johnson, artillery.
 Lieut. D. Kemp, 5th N.I.
 Ensign J. Vallings, 19th N.I.
 Lieut. G. H. T. Heatly, 23rd N.I.
 Bt. Major A. Park, 29th N.I.
 Major T. Seaton, C.B., 35th N.I.
 Captain J. Towgood, 35th N.I.
 Bt. Major J. Grissell, 46th N.I.
 Lieut. J. H. Reid, 51st N.I.
 Capt. G. W. Stokes, 59th N.I.
 Lieut. M. Raper, 64th N.I.
 Capt. J. Irving, Retired.
 Major Henry Forster, Shekawattee Batt.
 Assist.-Surg. G. Saunders.
 Assist.-Surg. J. Campbell.
Madras Estab.—Capt. George Rowlandson, artillery.
 Lieut. G. B. B. Holmes, do.
 2nd Lieut. M. C. Lawson, do.
 Lieut. M. Riddell, 13th N.I.
 Capt. R. Wallace, Invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. C. Frankland, 2nd Eur. Reg.
 Ensign John Barnes, 1st Grenadiers.
 Ensign G. E. S. Bell, 2nd do.
 Surgeon General J. A. Sinclair.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Law, 10th N.I.
 Capt. G. Strangways, 71st N.I.
 Lieut. W. G. M. Maclean, do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. A. Lake, engineers.
 Lieut. W. G. Stoll, 2nd Europ. reg.
 Maj. H. C. Gosling, 7th N.I.
 Brev. capt. W. B. Jackson, 31st N.I.
 Lieut. W. P. Mears, 40th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. J. Elliot, 6 months.
 Mr. C. Limond, do.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, do.
 Mr. A. F. Bellasis, 2 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Yule, engineers, 6 months.
 Lieut. col. W. Burlton, 2nd cav., do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Wentworth Bayly, 37th N.I., do.
 Capt. G. S. Mardall, invalids, do.
 Lieut. S. W. Peile, 49th N.I., 4 do.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. Forbes Jackson, 2nd cav., 6 do.
 Lieut. col. E. W. Jones, 13th N.I., do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. W. Noakes, midshipman, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Frederick Shaw, till May.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. J. Y. Smith, M.D., till June.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. George J. Hudson, 67th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. James Eykyn, 15th N.I.
 Assist. surg. A. H. Ashley.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. William James Money, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 20, 1852.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Ens. Robert Thomas Francis Hamilton, from the 86th Foot, to be ens. v. Bartholomew, prom. Dated Feb. 20, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 27, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drag.—Cornet Archibald Semple Young to be lieut. by purch., v. Delmar, who ret. Feb. 27, 1852.
 Cornet John George Willis, to be lieut. by purch., v. Nelthorpe, who ret. Feb. 27, 1852.

14th Lt. Drag.—Cornet George Ross, from the 17th Lt. Drag., to be cornet, v. Franklyn, dec. Feb. 27, 1852.

96th Foot.—Ensign George Henry Cochrane to be lieut. without purch., v. Barker, dec. Dec. 3, 1851.

Ens. John Robert Day, from the 80th Foot, to be ens. v. Cochrane. Feb. 27, 1852.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. col. George Dry Hall, from half-pay unat., to be lieut. col. v. Bonham, who exch. Feb. 27, 1852.

Major John Tritton, to be lieut. col. by purch. v. Dry Hall, who ret. Feb. 27, 1852.

Capt. John Wilkie, to be major by purch. v. Tritton. Feb. 27, 1852.

Lieut. Richard Payne Smith, to be capt. by purch. v. Wilkie. Feb. 27, 1852.

Cornet John Edmond Severne, to be lieut. by purch. v. R. P. Smith. Feb. 27, 1852.

Ceylon, Rifle Regiment.—James Meaden, gent. to be second lieut. without purch. v. Brook, prom. Feb. 27, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, 5TH MARCH, 1852.

Bengal, 80th Foot.—Ens. James Tweedie, from 12th Foot, to be ens. v. Day, app. to 96th Foot. March 5, 1852.

Ceylon, Rifle Regt.—Henry Dudley, Esq. to be paymaster, v. Warren, dec. March 5, 1852.

The *Musnad* of Ahmed ben Ayad al-Ashari records the following tradition of Abu Musa: "One day, I said to the khalif Omar, 'I have taken a Christian scribe into my service.'—'Why hast thou done that?' said he; 'God punish thee! Dost thou not understand the sense of this command of God: 'O thou who believest, take not for thy friends either Jews or Christians, for they who contract friendship with them will learn to resemble them.' Wherefore hast thou not employed a true believer?'—'Prince of the Faithful,' I replied, 'I employ this man only to write; I have nothing to do with his creed.'—'That is of little consequence,' returned Omar; 'I will never honour those whom God dishonours; I will never exalt those whom he has abased; and I will not suffer near me those whom he repels.'"

A MS. version of St. John's Gospel, in Ethiopic, has lately been found in the library bequeathed by Archbishop Tennison to the chapel founded by him in London. It is probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and is said to vary from the received version.

India Stock	258 to 260.
India 3½ per Cent. Bonds	72s. to 75s.
East India Railway, 18 paid	2½ to 3½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	½ to ¾ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	¾ to 1 prem.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Salcs.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs.	2s. 3d.	2s. 2½d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupees.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupees.
On Bengal	1s. 11½d. to 2s.	2s.
Madras	do.	2s.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills	2s. per rupee.
Madras do.	"
Bombay do.	2s. "

East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Lendenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Lundenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1888, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th of March, 1882, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,	} Screened.
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,	
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,	
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,	
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,	
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STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,	
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,	
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,	
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,	
ARDROSSAN COAL,	} Handpicked.
TROON COAL,	
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL,	
GWYTHEN CHARCOAL VEIN COAL,	

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 17th day of March aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 3rd March, 1852.

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of Rs. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 182 tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 3rd March, 1852.

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 800 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 98 tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PORT WINE, for Hospital use;
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 17th day of March, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Hotspur	1800	J. Toyne	Calcutta direct	July 15.
Marlborough	1400	J. S. Webb	Ditto	Aug. 14.
Gloriana	1100	H. Toyne	Madras direct	— 18.
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Queen	1350	D. McLeod	Calcutta direct	Sept. 1.
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto	Oct. 9.
Minerva	800	C. Coleman	As may be required.	
True Briton	800	E. Roe	Ditto	
Corwall	700	W. Dawson	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, with Messrs. M. and H. L. WIGRAM, 156, Leadenhall Street.

1852.

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Wellesley	1150	J. Gimblett	Ditto	15 —
Barham	1200	C. Hyne	Cape and Calcutta	1 July.
Agincourt	1050	F. Arrow	Calcutta direct	26 —
Monarch	1400	E. Voss	Ditto	10 Aug.
Alfred	1400	D. Robertson	Madras and Calcutta	20 —
Trafalgar	1350	W. F. Hopkins	Calcutta direct	26 —
Prince of Wales	1300	W. Gregson	Ditto	26 Sept.
Sutlej	1150	E. Hight	Madras direct	10 —
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta Feb. 8, Southampton, 9th, Madras, 13th, Point-de-Galle, 16th, Aden, 26th ult. and arrived at Suez, March 4th.

The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 26th ult.

The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Jan. 30, Singapore, Feb. 5, Penang, 7th ult. and arrived at Point-de-Galle on the 12th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria and arrived on the 7th inst. They reached Malta on the 11th (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles on the 14th inst. (per *Banshee*.)

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 22nd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " " " " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

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" " " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " " " " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

In addition to the above, letters can be sent to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta by an extra steamer, if posted in London on the evening of April 2, and have marked on them "per *Euxine* steamer." Stamps for the postage must be affixed. Letters under half an ounce 8d.; and newspapers 1d.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 18.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	...	Feb. 7	Bombay	...	Feb. 17
Madras	...	13	Ceylon	...	18
China	...	Jan. 29.			

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yazdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most important incident of the present mail's intelligence is the deposal and degradation of Ali Moorad Khan, the Ameer of Khyrpore, for reasons assigned in a proclamation issued by the Commissioner in Scinde, under the direction of the Supreme Government. It appears from this official document (which will be found in a succeeding page), that the Ameer had been guilty of fraud and forgery; that, after the fall of the Ameer of Hyderabad, the territory to be assigned to the "friendly" Ameer of Khyrpore was defined by the treaty of Nowshur, which was written on a leaf of a *Korun*, which he removed and destroyed, substituting another leaf, of a different tenor, whereby he obtained possession of several large districts, instead of villages of the same name, to the prejudice of the British Government, to which they lawfully belonged. This scandalous fraud, which should disgrace the perpetrator in the eyes of his co-religionists, the proclamation states, was established against the Ameer by clear and complete evidence, and, according to the *Bombay Times*, he ultimately admitted it! He has been most deservedly degraded from the rank of Rais, and all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions allotted to him by his father, Meer Sohrab Khan, are annexed to the British empire in India.

The quarrel with the Burmese remained in the same state as before. The Governor-General reached Calcutta by dawn from Benares on the night of the 29th of January, and next morning resumed his seat as President of the Council of India. "It is an amusing incident in the history of British India," observes the *Friend of India*, "that, just at the time when the authorities at home are said to have sanctioned the removal of the Government of India to Simlah, on the ground of its being the most central position in the British empire in the East, the Governor-General should be constrained to come down post haste to superintend military operations at the distance of 1,660 miles from that most central of all stations." His Lordship is said to have approved generally of the proceedings of Com-

modore Lambert, excepting (it is added) his removal of the Burmese vessel of war, upon the supposition, probably, that that act led to the hostilities. This, however, appears not to have been the fact. The Governor told the Commodore that, if he attempted to remove British property from Rangoon, he would be assailed from the stockades; the Commodore replied, that if so much as a pistol were discharged at him, he would level the stockades,—and accordingly, when attacked, he kept his word. The Governor-General is said to be most anxious to avoid a war, if possible.

There is a strong impression in some quarters that the affair, if not further exasperated, will blow over. A large number of troops had been collected about Rangoon; but it is reported that the upper portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was tranquil, and that, in the districts around Amerapoor, there were no preparations for war. Accounts from Moulmain state that the Line-Myoothoo-Gee was in irons for failing to recapture the King's ship; that all the houses in old Rangoon had been razed to the ground, and the inhabitants removed to Oakahlabat, the new town; that 200 men were killed by the *Fox* and steamers at the stockade affair, and that the new town was being doubly stockaded with the wooden materials from the houses destroyed at Rangoon. Reinforcements and munitions were meanwhile being despatched in abundance to our settlements on the frontier, and every preparation was making to repel assault, revenge insult, or enter on hostilities if necessary. The arrangements made to reinforce Arracan had given great satisfaction to the mercantile community of Calcutta, who have been under serious apprehensions for their property on the east side of the Bay.

The intelligence from Peshawur informs us that the hill-men continue their system of annoyance. Some troopers of the 7th Light Cavalry, returning from Kohat, were attacked between Muttanee and the Pass by a party of Afreedees, and deprived of their horses and arms. Two sergeants had also been fired at whilst riding along the Kohat road.

The Momunds appear by no means disposed to come to terms with us, though they continue to make all sorts of absurd propositions. The preliminary condition on which they insist, is the demolition of the fort of Dubb. On the 20th January Saadut Khan ventured to reconnoitre Sir Colin's position, but from a very respectful distance. On the 23rd some of his horsemen approached our out-lying picquets so close as to be easily counted by the latter. They kept well out of shot, however, and passed between the picquets and the hills, their retreat being covered by some two or three hundred foot-men stationed on the hill above, but they were allowed to go unmolested.

Dureea Khan, a Momund of the Duwizye tribe, is one of the chief troublers of the peace in that neighbourhood. He is the son of a chief named Sutar Khan, who was put to death by Shah Zuman; he was reinstated in his father's possessions by Kooshyal Singh, and remained on friendly terms with the Sikhs until after the departure of Avitabile, when he secretly attached himself to Dost Mahommed. The Sikhs becoming aware of this, attempted to seize him, but he escaped to Cabul, and received from the Ameer the jagheers of the Damaun-i-Sufed Koh. When the Dost fell into the hands of the British, the Khan took refuge at Tээрh, where he remained about a year; thence he went to Khost, and only returned to his native hills after our first

occupation of Lahore. Since then he has steadily done his best to annoy us, and our politicals are utterly incapable of taking adequate measures for the suppression of his band of freebooters and assassins.

Colonel Mackeson has succeeded in capturing three of the Urbabs of Teekal, who committed a murder some eight months since, and fled to the hills. He has also seized Ameen Khan and Muejed Khan, the present Urbabs, in consequence of their having been found intriguing with our enemies, as usual; in fact, "eating our salt," and playing us false.

On the 25th January, a skirmish took place near Dubb. Thirty or forty sowars of the 15th irregulars were attacked by a body of Momunds; they defended themselves gallantly, and succeeded in killing five of the enemy, with the loss of only one man wounded on their own side. Captain Hicks, of the 15th irregulars, commanding the fort, sallied out with a resallah, and two companies of the 71st N.I.; but as soon as the valiant Momunds saw the little force advancing, they made good their retreat. "This border warfare," observes the *Bombay Telegraph*, "may last for years, and may at last embroil us with the Affghans. It is in that quarter, probably, that hostilities on a large scale will next be conducted in India. Such is the opinion we hear expressed by officers well acquainted with the Affghan-Punjabes frontier."

The *Delhi Gazette*, referring to its intelligence from Herat, says: "It is now certain that 12,000 Persians have arrived from Meshed to aid the Alikzyes in beleaguering the citadel in which the son of Yar Mohammed Khan still remains shut up. The name of the Persian general who is at the head of this army is unknown to us, but we hear that he is the governor of Khorassan, and son of the late Abbas Mirza. Fifteen years have now elapsed since Pottinger's defence of Herat against the late King of Persia. There is every chance this time of the success of the Kajars, who have taken advantage of the disunion and anarchy existing in Herat since Yar Mohammed's death, and have just stepped in good time between the contending parties; they are ostensibly the restorers of Atta Mohammed's sons, but there is very little doubt that they will annex Herat to their dominions in the event of success, of which there is every probability."

The accounts from Oude say, that one good effect of the late remonstrance to the king by the British Government has been made manifest, in a payment of ten months' salary to his servants and troops. A letter from the *Englishman's* correspondent at Lucknow furnishes some further particulars concerning the plot against the resident. The writer adds:—

"The king is a poor weak imbecile; he is, in a political point of view, a mere cipher. His nearest relations are literally starving, and have scarcely a decent suit of clothes to put on, while the worthless *employés* of the minister appropriate all the revenues that are collected. So abject is the wretchedness these poor people bear, that many of them threaten to put an end to their misery by poisoning themselves. Indeed, I suspect that it is the object of the minister's creatures to bring such occurrences about, as this would be the easiest method of liquidating their debts."

No change had taken place in the Nizam's dominions, except that a pecuniary windfall, by the death of an uncle, had recruited the Nizam's exchequer, which may enable him to pay up another instalment of the debt. The *Madras Spectator* gives the following particulars of this happy event:—

"Akbar Jah, the uncle of the Nizam, died on the 31st January. He has a son, but his wealth, already put under seal, will be sequestered by the Nizam. There are circumstances which would vindicate the escheat although the deceased had not of himself assigned the property to the Nizam, which he is reported to have done. Rumour attributes an immense hoard to him in specie and bullion, as well as in jewels. It is reckoned by crores; but the Nizam may be satisfied if he obtain twenty-five or even twenty lacs of good transferable property."

The Bombay journals state that there has been something like a rebellion in the Portuguese territories of Goa, occasioned, it is said, by resistance to some unpopular taxes lately imposed by the governor. "The troops were called out, and some bloodshed ensued, and it was supposed at one time that assistance would be required from us by the Goanese authorities; their own army amounting in all to about 2,000, and of these 1,000 are now in the field."

From China we learn that the rebellion continued in the Kwang provinces, and that Seu, the governor-general of Canton, was besieged by the insurgents in the city of Kew-chow-foo.

The recent advices from the Cape of Good Hope are highly favourable. It is a little remarkable that this happy turn of affairs should be contemporaneous with the supersession of Sir Harry Smith by the late Colonial Secretary, for lack of "foresight, energy, and judgment."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. G. Don, 43rd N.I. at Bagulpore.
MADRAS.—Lieut. H. Bell, 2nd N. V. batt. at Wallajahbad, Jan. 28.
BOMBAY.—Capt. R. Dennis, 5th L.I. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 4.
CHINA.—Lieut. Lugg, R.A. at Hong-Kong, Dec. 28;
Lieut.-col. Tomkins, R. A. at Hong-Kong, Dec. 29.

BENGAL. BURMAH.

THE *Enterprise* steamer arrived from Moulmein on Saturday, after having called at the blockading station at the mouth of the Rangoon river and Bassein, as well as at Arracan. No attempt has been made to attack Moulmein, but a considerable body of troops was assembled on the opposite bank at Martaban, to whom Col. Bogle was prepared to give a warm reception. No authentic intelligence has been received of the proceedings of the governor of Rangoon subsequently to the engagements at the stockade. Our vessels of war were at the mouth of the river, forty miles below the town; but it was currently, if not confidently reported, that some of the refugees, who had been so foolish as to return on the promise of protection, had been immediately thrown into prison; that all the property left by British subjects when they embarked, at the request of the commodore, had been confiscated, and that the governor had erected a strong stockade, at a comfortable distance from the river, and beyond the reach of a broadside from our vessels of war, to which he had constrained the inhabitants of the old town of Rangoon to remove; that town had thus become a desert. Rumours reached Calcutta about a fortnight ago, that a Burmese force was concentrated at Theong, with the intention of pouring down on the province of Arracan, and the 67th Regt. N.I. was dispatched from Barrackpore in all haste to protect it, on board the *Precursor* steamer. By the *Enterprise* we have authentic intelligence that this province was at the latest date in a state of profound tranquillity, and as yet totally free from all anxiety. An officer had been deputed to the Aeng Pass, in the heart of the Zama mountains, which separate Arracan from the basin of the Irrawaddy, and he saw traffic going on as briskly as ever. Many Burmese and Shan merchants were passing and repassing it with their cattle, laden with merchandise, as though nothing had happened, or was likely to happen. It was evident from the statement of the traders, that the upper portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was undisturbed by orders of any kind from the Burmese government, and that in the districts around Amerapora there was neither rumour of war, nor preparation for it. The despatch of the 67th was notwithstanding a wise measure. It places an important province, the seat of industry and commerce, in a state of security.

The notice we gave last week regarding the seizure of the Burmese frigate, as she is called, has been fully corroborated by subsequent letters. From what has appeared in the papers there seems to be a strong disposition to throw the blame of the war, if we should be engaged in one, on this act, and every circumstance connected with it must, therefore, be considered important. The vessel was taken possession of after the deputation from the commodore had been so grossly insulted, and British subjects had been obliged to leave nearly all their property at the mercy of the Burmese, and seek refuge on board our ships. The commodore, the next day, conveyed information to the governor, that if he apologised for the insult he had offered, the vessel would be restored, and pacific negotiations resumed. But no apology was sent. The Dalla governor, who came on board the flag-ship, entreated time to enable him to wait on the Woongee at Rangoon, and incline him to an accommodation. The only result of this effort was the reply received by the commodore from that personage, to the effect that if a single vessel attempted to move down the river, it would be fired on from the stockades. The commodore replied, that if even a pistol was fired, he would level the stockades with the ground, and he was true to his word. The governor did not state that the commodore would not be permitted to pass the stockades with the king's ship, but that he would be fired on if he attempted to remove any *British property*. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that if the royal vessel had not been touched, the stockades would equally have opened a fire on our vessels, as they passed down the river.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 15.

Troops are being despatched from Calcutta to the British provinces lying adjacent to the Burmese kingdom. On the 25th January, at which time H.M. S. Fox was enforcing the blockade of Rangoon river, the governor of Pegu sent down a flag of truce with an inquiry about "news;" rather a cool proceeding on his part, considering what he had done and was doing. The head man of his deputation reported that the old town of Rangoon had been burned by order of the governor, and that the new one was strongly fortified. The new town was founded by Tharavaddy, not many years since, and a large mud fort built, about a mile and a half inland from the old site. To this spot, all Burman subjects were ordered to repair, and old Rangoon thus became but the port of the Burman town, having chiefly, if not wholly, a motley foreign population. In destroying it, therefore, the viceroy doubtless aimed as much at injury to the outside barbarians, whose loss of property, timber, unfinished craft, &c., must be great, as at the levelling of what might have been a shelter to his foes. Large quantities of timber, much of it half burnt, were seen floating down past the British vessels at the mouth of the river, and in some instances recognized by parties to whom it had belonged. These, being seized, were put on board the prize ship, for the use of the Crown. Fresh claims to compensation have consequently arisen; and as money is what the Burmese have least ability and inclination to part with, it follows that they have an additional motive to hazard a war. Everything looks, indeed, as though they were at present bent on doing so. Large numbers of Burmese troops had reached Rangoon from the upper provinces, but food for them was said to be growing scarce. The blockade already severely affected the poor classes, and to add to their distress, the cholera had broken out. Report spoke of its ravages as extensive among the natives and Armenians; and famine will no doubt cause the disease to spread, unless the rivers be shortly reopened. That event, however, is indefinitely distant. Commodore Lambert, in the *Hermes*, reached the Rangoon river on the 27th January, but bore no news or directions from the capital, the council having been unable to act during the absence of its head. The British squadron in the Burmese waters was expected to regain its former strength, by the arrival of the steamers *Tennasserim* and *Phlegethon*. The *Hermes* was to proceed to the mouth of the Pegu river, to institute a blockade there also. She called at the Bassein river, and saw the *Serpent* so employed in that quarter.

The latest news is that conveyed by the *Precursor* steamer, which reached Calcutta on the 6th February from Kyook Phyo in Arracan, where she had landed above 1,000 European and native soldiers. A person on board of her thus writes:—"All we heard reported at Kyook Phyo was that the Burmese king had given leave to his subjects to act as they pleased towards the English, and that 1,400 robbers were ready to come down upon the English settlements when they had a favourable opportunity; also, that the king was prepared in the neighbourhood with 20,000 troops, all equipped with muskets, to invade our territory. I received this as a mere unauthenticated report, and I give it to you as such."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Feb. 17.

DEPOSAL OF ALI MOORAD KHAN.

Proclamation.—The government of India had long seen cause to believe that His Highness Meer Ali Moorad, Khan of Khyrpore, by acts of forgery and fraud, had deprived the British Government of Territory in India, to which it was lawfully entitled. Reluctant to condemn the Ameer unless upon the clearest proof of his personal guilt, the government of India directed that a full and public enquiry should be made into the charges that had been brought against him. His Highness attended the enquiry in person. Every opportunity was afforded of eliciting the truth, and of establishing His Highness's innocence of the crime of which he had been accused.

His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan entirely failed to rebut the charge. On clear and complete evidence, he was convicted of having destroyed a leaf of the *Koran* on which the treaty of Nownabur was written, and of having substituted for it another leaf of a different tenor, whereby His Highness fraudulently obtained possession of several large districts instead of villages of the same name, greatly to the prejudice of the British Government, to which the said districts lawfully belonged, and in gross violation of good faith and honour.

The Government of India sought no pretext to interfere with the possessions of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan. It desired that His Highness should continue to rule the territories he held in peace and security, and it was slow to entertain and urge against His Highness accusations which placed in jeopardy his reputation, and authority; but the ameer's guilt has been proved. The Government of India will not permit His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan to escape with impunity, and a great public crime to remain unpunished.

Wherefore the Government of India has resolved, and hereby declares, that Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpore is degraded from the rank of rais; and that all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions only which were allotted to him by his father Meer Sobrah Khan, shall henceforth be a portion of the British empire in India.

The inhabitants of those territories are hereby called upon to submit themselves peaceably to the dominion under which they have passed,—in full reliance that they will be defended against their enemies and protected from harm, and that, unmolested in their persons, in their property and their homes, they will be governed with just and mild authority.

By order of the most noble the Governor-General of India.

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

Camp near Roosa, 21st Jan., 1852.

THE SANITARY STATE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Whilst civilized man, throughout the world, has brought his highest faculties to bear upon the adaptation of natural products to his wants and wishes; whilst sage and savage, each in his own degree, have separately, from the earliest ages, toiled to find a remedy for bodily disease, the heritage of their common fall;—the conviction, amongst educated nations, of the possibility of not alone subduing but actually warding off its inroads, is but newly awakened, and even now the question of its truth trembles in the mental balance of not an inconsiderable number. It is ever the law of mind to disbelieve all evils imperfectly understood.

Sanitary reform labours under the disadvantage of dealing with mal-influences, which speak not for themselves, but require to be long and sedulously studied, ere their distinct and undeniable relation to disease be recognized. Now that the light of full intelligence is breaking on the public mind, the ignorance of past ages is inexplicable. Air, light, and water, the very elements of life and health, have been systematically, it would appear, excluded from the doomed inhabitants of large cities; whilst plague and pestilence, sweeping away their tens of thousands in the prime of life, have come in vain, as far as any practically operative warning was concerned. Civilization, unaccompanied by sanitary knowledge, has played an evil part. The high pressure of commercial activity in England, combined with want, has forced into the industrial classes a child-population, who, instead of obtaining purity of mind and healthiness of body in open fields, have been condemned to doubtful companionship, to weakened power, retarded growth, and imperfect development of mind and body, by a system of precocious labour in close, unhealthy factories. Nor does the evil end with this. A deteriorated race begets a like progeny; and thus, by slow degrees, the stout yeoman, filtered through successive generations, rises to the surface a crippled, mindless man.

If the injurious conditions we have thus so lightly touched upon be fatal to life and health in ordinary times, how must their influence become enhanced during any epidemic constitu-

tion of the air—when the angel of death hovers above and around us, thrusting his fiery torch into every spot in which the neglect of nature's laws has suffered to accumulate the fuel appropriate to its flame! If this be true of England, where, with happily rare exceptions, a wide-spread pestilence is now unknown, and where a recently-awakened Government, aided by scientific minds, is putting forth all its strength to crush the Hydra, what shall we say of India, our present theme—a land where death rides rampant, trampling an untold number of victims beneath his courier's heels with each successive year? Here no breathing time is given. Epidemics prevail at all and every season: sometimes acquiring a maximum of destructive power; at others, sinking to a point which still in western nations would be viewed with horror and affright. And how has this been remedied? What steps have been taken to protect the people over whom we rule, to save ourselves, and to circle with a fence those whose lives are dearer to us than our own, against the fell destroyer? Absolutely next to nothing. With the exception of Calcutta (for we limit our remarks to the presidency of Bengal, although little doubting their applicability to the subordinate governments), our Indian towns remain unchanged from what they were two thousand years ago.

Deeply impressed ourselves with the truth of all that has been urged by sanitary writers, we cite their testimony, in conjunction with our own experience, to impress upon the rulers of this land the absolute and urgent necessity of putting into force, without delay, a system of reform which shall gradually purge the country of physical ills. A more extended knowledge of the subject will demonstrate that these are not confined to Hindustan, but constitute a nucleus and nursery for that plague which never dies with us—the cholera—and which seems destined, whilst we remain indifferent, to burst its bound with each decade of years, and roll a flood-tide of death and desolation over Europe, than which the lava-stream of thousands of volcanoes would be less destructive.—*Calcutta Review*.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MACNAGHTEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

Dear Mr. Editor,—My stock of the English knowledge is so poor, that I cannot properly reveal my feelings of indignation and astonishment at the most unfair and cruel manner in which my name has been handled by the two public journals, viz. the *Calcutta Review* of January, 1851; and the *Friend of India* of 3rd July. Nor do I possess abilities to parade myself in public papers.

I have not read the former publication myself, but from what I have read in the *Friend of India*, I see that the reviewer is as cruel in his unjust and groundless attacks upon the late Sir William Macnaghten, as the writer of the article in the *Friend of India* is mercilessly resolved to heap all sorts of odium on my head. The information and the proofs which the reviewer brings forward to throw light on his groundless accusations on the bright character of Sir William Macnaghten, seem to have reached him (reviewer) from the sources prejudicial to the late Envoy and his subordinates. On my part, I solemnly declare and say that I know nothing of the reviewer. In fact, I have never read the *Calcutta Review* in my life; nor have I ever held any conversation on the Cabool affairs with any officer privately in India or England. As far as the writer of the article in the *Friend of India* proceeds in defending the memory of the late Envoy, I heartily agree with him. He was my best friend and a noblest patron from the time he was secretary to Lord William Bentinck.

The report of Sir William Macnaghten's authorizing me or any one else to employ assassins against the rebel chiefs, is a tissue of bare falsehood. To authorize or approve anything of the kind was below his generous temper, and far from his pure principles. I have said this in my official document, dated so far back as the 28th May, 1843, which I showed to the Hon. Mr. Erskine at Simla in 1847, with its accompanying letter from the Government. This gentleman, having read both the documents, expressed his satisfaction, adding that I was unjustly blamed, and I believe that he related the whole contents of the documents to Lord Hardinge.

The words which have poured from the pen of the writer of the article in the *Friend of India* against me as "treacherous plotter," "cheating Government," "to impose on the Court of Directors to secure the sum of Rs. 4,000," bid fair that he is maliciously resolved to injure me, and is my bitter enemy. I have never asked any money from the Court of Directors nor have they given me any, excepting their own gift and the payment of certain Cabool accounts which were forwarded by the Government.

I never did anything in Cabool, before or after the insurrection

broke out, which was not published by the authority of my political superiors. Hence it is evident that every word of the writer of the article in the *Friend of India* regarding my conduct in the affairs of Cabbol, is the creature of his malignant heart and bent to make me a victim of his spiteful bosom.

Yours obediently,

Loodianah, 1st August, 1851.

MOHUN LALL.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24th arrived at Calcutta, on Feb. 1st, per *Oriental*.

LIEUT. BOULNOIS.—It seems that the recovery of Lieut. Boulnois remains involved the expenditure of Rs. 100, and even then they were brought in headless; the head having been sent by the murderers to Lalpoor, as a suitable offering to their chief, Saadut Khan. The ruffian who took the head is said to have received a handsome reward, and another of the villainous gang received twenty rupees on presenting the deceased officer's cap and signet ring.—*Delhi Gaz.* Feb. 7.

LANGUAGE USED IN THE COMPANY'S COURTS.—A memorial has been presented to the Government by certain native inhabitants of Bengal, urging that the Hindue, as a medium of communication between the judge and the vakeel, be prohibited in the Mofussil Courts of Justice in Bengal, and that English and Bengallee be substituted in its stead. They allege that the profession of the law, arduous of itself, is rendered more difficult by the vakeel being obliged to plead in a foreign tongue, which is one cause of the inefficient state of the Bar of the Mofussil Courts; that, in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the pleaders employ English, and the written proceedings in all the native Courts are in Bengallee, and that some of them cannot be correctly rendered into Hindostanee; that the proposed alteration had been successfully tried by Mr. Mytton, late judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, and that it will not be productive of any inconvenience to private individuals, inasmuch as all vakeels are now required to know Bengallee. The *Friend of India*, with reference to this memorial, says:—"We have always been among the most strenuous advocates of the exclusive use of Bengallee in the Courts in this province; but we cannot admit that it is altogether judicious or just to banish the Hindostanee medium of communication at once from all the Civil Courts. All the judges now occupying the Civil bench in the Courts of Bengal left the college before the substitution of Bengallee for Hindostanee was sanctioned by Government, and we question whether a third of them are sufficiently masters of it. Mr. Mytton is an accomplished Bengallee scholar; but he is the exception, rather than the rule, of the higher branches of the service. We think the cause of justice and equity would suffer from the abrupt exclusion of a language which is familiar to the judge on the bench, and to the pleaders at the bar, and to all the ministerial officers of the Court. As regards the Criminal Courts, however, the case is different. All the magistrates have been declared by the College of Fort William qualified for the public service by their knowledge of Bengallee, and they are, or ought to be, perfectly familiar with it. Government might, with the utmost propriety, insist at once upon the banishment of Hindostanee from the Magistrates' Courts, and we question whether there are more than four or five who would thereby be placed in a disadvantageous position."

REVENUE OF BENGAL.—A table of the comparative revenue and charges of the Bengal Government for the years from 1848-49 to 1850-51 shows that the total receipts of 1850-51 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 74,83,869, of which deficit upwards of 68 lakhs are in the item of opium, and nearly 25 lakhs in salt. In customs' receipts, an increase is noted of nearly 16 lakhs; and the land revenue, abkarnae, sayer, &c., show an increase. The post-office expenditure exceeded its receipts by Rs. 13,170. The receipts from the marine department fall short of the disbursements by nearly 12 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure in the general, judicial, customs, opium, and several other departments, has increased. The total receipts during the three years were respectively Rs. 9,81,78,370, Rs. 10,72,65,478, and Rs. 9,97,81,609; the disbursements, Rs. 3,72,43,630, Rs. 3,58,48,001, and Rs. 3,67,70,826.

A MORMONITE ELDER, named William Wilkes, who has recently arrived in Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the *Citizen*, stating that he had already baptized three Europeans, and expected to baptize six natives on the 25th January.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The *Bengal Catholic Herald*, in an article upon the spread of the Roman Catholic faith in India, says, that in the year 1836, there were only seven bishops of that church in all India, including Ava and Pegu, and there are now nineteen.

RESIDENT AT CASHMERE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* informs us, that the project of appointing a resident in Cashmere has resolved itself into a year's leave on sick certificate to Major Mac Gregor. That officer is permitted to draw his full pay in the Hills for twelve months, on condition of his performing certain duties at the court of the maharajah. The leave will probably be extended should it ultimately be found necessary. This is the least invidious mode of appointing a political resident in Cashmere.

SUTTEE AT PACHETE.—The *Englishman* furnishes a few more particulars respecting the reported suttee at Pachete. It is said that the murder was perpetrated within the enclosure of the rajah's residence, and that when it was over, some palkees were sent on to Cutwa to keep up the impression, that the funeral shroud was to be performed on the river side. The ranee had for some time previously been at feud with her son, who had assumed the management of the estates contrary to her desire.

COMMISSION TO CHANDERNAGORE.—The *Morning Chronicle* reports that Government have appointed Major Baker, and Messrs. Wauchope and Chapman, commissioners to meet the commission appointed by the French authorities at Chandernagore, to settle the exact boundaries of their respective territories. The frontier of the settlement, it seems, includes a tract of debatable land, which is claimed by both parties, and which is wanted for the purposes of the rail.

BULLOCK TRAIN.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that Mr. Brown, of Delhi, intends to establish a bullock train between Calcutta and Allahabad, to join the one which already connects the latter city with Lahore. Heavy goods could thus be conveyed between Calcutta and the Punjab in thirty-four days.

CALUMNY AGAINST A NATIVE OFFICIAL.—A correspondent of the *Englishman*, probably a native, publishes a letter concerning the misdeeds of the Moonisiff of Nysera, who has just been appointed Sadder Ameen of Serampore. The letter commences with the assertion that "the people of this zillah have become sick of the Moonisiff of Nysera," and continues by charging him with gross injustice in the decision of a suit. We think it is rather hard that the character of a worthy officer should be slandered away in this fashion, merely because he is a native. Duragprasad Ghose, the moonisiff in question, acted for some months as moonisiff of Serampore, to the satisfaction of all classes of the community, and his permanent appointment to the station, has added immensely to the popularity of Government. Yet some fellow, whose claim he was obliged to reject, is permitted to come forward and slander him in the most unjust manner, in one of the influential papers of the metropolis.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 29.

THE "KELSO."—The Calcutta journals announce the destruction of the ship *Kelso*, by fire, on the 24th Jan. She took fire when lying in the harbour, from some mismanagement in smoking her to destroy rats, and the combustible nature of the cargo, consisting chiefly of 7,000 maunds of salt, caused the flames to spread with fearful rapidity.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The *Citizen* states, that Dr. G. J. Berwick, in charge of the station at Dum-Dum, has discovered a remedy for cholera in quinine. Having observed the remarkable similarity between the symptoms of jungle fever and cholera, he resolved to administer the same remedy in the latter disease, which he had found so effectual in the former, and his practice has been attended with marked success.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—The *Samuel Boddington*, from South Australia, brought to Calcutta fifty-eight horses of good breed, twenty-five fine dogs, and two hundred tons of copper ingots, from the smelting works at Adelaide, the largest shipment of Australian copper yet received in India.

THE AGRA BANK.—The Supreme Court, on the 3rd February, passed an order for the registration of the Agra Bank under Act 43 of 1850, deciding that the Act was applicable to banks or other companies having branches or agencies in other presidencies or in England, and intimating that, where there are branches in distinct presidencies, the company ought to be registered in the particular presidency only where the head office is situated.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The *Citizen* apologizes to the Governor-General for the rudeness shown him by the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, the 1st February,—in that they not only actually did not allow his lordship to pass out after service before they moved from their seats, but crowded on him and his staff as if they were 'nobody,'—by stating that his lordship's long absence from the city of palaces had caused the good people to forget him!



CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—Ferozepore, Jan. 30.—“A court of inquiry has been sitting for some days past on the complaint of numerous Bunees against the kotwal. He was charged with accepting bribes to an enormous amount, but nothing can be proved against him hitherto. A great sensation has been created here by the sight of monster placards (affixed to various gateways during the night), accusing in no measured terms the bazar authorities of league and connivance at dishonesty.”—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 4.

THE FREE TRADE LAW SYSTEM, pursued in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, is sometimes productive of rather amusing results. In a case brought up before Mr. Brietzke, the defendant was represented by his son, a boy of ten years of age, who pleaded his father's cause in set legal terms, and won it. The plaintiff was a khidmutgar, who sued for wages, which the juvenile pleader contended he had forfeited by absconding.

CAPTAIN YATES, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has had a fall from his horse, by which he has sustained considerable injury.—*Delhi Gaz.*

AN EARTHQUAKE, on the 26th January, was felt at Ferozepore, Umballa, Lahore, and Peshawar, betwixt 5 and 6 A.M., within forty minutes of time, the most severe shocks occurring at the two latter places.

A MINERAL SPRING has been discovered by Dr. Paskett, surgeon of the Commander-in-Chief, near Rotas, the water of which is said to possess healing virtues of rare excellence.

THE UNCOVENANTED.—There are at this moment, we are told, no fewer than ten vacancies in the canal department, which will have to be supplied by officers at present with their regiments. Now, it so happens that there is already the full complement, allowed by the Court of Directors, absent from most corps, and consequently the selection must be made from among a comparatively small number. The natural result will be to remove from their regiments ten more officers distinguished for their superior abilities or application, and thus one branch of the public service will suffer in the exact ratio in which the other is benefited. But, after all, is it so very certain that military men are required to superintend the progress of the works? Could not this duty be equally well discharged by men of peace, employed as uncovenanted servants of the government? The staff allowances amount, we believe, to two hundred rupees a month, for which sum paid as a regular fixed salary there can be little doubt that fully competent persons might be found for an employment of this nature.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Jan. 28.

THE CIVIL FUND.—The subscribers of the Bengal Civil Fund have found that the rate at which they marry has overtaken and outrun the rate at which they have hitherto contributed towards the fund for the support of their wives and children. Of the 499 members of the service, who look forward to the fund for a provision for their actual or probable families, we find that all but one half (248) are married, and the great increase of wives and children has rendered a revision of the scale of contribution absolutely necessary. The actuaries were consulted, and one of them (Mr. Griffith Davies) has expressed his opinion that the state of the fund must be considered unsound unless the subscriptions be increased. A committee, consisting of Messrs. E. Currie, J. P. Grant, and Cecil Beadon, have drawn up a report, in which they generally coincide (with exceptions) in the recommendations of Mr. Davies, and submit a draft of revised rules calculated to meet the present and future exigencies of the fund, whereby a married subscriber, with three sons and three daughters, will be called upon to pay, from the 1st of April, 1852, until further notice, the sum of Rs. 6. and 2 as. on every hundred of his income.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Feb. 7.

RESUMPTIONS.—The British-Indian Association have petitioned against resumptions made contrary to the rule of limitation. We understand it has been hinted to the petitioners that, if they persist in pressing their claim, it may perhaps be conceded, but that provision must be made for its liquidation out of their own pockets, in the shape of a land or income tax.—*Englishman*, Feb. 7.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Private letters from Cawnpore inform us that the fracas which took place a short time ago at one of the messes is likely to end in more than one court-martial.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE 26TH L. I.—We have been requested on behalf the officers of the 26th L.I. to deny in the most positive manner the truth of the aspersions cast upon that distinguished regiment by the author of “A History of the War in Afghanistan.”

JOTEE PERSAUD.—It is asserted that orders have been given by Lord Dalhousie that, as soon as possible after his arrival in Calcutta, the accounts of Jotee Persaud shall be submitted to him and a final settlement of his business be come to.

MR. HENRY LUSHINGTON has accepted the bonus, and retires immediately from the Hon. Company's civil service.—*Delhi Gazette*.

ON-DUTY.—It is understood that the 40th Regiment N. I. (volunteer corps) have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move down to the Presidency by water, as they will in all probability accompany the 67th N. I. to Arracan. It is also said that the 54th take the place of the 40th N. I. at Allahabad, and do not therefore move on to Allypore. If the 54th remain at Allahabad, it is expected that the wing of the 6th N. I., now at Allypore, will remain stationary, as the services of an entire regiment are not required at that station.—Col. Stuart retires from his office of military secretary to the Government of India. Col. Birch, now judge advocate general, is to succeed Col. Stuart, but rumour has not named Col. Birch's successor.—On the promotion of Mr. A. Ross, superintendent of the Deyrah Dhoon, Mr. E. Thomas, under secretary foreign department, will proceed to take charge of that appointment.—It is rumoured that Mr. E. Tyler goes to Allahabad as judge.—Col. Cumberland, commanding H. M. 96th regiment, will, in consequence of serious indisposition, be under the necessity of leaving India.—Lieut. George Moir, of the artillery, is likely to be appointed to one of the batteries at Gwalior.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, Jan. 30.—With reference to the proclamation of 15th April, 1850, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T., Gov. Gen. of India, having returned to the presidency, has this day resumed the seat of President of the Council of India.

MUSTACHIOS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Pucka Serai, Jan. 21, 1852.—In view to establish uniformity of appearance between the European and native ranks of regiments of the native army, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that mustachios be worn by all European commissioned and non-commissioned officers actually serving with native corps, of whatever branch of the service.

Officers detached from their regiments on permanent staff, or other employ, are permitted to follow their own pleasure in the matter referred to.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to be a commiss. of the Meerut div. Jan. 19.
BARWELL, A. C. perm. to resign.
BELL, C. S. to be asst. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Jessore.
BIRCH, E. G. asst. to superint. of survey in 1st or N. div. vested with powers in Jessore, Farraedpore, and Mymensing.
BROWN, S. S. to be a jud. of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P.
BULLER, F. P. to be civ. and ses. jud. of Farruckabad, and agt. to the hon. the lieut. gov. at Farruckabad, Jan. 19.
CHRISTIAN, Y. J. to off. as sec. to sud. board of rev. N.W. provinces, Jan. 24.
COCKBURN, G. F. to be coll. of Monghyr, Jan. 28.
COLVIN, J. H. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna.
COMBE, J. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in dist. of Champaran.
CURRIE, C. to be an asst. in the Rohilkund div. Jan. 17.
FAGAN, C. W. to be mag. and coll. of Ghazeepore, Jan. 19.
FRASER, S. to off. as commiss. of Meerut div. Jan. 21.
FRENCH, P. C. to be mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, but to cont. to act as judge of Saharunpore till further orders, Jan. 19.
GRANT, J. civ. and ses. judge of Dinagepore, resu. ch. of office.
GROTE, A. coll. of Mymensing, to be coll. of Sylhet as well as of Calcutta, Jan. 27.
HARRINGTON, H. B. to be civ. and ses. judge of Agra, Jan. 19; to off. as a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut dur. abs. of Lushington.
HATHORN, H. V. perm. to resign civ. serv. Jan. 29.
KEMP, F. B. coll. of Sylhet, to be ditto of Mymensing, Jan. 27.
LOCH, T. C. to off. at coll. of Beerbhoom, Jan. 27.
MASSON, W. P. to be civ. and ses. judge of Gorrickpore, Jan. 19.
MONBY, W. E. to off. as civ. and ses. judge of Mirzapore dur. abs. of Tallooh, Jan. 17.
MORGAN, R. B. to off. as civ. and ses. judge of Delhi, Jan. 21.
MORRISON, D. B. to be a mem. of the sudder board of revenue, N.W.P. Jan. 19.
MUIR, W. to off. as sec. to Govt. N.W. P.
PALMER, G. to be an asst. commissioner in Punjab, Jan. 26.
PIDCOCK, H. ret. fr. civ. serv. Jan. 31.
RICKETTS, M. to be an asst. in the Agra div. and to ex. powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Agra, Jan. 20.
ROBERTS, A. R. to off. as mag. and coll. of Delhi, Jan. 21.

SPENCER, W. C. qual. for pub. serv. att. to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Jan. 26.
 STACEY, W. H. dep. coll. in zillah Cawnpore, pl. in ch. of the treasure-chest of that dist. Jan. 23.
 STURT, R. R. to offic. as coll. of Bhaugulpore dur. abs. of Loch.
 THOMPSON, C. F. to resign E. I. Co.'s civ. serv. fr. Feb. 29.
 TUCKER, H. C. to be mag. and coll. of Allahabad, Jan. 19.
 TUCKER, R. T. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore during Money's deputation, Jan. 17.
 THORNTON, J. to offic. as a memb. of aud. board of rev. Jan. 24.
 WOODCOCK, T. P. to be civ. and sec. jud. of Benares, Jan. 19.
 YOUNG, W. G. superint. of surv. in 1st or N. div. vested with powers in Jessore, Furzedpore, and Mymensing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, A. 1 mo.
 FINNY, R. 10 days in ext.
 FRANCO, G. F. 1 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to resigning the service.
 KEENE, H. G. leave cancelled.
 MARRIOTT, R. 1 mo.
 MUIR, J. 1 year to Cape and New S. Wales.
 OGILVIE, A. 1 mo.
 PATERSON, W. S. 1 year to Cape and New S. Wales.
 PAXTON, G. A. 1 year in ext.
 RAVENSHAW, H. S. to sea.
 WRIGHT, T. B. 15 days, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MOORE, Rev. A. H. D. S. to be chapl. of Chunar, Jan. 27.
 VAUX, Rev. F. W. 3 weeks, in ext.
 WALLIS, Rev. A. W. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, Jan. 27.

MILITARY.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 5.
 AIKMAN, Lieut. F. R. to act as adjt. to 4th N.I. with effect fr. April 5, 1851.
 BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. 18th, to offic. as ist. and qr. mr. to 92nd N.I. Jan. 12.
 BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. to be adjt. 7th irreg. cav. v. Graham.
 BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 17th N.I. to be qr. mr. of regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.
 BENNETT, Capt. J. W. 1st Eur. fusiliers, to do du. with invalids proc. to Eur.
 BIRD, Capt. J. W. S. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Brev. capt. Bowring, prom.
 BLEAYMIRE, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. fus. to do duty at convalescent depot, Landour, dur. ensuing season.
 BOLTON, Ens. A. W. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 27, 1850, v. Cathcart, dec.
 BRISTOW, Capt. D. O. R. art. to do duty at conval. depot, Landour, dur. season.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. H. art. on staff employ, fr. 2nd to 4th co. 2nd batt. Jan. 20.
 CREIL, Capt. G. 12th N.I. to do duty at conval. depot, Landour, dur. ensuing season.
 COLBROOKE, Capt. T. E. 13th N.I. to be commdt. of regt. of Ferozepore, v. Tobbs, Jan. 13.
 COOKSON, Lieut. S. B. to be 2nd in com. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. v. McKean, Jan. 13.
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. 4th N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, Jan. 23.
 DEPREZ, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt. Jan. 20.
 DOBBIN, 2nd Lieut. G. M. art. posted to 2nd co. 8th batt. Jan. 20.
 DORAN, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. to be adj. of regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.
 DUNDAS, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. to perform duties of adj. to 3rd brig. b. art. v. D'Oyly.
 DUNDAS, Ens. R. B. 38th N.L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ELLIOT, Brev. capt. E. K. 43rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Jan. 21, v. W. G. Don, dec.
 ELTON, Capt. R. W. to be asst. superint. in Chandeyree districts.
 FIRTH, Lieut. J. H. 5th N.I. recently arrived with detach. of recruits, to cont. to do duty with them at Dum-Dum.
 FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. to do duty with invalids proc. to Europe.
 FULTON, 1st Lieut. J. 2nd co. 7th batt. art. to proc. to Dum-Dum, in view to his being appointed to d. d. with a detach. of recruits.
 GAYNOR, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. fus. to offic. as fort adjt. of Fort William and supt. of gentlemen cadets, v. Bennett, proc. on furl.
 GRAHAM, 1st Lieut. W. to be 2nd in com. 7th irreg. cav. v. Mulcaster, Jan. 13.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff to escort of his Excel. the C.-in-C. Jan. 10.
 GREEN, Lieut. T. 48th N.I. to be capt. of comp. fr. Nov. 7, 1850, v. Paterson, retired.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. T. 17th N.I. to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour dur. ensuing season.
 HICKEY, Capt. C. E. app. a maj. of brig. posted to station of Ferozepore.
 HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. to be int. and qr. mr. to 45th N.I. v. Fraser, permitted to resign the appointment, Jan. 15.

HOLROYD, Capt. C. offic. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, in Sibsa-gur, rec. ch. of revenue and judicial offices of that div.
 JACK, Lieut. col. A. C.B. posted to 30th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 JENKINS, Lieut. col. F. posted to 19th N.I. at Boode Pindee.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. A. S. eng. to be exec. eng. West Sirhind div. pub. works.
 KAYE, Brev. capt. E. 1st co. 3rd batt. art. to proc. to Dum-Dum, in view to his being appointed to d. d. with a detach. of recruits, Jan. 7; posted to 4th co. 5th batt.
 KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. has passed such an exam. in the Bengalee language as is equal to the test for passing for the service, Jan. 13.
 LEMARCHAND, Lieut. C. S. 3rd comp. 9th batt. art. to offic. as exec. officer of 6th or Allahabad div. of pub. works, v. Sale.
 LEWES, Brev. maj. C. J. to receive all reports of the Delhi station.
 LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. was pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William, on the 3rd Dec. to possess such acquirements as entitle him to a certificate of high proficiency in Hindi.
 MACKESON, Lieut. col. F. C.B. comm. and supt. of Peshawar, ass. ch. of duties, Jan. 9.
 MACLEOD, 1st Lieut. H. J. B. art. fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 1st co. 6th batt. Jan. 20.
 MCKEAN, Capt. R. to be commdt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. v. Craigie, transferred to the com. of his own regt. the 20th N.I.
 MACLEOD, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 1st co. 6th to 2nd co. 8th batt.
 MEAD, 2nd Lieut. C. J. art. posted to 3rd co. 2nd batt. Jan. 20.
 MOIR, Lieut. G. art. to be capt. com. of No. 2 light field battery in Gwalior conting. v. Warburton.
 MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. on furl. fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 4th co. 1st batt.
 MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. to d. d. with Sylhet lt. inf. batt. v. Birch, 16th, to proc. and join without delay, Jan. 13.
 MULCASTER, Brev. maj. W. E. to be commdt. of 3rd irreg. cav. v. Wheeler, prom. Jan. 13.
 MUNRO, Lieut. A. A. to rank fr. Oct. 22, 1849, v. Nicoll, prom.
 NICOLL, Brev. capt. H. 50th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Oct. 22, 1849, v. Macdonald, ret.
 O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. 1st L.C. perm. to retire on pension of cap. fr. Jan. 31.
 PALLISER, Ens. C. H. 63rd N.I. to d. d. with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. Jan. 13.
 PONTET, Ens. J. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 RABAN, Lieut. H. to offic. as asst. to pol. agent in Cossyah hills dur. abs. of Cave on leave.
 REID, Lieut. B. T. 84th N.I. passed exam. in Punjabee, Jan. 9.
 RICH, Brig. gen. R. posted to Cis Jhelum div. Jan. 10.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. C. J. to be superint. in Chandeyree district.
 ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 6th N.I. to offic. as adj. to left wing; to offic. as station staff, v. Stewart.
 ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. fr. 30th N.I. to 43rd L.I. at Umritsur.
 RUSSELL, Ens. R. W. T. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 21, v. W. G. Don, dec.
 RYAN, Lieut. E. M. to offic. as 2nd in com. and commandant of irreg. cav. att. to 20th N.I. v. Ratray, m. e.
 SEWELL, Lieut. col. T. posted to 21st N.I. Jan. 13.
 SHEERWELL, Brev. maj. M. E. fr. Ferozepore to Umballah.
 SIDDONS, Capt. G. Brig. maj. fr. Barrackpore to Agra.
 SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. fr. 4th co. 3rd, to 5th co. 7th batt.
 SMITH, Ens. A. L. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 7, 1850, v. Paterson, retired.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. C. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 5.
 STAPLES, Capt. N. A. art. on furl. fr. 1st co. 8th, to 4th co. 4th batt. July 20.
 STEWART, Lieut. R. 6th N.I. to offic. as adj.
 STOKES, 1st Lieut. W. S. art. on staff. emp. fr. 2nd to 2nd brig. m. h. art. to 5th com. 8th batt. July 20.
 TOMKINS, Col. G. on furl. posted to 19th N.I. Jan. 13.
 WATSON, Ens. T. T. 57th N.I. removed to 46th N.I.
 WILLIAMS, Brev. lieut. col. S. 8th N.I. to receive all reports of the Loodianah station, Jan. 8.
 WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. Y. art. fr. 5th co. 7th batt. to 2nd tr. 2nd brig. H.A. Jan. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

DONALDSON, L. Jan. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADDINGTON, Ens. Hon. H. R. 74th N.I. Jan. 9 to March 9, to Cossyah hills, on m.c.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. R. E. 15th N.I. 2 years to Australia, on m.c.
 ANDERTON, Lieut. H. C. 74th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 9 to Cossyah hills, on m.c.
 BLAIR, Lieut. E. R. 51st N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 BRYANT, Capt. E. P. invalids, fr. Dec. 15, 1851, to April 1, 1852, to remain in the Cawnpore div.
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. Dec. 26, 1851, to May 27, 1852.
 CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. 46th N.I. fr. June 15 to July 14, to Simla.
 DAVIES, Maj. J. S. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 DICK, Col. A. 71st N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 1, to Calcutta.
 D'OYLY, Lieut. E. A. C. art. to Europe, on m.c.

DUMBLETON, Lieut. C. 10th L.C. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, to presidency prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 GLOVER, Lieut. T. G. eng. in ext. to Jan. 1, to rem. at Simla.
 GRIFFIN, Brev. lieut. col. C. 51st N.I. 5 days, fr. Jan. 15, in ext. to enable him to join.
 INGRAM, 2nd Lieut. J. T. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. fr. Nov. 21, 1851, to Nov. 30, 1852, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.
 INNES, Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. B. eng. to Europe, on m.c.
 INNES, Ens. A. M. 19th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 31, to Calcutta, on m.c.; to Europe, on m.c.
 INNES, Lieut. F. C. 60th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. E. H. 8th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to April 1, to Loodiana.
 LINDSAY, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 LUDLOW, Lieut. col. J. 12th N.I. fr. Dec. 5, 1851, to April 30, 1852, to rem. in Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 MANSON, Lieut. col. J. 20th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 MASTER, Brev. maj. E. P. invalids fr. Jan. 1 to June 30, to Meerut.
 MORISON, Lieut. J. W. 57th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 25 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 MURRAY, Lieut. C. 70th N.I. fr. Jan. 5 to Nov. 20, in ext. to Dhurrumsallah and Simla, on m.c.
 PILLANS, Brev. maj. W. S. art. to Eur. on m.c.
 PLUMBE, Maj. T. 27th N.I. to pres. prep. to Eur.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. col. D. 29th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
 TAYLOR, Ens. A. 25th N.I. Dec. 7, 1851, to June 7, 1852, to Bombay, and thence to Europe, on m.c.
 TIMBRELL, Lieut. C. W. art. to Eur. on m.c.
 WARREN, Brig. G. fr. Jan. 15 to March 15, to proceed on the river, on m.c.
 WHEELWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. C. A. 4th co. 2nd batt. art. fr. Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, in ext. to enable him to join his station at Lahore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BERWICK, Surg. G. J. to the med. ch. of invalids, proc. to Eur.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. to place himself under orders of the superintend. surg. of the Barrackpore circle of medical superintendence, in view to his services being made available with European recruits proceeding to the upper provinces.
 CHRISTISON, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to med. ch. of H. M.'s recruit depot at Chinsurah.
 DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. to join and d. d. with art. at Dum-Dum, Jan. 15.
 GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of No. 1 lt. field batt. Jan. 15.
 GREEN, Civ. surg. W. A. to med. ch. of art. detach. and 74th N.I. consequent on depart. of Fayer, with sick and convalescent of the corps, proceeded on the river for change of air, Jan. 10.
 HENDERSON, Vet. surg. C. to proceed and d. d. with 1st L.C. and Cawnpore, Jan. 15.
 HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th, to aff. med. aid to right wing and h. qu. of 48th N.I. Jan. 12.
 JOHNSTON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 1st and 3rd troops, 2nd brig. h. art. and No. 11 lt. field battery.
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. 2nd tr. 1st brig. h. art. to aff. med. aid to the detach. of 2nd irr. cav. in camp, and the details in the fort of Shubkudr, Jan. 15.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 4th troop 1st brig. h.a. to proc. in med. ch. of 4th comp. 1st batt. foot art. to Govindgurb, and return thence and rejoin his troop.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. returned from furlough, posted to 4th tr. 3rd brig. h.a. at Meerut, Jan. 12.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to aff. med. aid to magazine estab. on dept. of Corbyn on leave.
 WOODFORD, Surg. C. O. surg. to police force res. ch. of duties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Asst. surg. J. 1 year 4 mo. and 21 days fr. Dec. 29, on m. c. to Cape of Good Hope.
 HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L.C. leave to commence fr. March 1, and terminate June 30, instead of the dates before specified.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. to Eur. m. c.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. 16th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 16, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 McDERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. leave canc. at his request.
 STEWART, Surg. D. M.D. 1 year in ext.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Lieut. R. Macneill, leave canc.—9th lancers, Lieut. W. R. N. Campbell, March 15 to May 31, to England; Lieut. King, 1 yr. to England.—10th hussars, Lieut. J. W. Thompson, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. C. P. Rosser qual. as interp. in Mahratta; Corn. H. Beckitt, perm. to retire.
 INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Macpherson, Feb. 1 to 27, to Bombay, on m.c. and 2 yrs. to England, *via* the Cape.—10th. Lieut. J. T. Chandler, to Feb. 3, 1853, in ext.; Lieut. T. C. Robertson, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—22nd. Capt. J. E.

Thackwell, leave canc.—24th. Assist. surg. J. A. W. Thompson, to med. ch. of detach. of conv. fr. Landour to join their corps.—32nd. Assistant surgeon A. P. Cahill, to medical charge of depot of 53rd, and march with it to Peshawur.—51st. Capt. the Hon. D. Erskine, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Lieut. B. Walton, to perf. du. of qt. mar. v. Barlow, on leave; Capt. the Hon. W. L. Talbot, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England; Capt. R. Hunt to March 10, in ext.; Cr. mr. Barlow, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—60th. Col. Visct. Melville, Mar. 1 to Dec. 31 in ext.; Capt. J. Douglas, Jan. 1 to March 31, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England on m.c.; Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, Feb. 1 to May 15, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. R. Freer, Jan. 1 to March 31, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to the Cape on m.c.; Lieut. J. P. Battersby, to act as adjt. v. Maguire, on leave.—61st. Asst. surg. Reade, do. div. 98th, to join his own regt.—75th. Asst. surg. J. L. Johnston to aff. med. aid to detach. arr. at Umballa, nad. comp. Capt. Dudgeon.—78th. Lieut. Macpherson, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 14 in ext. to rem. at Bombay.—83rd. Lieut. J. V. Ellis, 1 yr. to England; Lieut. Metge, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Ens. R. E. Henry, qual. as interp. in Hindustani.—94th. Lieut. T. H. Stoddart, qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.—98th. Asst. surg. A. R. Ridgway, to aff. aid to detach. 53rd foot.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BERRILL, wife of W. d. at Allahabad, Jan. 18.
 BLECHYNDEN, Mrs. A. H. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 2.
 BRANDON, Mrs. J. R. s. at Lucknow, Feb. 1.
 BROWNE, wife of Lieut. col. art. d. at Cawnpore, Jan. 13.
 CAHILL, wife of Lieut. W. E. 40th N.I. s. at Allahabad, Jan. 30.
 CHARDE, wife of T. s. at Delhi, Jan. 24.
 CLARKE, wife of Maj. John, 25th N.I. s. at Simla, Jan. 20.
 CONCONNON, wife of J. W. d. at Sirdhanna, Jan. 24.
 CRIPPS, the lady of J. A. d. at Dacca, Jan. 10.
 CONNEW, Mrs. C. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 24.
 CONNEW, Mrs. H. B. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 DAVIS, wife of Wm. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 29.
 DE SOUZA, wife of A. d. at Delhi, Jan. 31.
 ELIAS, wife of M. B. d. at Simla, Jan. 23.
 FOGGO, Mrs. J. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
 GAITHELL, the lady of Capt. J. G. 26th N.I. d. at Beaulah, Jan. 18.
 GUBBINS, the lady of M. R. c.s. s. at Agra, Jan. 24.
 JACKSON, the lady of Lieut. F. C. 12th N.I. d. at Umballa, Jan. 23.
 JOHNSTON, wife of A. c.s. d. at Meerut, Feb. 1.
 JUDGE, wife of W. J. d. at Chonginghee, Jan. 15.
 KALLWICK, Mrs. F. A. d. stillborn, at Purneah, Jan. 29.
 LEWIS, wife of G. A. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
 MACKAIL, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 4.
 MOLLY, Mrs. R. d. at Garden Reach, Feb. 1.
 PAUL, Mrs. P. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 2.
 PHILLIPS, wife of Edward, d. at Umritsur, Jan. 31.
 SETH, Mrs. C. G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 SHOWERS, the lady of Maj. St. G. D. 72nd N.I. d. at Bareilly, Jan. 21.
 TROVER, wife of Lieut. F. C. H.M.'s 9th Lancers, s. at Umballah, Feb. 3.
 URILLA, wife of J. D. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 30.
 VARDON, the lady of A. M. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 1.
 WEBB, the lady of Dr. A. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.
 WOOD, the lady of H. W. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 29.
 WOOD, wife of B. s. at Assam, Jan. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. F. 1st L.C. to Isabella, d. of the late Capt. Warner, at Cawnpore, Jan. 20.
 CHARLES, Walter, to Caroline A. d. of E. Tiernan, at Benares, Jan. 25.
 EMERSON, Lieut. James, 26th L.I. to Arabella G. d. of R. Brown, at Dinapore, Dec. 23.
 FOLEY, Richard, to Mary G. d. of the late T. Sankey, at Rungpore, Jan. 17.
 HESLITINE, J. N. to Mrs. E. Shinka, at Agra, Jan. 28.
 LUSHINGTON, F. to Miss Edith Mowbray, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.
 MILLER, Dr. to Catherine H. d. of Capt. J. J. R. Bowman, at Calcutta, Jan. 31.
 REILLY, James H. to Ann L. d. of the late Rev. Dr. Yates, at Calcutta, Jan. 30.
 RODRIGUES, Henry, to Miss Matilda Holton, at Calcutta, Jan. 24.
 THOMAS, J. P. to Miss C. Chalke, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.
 WALKER, Charles, to Sarah, d. of the late J. W. Buttress, at Allahabad, Jan. 19.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. to Georgiana, d. of Capt. M. Houghton, at Bombay, Jan. 12.

DEATHS.

BLECHYNDEN, T. Eliza, wife of A. H. at Calcutta, aged 25, Jan. 30.
 BUSH, John, at Kishnagur, Jan. 29.
 CRANE, Claremontine, wife of A. at Calcutta, aged 40, Jan. 26.
 DON, Capt. W. G. 43rd N.I. at Baulgapore.

GAITSHELL, Lucy Julia, wife of Capt. J. G. at Beaulah, aged 27, Jan. 18.
 GOODWIN, H. d. of Capt. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.
 GRINDALL, James, at Calcutta, aged 73, Jan. 23.
 JACKSON, the wife of Lieut. F. C. 12th N.I. at Umballah, Jan. 23.
 JACKSON, C. at Sealdah, aged 39, Jan. 9.
 JONES, J. B. at Simla, aged 64, Jan. 24.
 KURNAYDER, Samuel, inf. s. of W. W. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
 MURRAY, Samuel, at Delhi, aged 43, Jan. 26.
 MOLYNEUX, E. near Hoosmuch, aged 42, Jan. 20.
 PANIOTY, E. at Calcutta, aged 31, Jan. 29.
 PARKER, Mrs. Charlotte, at Calcutta, aged 45, Feb. 3.
 RATHEAT, Marian; inf. d. of R. H. at Calcutta, Jan. 30.
 SCOTT, T. B. d. of S. H. at Calcutta, aged 7, Jan. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 26.—*St. Thomas*, Messill, Singapore.—27. *Oscar*, Oden, Cardiff.—28. *Centaur*, Salmon, Singapore.—30. *Thomas Lee*, James, Liverpool.—31. *Stalder*, Esterprize, Fryer, Chittagong.—FEB. 1. *Steamer Oriental*, Powell, Suez.—3. *Coringa*, Potter, Boston; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Moukmaia.—4. *Sutlej*, M'Gregor, London; *Bengal*, Edington, London; *Majestic*, Cowan, Glasgow; *Watagu*, Thrave, Liverpool; *Leas*, Pina, Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope; *Thalia*, Gregory, Singapore; *Medusa*, Cucullo, Singapore.—6. *Jenny Wren*, Jayson, Liverpool; *steamer Precursor*, Griffin, Kyook Phyo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Centaur*, JAN. 28.—From SINGAPORE: Mast. Rapper, Mast. Ballin, and three Masters Munson.

Per steamer *Enterprise*, JAN. 31.—From MOULMEIN: Mrs. Johnson and two Misses, Mrs. Shepherd and child, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Coates and child, Mr. Holmes, Capt. Smith, J. Tumbray, Esq. R. S. Begbie, Esq. and Master Antram.—From AKYAB: Capt. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald; P. Machanan, Esq. and Mr. E. G. Stoly.—From CHITTAGONG: M. C. Dixon, Esq. E. H. Latour, Esq.—Craster, Esq. H. Rickett, Esq. C. S. and two Misses and Mrs. Elson.

Per steamer *Oriental*, FEB. 1.—From SUEZ.—From MALTA.—Mr. Moule. From SUEZ.—Mr. Strachey. From BOMBAY.—Byramjee Jamsetjee. From GALLE.—The Hon. E. S. Wortley. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Turnbull, Mr. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Money and servant; Mr. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Boissier, Mr. B. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Miss Robinson, Miss McLaren, Mr. C. Magnaio and servant; Messrs. Lewis, Talloch, and Bowling, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, infant, and servant; Mr. Hulce, Jane Baxter, Lieut. Levinge, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Messrs. C. Gordon, Ripley, Lyall, Tudor, Sewell, Sharpe, Champney, Humble, James Barclay, A. F. Smith, Jenkins and L. Leines; Miss Inglis, Mr. T. Stevenson, Mrs. Dodd, and servant; R. McLaren, J. Helmes, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Wilkinson, Maj. Goddard, Messrs. Govan and Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Colebrooke; Mrs. Archdeacon Vaughan and two Misses Vaughan; Mrs. E. C. Miller, Mr. C. Purvis and servant; Lieut. Purvis and servant; Col. and Mrs. Clarke, and Miss Clarke; Maj. Maitland, lady, infant, and servant; Lieut. C. S. Elliot; R. Kerakoose, Esq.; Col. G. Williams and servant; Mr. A. McKertick, Capt. R. Walker.

Per steamer *Precursor*, FEB. 6.—From KYOOK PHYOO.—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Griffin, R. S. Walker, Esq. and T. Chrichton, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 23. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Madras and London; *Mor*, Alston, Singapore and China.—24. *Dorothy*, Adams, Mauritius; *Monarch*, Arrow, London.—25. *Travancore*, Brown, Demerara; *Brighton*, Robinson, Boston; *Arcole*, Jennings, New York; *Mary and Adelaide*, McLellan, London; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore and China.—27. *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, St. Helena and Trinidad; *Hotspur*, Toyaboe, London.—28. *Bell*, Forsyth, Hamburg; *Sarah*, Bryant, Boston; *William Stunges*, Freeman, Boston.—30. *Brilliant*, Mitchell, Cape; *Patriot*, Harts, Moulmein.—31. *Steamer Precursor*, Lovell, Arracan.—FEB. 1. *Futta Salam*, Thomson, Mauritius; *Sultany*, Shire, Madras and China.—2. *Steamer Enterprise*, Fryer, Arracan.—3. *Water Witch*, Mann, Singapore and China; *James N. Cooper*, Flitner, Boston; *Sethsprague*, Wordsworth, Boston; *Colbert*, Benquet, Havre.—5. *Alfred*, Voss, London.—7. *Marlborough*, Webb, London.—8. *Steamer Oriental*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Southampton*, for LONDON, JAN. 19.—Mrs. Col. M'Causland and 3 children, Mrs. Maj. Bean, Mrs. Maj. Cox and 3 children, Mrs. Radd and child, Mrs. Mottley and 2 children, Mrs. Begbie, Mrs. Napier and 4 children, Mrs. Mackenzie and 5 children, Mrs. Ede and child, Misses Bean, Howard, Bowen, Emma Griffin, Edith Griffin, Ewart, and Mary Ann Bush, Col. M'Causland, Rev. F. H. A. Radd, Lieut. Begbie, Lieut. Pierson, R.N., Masters Robert Bush, James Bush, Ledlie, and Ede.

* The above list was erroneously placed amongst the arrival of passengers in the papers received by the last mail.

Per *Alfred*, for LONDON, FEB. 5.—Lieut. col. Gardae, C.B. and family, Mrs. Col. Tremere and family, Mrs. Col. Wilson, Major Davies and family, Maj. Watt, Mrs. Capt. Grimes and child, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and family, Mrs. Hennig, Capt. Berry, Capt. Bristow, Lieut. Innes, A. M. Innes, esq. Ens. Carter and family, Rev. J. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masters and family, Mrs. Cockburn and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Kinloch's 3 children, Miss Westerns, and 2 Masters Oaslow. For CAPE.—Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker, and Capt. Robertson.

Per *Marlborough*, for LONDON, FEB. 7.—Maj. Templer and son, Maj. and Mrs. Ewart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Auston and family, Mrs. H. G. Finch and family, Messrs. Shaw, 2 children of Mrs. Williams, c.s. Maj. Fairhead, Capt. Mackenzie, H.M.'s 70th; Mr. Power, c.s.; Mr. Black, Mr. Hamerton, Lieut. Cannon, H.M.'s 96th; Lieut. Fellows, ditto; Lieut. Harrison, H.M.'s 70th; Lieut. Segalais, Lieut. Innes, Lieut. Blair, Capt. and Mrs. Innes and child, Dr. Brydon and family, Lieut. Jno. Eckford, Miss Cusfield and servant, and Sergt. Robinson and wife.

Per steamer *Oriental*, to SUEZ. For MADRAS.—FEB. 8.—Mr. Muckertick, Mr. Henri Perregaux, Mr. C. Theagar and servant, Mr. Lees and family. For BOMBAY.—Rustumjee Nusserwanjee Cama and servant, and Abdulkader. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. F. Lantour, Lieut. W. D. Bishop, Dr. D. Stewart, and Syed Hussain Habbell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Ludlow. For MALTA.—Capt. Kennedy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Battine, Mrs. Battine, Mrs. C. R. Tolloh, Mr. A. Ross, c.s. Mrs. Ross, 3 children, and servant; Mr. McArthur, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Best, Miss Best, 3 children, and servant; Mr. M. P. Brown, Mr. Pringle, Mrs. Pringle, Miss Pringle, Mr. Ledlie, Miss Lissant, Mr. T. Taylor, Capt. Knox, Miss Swinhoe, Mr. W. Wood and servant, Mr. J. H. Frederick, Mr. W. Smyth, Mr. Leckie, Capt. T. Brodie, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Browne, 3 children, and 3 servants; Mr. J. Simonid, Mrs. Baker and child, Dr. Sutherland, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. C. S. Weston, Mrs. Weston, child, and servant; Maj. Pillans, Mrs. Pillans and infant, Mr. Kenny, Mrs. Kenny, and servant, and Mr. J. Innes.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 4 to	3 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	dis.	2 2 ..	2 4
Old Suez 5 d. according to Nos.	do.	do. ..	do.
New Co.'s 5 d.	prem.	2 8 ..	3 0
Third Suez 4 d.	dis.	15 0 ..	15 8
New Co.'s 4 d.	do.	14 0 ..	—

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2400
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 495
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 10 .. 221 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 12 .. 20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 1 d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 1 d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1 d. to 2s. 1 1/2 d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. to 2l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 5s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

The following additional particulars of this affray are given in letters published in the *Calcutta Englishman*. "The news of our soldiers coming down to meet them having reached the rioters, they (125 in number) dispersed themselves into different parts of the district, and there can be no doubt have deserted the province. There were, however, about a score who determined upon having a fight with the 'Kaffirs.' With this intention, they proceeded to the residence of an opulent native, a Nair, named Calliat Annandan, intending to murder all whom they could find in it, and to burn down the house; but the Nair had prepared for the rencontre, by assembling a body of about 150 of his agri-

culturists, well armed with guns, swords, &c., and thus when the mob rushed in, the overpowering force of the Nair settled the whole of them in an instant; a couple of the Nair's men were wounded in the conflict. On the morning of the 12th January, a few Moplahs proceeded to the residence of the said Calliat Annandan Nair, and there killed him and others in cold blood. This done, they did all the violence they could, and now apparently bid defiance to all the subordinates of the law. Chavachary, Muttanoor, and their suburbs, are in a state of open fermentation. Moplahs armed with knives, 'peeshankutthies,' and the like weapons, and burning with anger at the fate of their fifteen fellow-countrymen, taunt and insult all they come near to, and [if retorted on in the least, use the deadly weapons ever ready at hand. Thus situated, travellers and inhabitants are in dread of their lives and rights.

"From the frequency of disasters similar to the present one, the question as to their causes naturally springs. The causes are apparently oppression and injustice at the hands of the executive native police, who are generally 'Nairs,' a class of people devoid of conscience, whose predominant virtues are bribery, corruption, and practices of injustice, and to which tribe in particular the Moplahs bear implacable animosity for the above reasons. I have heard many a Moplah say, that there will be no peace so long as the Nairs are vested with authority to oppress them; and at the same time I have heard many a Moplah say, that the appointment of European and East-Indian tehsildars is, in the present state of affairs in Malabar, a *sine quâ non*."

The district is in a wretched state. A goodly number of Moplahs are in confinement, awaiting their trial. Chavacherry is garrisoned by detachments of H.M.'s 94th regiment and the 16th M.N.I. Danger is still apprehended from the temper of the Moplahs, who are furious at the slaughter and imprisonment of their comrades: the authorities are therefore not able to relax their vigilance. A commission of inquiry is loudly demanded to investigate and report upon the causes of these periodical atrocities. The following paragraphs embody the two most respectable theories that have been advanced on the subject. A correspondent, writing from Malabar, says, "Regarding the cause of these atrocities, two opinions prevail here, and we are informed that the collector and his sub. are at issue upon the subject. The collector has hitherto been of opinion that fanaticism was the cause, and martyrdom the object in view. Of late, we are told, he allows that this fanaticism is taken advantage of by evil-disposed men, and that the attention of the fanatics is directed to influential landlords, who may have offended their tenants either by expulsion or oppression. The sub-collector holds that this fanaticism is purposely created by the influential Moplahs and their head priest, and that parties are set aside for the purpose of gradually carrying into execution the extermination of the Hindoo proprietors by murder, or causing them to emigrate through fear. This opinion he grounds upon the fact that these atrocities are increasing in exact proportion with the success attending them. The collector advocates a more liberal policy towards the Moplahs, by admitting them into public employ, and giving them an interest in the peace of the district, by holding them, as public servants, responsible for the parish or umshan over which a party may preside. The sub-collector advocates a system of repression, and the establishment of a local corps to keep the Moplahs down, and protect the Hindoo landlords in the exercise of their just rights, holding the Moplahs as a race in general unfit to be entrusted with power, or to be admitted into equal privileges with the Nair population.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 13.

The *Bangalore Herald* mentions a report current in Malabar, of a rich Moplah having been arrested, as one of the gang who committed such sanguinary outrages. His motive is said to have been a bitter hatred to the native gentleman, who was the first victim of the murderers, and several priests are supposed to be implicated in the outbreak.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24th arrived at Madras on Jan. 29th, per *Oriental*.

BOOK TRADE.—Messrs. Pharaoh & Co., of Madras, intend for the future to deliver any English work to the Madras purchaser at an advance of ten per cent. on the English prices. As the charge for freight is stated to amount to fifteen per cent. on the cost price, the books will positively be sold in Madras at a less price than in London.

LIEUT. WYATT.—A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to sit at Kammeppe by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the desertion of Lieut. Wyatt, of the 37th grenadiers.

FISH LIVER OIL.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the report of the Madras Medical Board upon the properties and value of Seer fish liver oil, as compared with that extracted from cod-liver. Out of twenty-five surgeons to whom the oil was submitted, twenty-three, after fair trial, have reported in its favour as a specific in all chronic pulmonary complaints, and valuable in certain cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. The board have in consequence ordered very large supplies of the oil to be prepared at Cannanore, Calicut, and Mangalore, and they believe that it can be manufactured at 4 annas a pound, or about one-eighth of the price of the European article. It is, moreover, fresher, and will probably keep better.

THE HOUSE OF SETH SAM & Co. have been obliged to go into the Insolvent Court. The firm of Samuel Phillips & Co., their corresponding agents in England, are creditors to the amount of three lacs of rupees; and the transactions between the parties have formed the subject of protracted litigation.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 7.

A. J. McKERTICH, the principal book-keeper of Messrs. Binny and Co., has rounded off a service of thirty years in that establishment, by absconding on the 28th, in the Calcutta steamer. His defalcations are as yet undetected, with the exception of a single item of Rs. 2,000 in a particular account, but no doubt they are considerable, as is it hardly likely he would forfeit his character and a salary of Rs. 300 a month for a mere trifle. He took his passage out in his own name a couple of days beforehand, and has got at least seven days clear start of justice. McKertich has left a wife and a large family totally unprovided for. He managed to accomplish his fraud by sending in forged orders in the name of a lady who kept an account with the firm.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 31.

A SNAFF, named Vencatolinga Chitty, employed in the Bank of Madras, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment by the Supreme Court for knowingly cashing a forged note, and putting the real one, corresponding with it in number and value, into his own pocket.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—The *Spectator* publishes a remarkable illustration of the utility of that bulwark of British liberty, the trial by jury. Of the twelve men empanelled to try Gholam Moortaza Khan, for concealing property from his creditors, eleven considered him innocent. The twelfth, however, held out, and declared that he would remain all night rather than acquit. Within two minutes after this declaration, the remainder of the jury, to save their suppers, brought in the prisoner guilty, though they believed him to be innocent.

THE MADRAS BANK has again raised its rates to the highest limit, 12 per cent! At Bombay, Government bills are discounted at 4 per cent. The indignation of the Madras trading community finds vent in very vehement phraseology in some of the local journals.

LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—The *Athenæum* regrets to hear that the Jaulnah Commission have found no clue to the murderer of Lieut. Johnstone.

EAST-INDIAN EMIGRATION.—Another scheme for the benefit of the East Indians of Madras has been set on foot there, that of emigration to Australia. On the 3rd February, a meeting was held on the subject, the principal speakers being Sir W. Burton, Mr. Mead, and Capt. Biden, when an association was formed for the encouragement of East-Indian emigration to Australia.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REMUNERATION TO OFFICERS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort St. George, February 6th, 1852.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules, granting remuneration to officers (not engineers, executive officers, or in receipt of special pay as such) temporarily employed in superintending public works, be established in substitution of those published in G. O. G. No. 103, of date the 27th May, 1851.

1. An allowance, as below specified, is granted to the staff or other officer nominated by officers commanding stations, to superintend the execution of annual or special repairs not requiring science, amounting to not less than Rs. 200, provided that there is no engineer or executive officer at the station, and that the work requires the superintendence of an officer.

2. An allowance of two rupees a day is granted to officers nominated to superintend works, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

3. The above allowance is payable for such period (not exceeding three months) as the works may be actually in progress.

4. For the superintendence of more considerable works than

those above adverted to, namely, exceeding Rs. 2,000, an allowance of four rupees a day may be drawn for such period (not exceeding six months) as the works may be actually carrying on.

5. For the superintendence of works under Rs. 2,000, performed by contract, an allowance of two rupees a day (for such period), not exceeding three months, as the works may be actually carrying on, is granted; and when above Rs. 2,000, the same allowance under the same stipulations for six months.

6. In both instances the amount of the sanctioned estimate, not the bill, is to be taken as the guide to the extent of the estimate *bond fide* executed.

7. These allowances shall be payable at the end of each month, when an abstract will be submitted through division head-quarters for the countersignature of the military board, accompanied by a certificate from the commanding officer of the station that the period charged for is correct, and that the work executed required the superintendence of an officer.

8. The military board will, if satisfied that the time occupied in the completion of the work has not been unnecessarily protracted, or that the period stipulated in the contract has not been unnecessarily exceeded, cause their secretary to countersign the abstract, which will be sufficient authority to the pay department for the disbursement of the amount.

9. In no instance is the allowance of two or four rupees to be admitted beyond the period of three or six months respectively without the special sanction of Government, sought and obtained through the military board, as the above specified periods are considered sufficient with reference to the extent and nature of the work contemplated.

10. In no instance is there to be more than one officer appointed at any one station or cantonment, notwithstanding that there may be many works on hand at the same time, nor is a separate allowance to be drawn for each work, but the aggregate amount of all the sanctioned estimates (and on emergent works, of the bills) at any one station is to be taken as the guide by which the daily allowance of two or four rupees is to be drawn; and this allowance is to be calculated as payable from the date of the commencement of the works, and to vary as they fall below or exceed Rs. 2,000, and to cease to be drawn on monthly abstracts at the end of three and six months respectively; so that if works during the three months, from the first of which the allowance was commenced to be drawn, shall exceed in their aggregate estimate cost, by the addition to them of fresh works, the sum of Rs. 2,000, the larger remuneration, namely four rupees, shall be drawn for such period of that time as the cost of works under execution shall continue to be above Rs. 2,000; but on the completion of any one of them reducing the aggregate amount below Rs. 2,000, then the superintending officer shall only be entitled to two rupees per day. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the respective allowance of two or four rupees on account of a work shall cease three months or six months, as the case may be, after the date of its commencement, and will on no account be permitted to enter into the calculation by which the higher or lower rates shall become payable.

11. Officers commanding stations are responsible that no undue stoppage takes place in the works; and in granting the certificate required by paragraph 7, they will state whether any and what stoppage has occurred in the execution of the work, as, in the event of such stoppage exceeding ten days, pay will cease to be drawn. Printed forms of certificate required by paragraph 7 will be furnished by the military board.

12. The above regulations are not intended in any way to disturb the rules laid down in G. O. G. No. 128, 31st July of 1838, and G. O. G. 143, of 26th June, 1846; and in divisions where there is no superintending engineer, plans and estimates will be prepared as heretofore by station staff, under whose orders part of the establishment of superintending engineers was placed in 1838 for that purpose, and when necessary, by civil engineers, under the authority of G. O. G. No. 143 of 26th June, 1846. In divisions where there is a superintending engineer, plans and estimates will be prepared by, or under the instructions of that officer, and the abstracts of officers nominated to the charge of works at stations in such divisions will, in the first instance, be submitted to the superintending engineer, and by him forwarded to the military board through division head quarters.

13. The appointments of regimental officers to the performance of the extra and temporary duties adverted to in the preceding paragraphs do not require the confirmation of Government; and paymasters are authorized to disburse all abstracts duly certified and countersigned in the manner and for the periods above provided for.

14. The military board will establish such forms as may be requisite in communication with the military auditor-general.

15. The foregoing rules do not apply to the presidency division of public works.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, J. coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, del. over ch. of district to H. G. Smith, Feb. 3.
BLAIR, W. T. attained rank of 5th class civ. serv. Jan. 14.
BRETT, H. A. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 4; as act. coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot, assumed ch. of the dist. fr. S. N. Ward, Jan. 19.
COPELSTON, F. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 18.
COTTON, J. J. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 18.
CROZIER, F. H. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 18.
DYKES, J. W. act. sub-judge of Chittor, assu. ch. of court fr. A. S. Mathison, Feb. 2.
ELLIOTT, Hon. D. attained rank of 1st class civ. serv. Jan. 29.
FRASER, J. attained rank of 3rd class civ. serv. Jan. 15.
GRAME, H. M. S. attained rank of 5th class civ. serv. Jan. 13.
HOLLOWAY, W. attained rank of 5th class civ. serv. Jan. 21.
HOOPER, G. S. attained rank of 1st class civ. serv. Jan. 22.
HUDLESTON, J. A. attained rank of 1st class civ. serv. Jan. 20.
LAWIN, R. C. returned to pres.
MALBY, E. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, resumed ch. of the dist. fr. H. Wood, Jan. 19.
MOLLE, W. M. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 18.
NEWILL, H. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 15.
ONBLOW, T. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 18.
PELLY, R. C. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary dur. abs. of Arbuthnot on m.c.
READE, C. W. returned to pres.
ROBERTSON, A. attained rank of 1st class civ. serv. Jan. 22.
ROBINSON, J. D. attained rank of 3rd class civ. serv. Jan. 15.
ROUFFEL, T. B. civ. and sess. judge of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of court to princ. sudder ameen, Jan. 30.
TAYLOR, G. N. attained rank of 3rd class civ. serv. Jan. 15.
THOMPSON, J. G. attained rank of 5th class civ. serv. Jan. 26.
WARD, S. N. attained rank of 2nd class civ. serv. Jan. 7.
WEDDERBURN, J. A. attained rank of 5th class civ. serv. Jan. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, S. M. 3 years to Europe on m.c. with benefit of the absentee allowance.
ARBUTHNOT, Hon. D. 6 mo. to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.
BANBURY, G. 10 days to presidency.
BISHOP, J. F. 4 months to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.
BIRD, J. 21 days.
COPELSTON, F. 15 days in ext.
FANE, E. G. R. 15 days in ext.
READE, C. W. perm. to reside on Neilgherry hills.
SILVER, J. 1 year to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c. previous leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EVANS, Rev. G. H. M.A. 3 yrs. leave to Europe, on m.c.
GIBSON, Rev. C. D. to offic. as chaplain at St. George's Cathedral, v. Evans, Feb. 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALCOCK, Lieut. col. G. art. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount, v. Surg. Gill.
BABINGTON, Maj. D. 17th N.I. to be a jt. mag. in Coimbatore, fr. March 11, and Malabar, v. Wright; to be officer com. Neilgherries, fr. March 11, v. Maj. G. Wright.
BARNETT, Ens. H. C. B. to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1851, doing duty 26th N.I. to 44th N.I. v. Davis, prom.
CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. res. app. as extra a.-de.-e. to the Governor, Feb. 3.
CARNROY, Ens. P. A. 39th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani.
CARNEW, Lieut. col. M. 21st N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of St. Mark's, Bangalore, v. Edwards, res.
CORNWALL, Ens. J. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, v. Strettell, ret.
CROFTON, Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 20th N.I. Feb. 9.
DAVIS, Ens. F. M. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 4, v. Adam, ret.
DREVER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 8.
ELLIOTT, Brev. capt. C. M. eng. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
GAHAGAN, Lieut. T. E. eng. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. in 5th div. v. Wilkeson, Feb. 8.
GODFREY, Lieut. W. H. R. 35th N.I. to join and do duty with detach. of regt. at pres.
GOMPERTS, Ens. E. D. 35th N.I. to join on arr. of head qrs. of corps at Madras.
HODDING, Ens. G. C. posted to 20th N.I. v. Cornwall, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 10.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Lord D. 1st L.C. to rank of brev. capt. fr. Feb. 4.
KNYVETT, Capt. F. 31st L.I. to act as dept. asst. gen. Mysore div. fr. date of dept. of Capt. Moorcroft on m. c.
LEE, Ens. H. C. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. to act as asst. sec. to military board dur. abs. of Cannan, Feb. 9.
 MARSACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
 MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. J. O. engs. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners, to join.
 OGILVIE, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani.
 PELLY, Capt. O. 7th L.C. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
 PODMORE, Brev. capt. R. P. to be capt. 44th N.I. fr. Feb. 4, v. Adam, ret.
 PRICE, Lieut. M. 34th L.I. prom. to brev. capt. fr. Jan. 31.
 SALMON, Capt. G. F. 30th N.I. to be fort. adj. at Masulipatam.
 SHUTLAND, Lieut. T. H. V. 36th N.I. to be adj. Feb. 10.
 SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L.C. prom. to brev. capt. fr. Jan. 31.
 THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. and employed under board of rev. in dept. of public works.
 WARD, Ens. W. G. 36th N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Capt. Tweedie.
 WHITE, Brev. capt. J. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 1, v. Stretchell, ret.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. E. F. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. J. M. 35th N.I. to join on arrival of head qrs. of corps at Madras.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. H. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

MAYNE, J. O. Jan. 28.

INFANTRY.

GOMPERTZ, E. D. Jan. 28. WILLIAMS, J. M. Jan. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALCOCK, Lieut. col. G. art. 30 days to Madras and St. Thomé.
 BABINGTON, Capt. J. art. to April 30, in ext.
 BAYLY, Lieut. N. F. 12th N.I. 4 mo. fr. March 1, to Neilgherries.
 BELL, Col. J. 28th N.I. to Secunderabad.
 CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. 6 weeks fr. Feb. 9, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
 COLERIDGE, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 COUCHMAN, Lieut. R. S. 12th N.I. fr. March 1 to June 20, to Neilgherries.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. W. 21st N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Dharwar, Western Coast, and Neilgherries.
 DOVETON, Capt. W. J. 36th N.I. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 EDWARDS, Capt. G. R. 2nd L.C. to sea and Cape of Good Hope, 2 years on m.c.
 GERRARD, Capt. J. Eur. vets. fr. July 25, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. fr. March 1 to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries.
 HAWORTH, Ens. J. F. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 HOBART, Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. leave cancelled.
 JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. fr. Jan. 31 to Feb. 10, in ext. to enable him to join.
 JONES, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. to Egypt, fr. March 15 to Sept. 15, 1862.
 KENNEY, Lieut. W. S. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 21, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 LAWFORD, Capt. H. 1st batt. art. leave cancelled.
 LETHBRIDGE, Lieut. C. W. 2nd L.I. 6 mo. fr. March 1, to Bombay and Western coast.
 LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to April 30, to Madras and Eastern coast, on m.c.
 MAYNE, Capt. J. E. 8th L.C. to Bombay, fr. March 2 to June 3, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 MILLER, Lieut. T. H. Z. 52nd N.I. fr. Jan. 29 to April 30, to pres. on m.c.
 MOORECROFT, Capt. R. 19th N.I. to Aug. 1, to sea, on m.c.
 O'CONNELL, Lieut. P. P. L. 1st asst. civ. eng. 8th div. 20 days.
 OGILVIE, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. to Egypt, fr. April 25 to Sept. 15, 1862.
 PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to March 15, in ext.
 POLLOCK, Ens. F. T. 8th N.I. to May 28, to sea and eastern coast, on m.c.
 READ, Lieut. A. B. 12th N.I. 4 mo. fr. March 1, to Neilgherries.
 READ, Lieut. W. T. W. 3rd N.I. fr. May 15 to Sept. 15, to Egypt.
 RENTON, Lieut. R. 21st N.I. fr. March 1 to May 31, to Neilgherries.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. W. G. 22nd N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, on m.c.
 SAMWELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 15, to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m.c.
 SHAW, Ens. D. 39th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Neilgherries.
 STEVENSON, Maj. D. H. 12th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 26, to Neilgherries.
 STRETCHELL, Ens. D. C. G. 13th N.I. fr. Jan. 17 to Feb. 29, in ext. to Paulghancherry, on m.c.

SWEET, Capt. H. B. 39th N.I. fr. March 1 to April 30, to Neilgherries.
 SWEET, Lieut. T. 21st N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Dharwar, Western Coast, and Neilgherries.
 TULLOCH, Capt. C. W. 1st Fusiliers, to Europe, on m.c.
 VESPER, Capt. J. H. A. 31st L.I. Jan. 29 to Apr. 30, Bangalore, on m.c.
 WALPOLE, Brig. gen. H. in ext. to June 1.
 WARDEN, Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. 7 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Coimbatore and Coimbatore, on m.c.
 WATKINS, Col. W. 48th N.I. leave cancelled.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. W. M. 13th N.I. to Europe on m.c.
 WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. fr. Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, in ext. to enable him to join.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLLINS, Vet. surg. E. C. 5th L.C. perm. to join his regt. at Secunderabad.
 COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 51st L.I.
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. 1st L.C. to do duty with 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Gilchrist.
 GORDON, Asst. surg. G. D. ret. to duty.
 MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. ret. to duty, Jan. 28.
 MIDDLEMAS, Surg. J. posted to 17th N.I.
 SCOTT, Surg. 42nd N.I. to ch. of civ. med. duties of Cuttack, in add. to med. ch. of mil. dept.
 THACKER, Vet. surg. J. to do duty with 4th L.C. dur. abs. of Crandell on m.c.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty, Jan. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. leave cancelled.
 REVIN, Surg. C. in ext. to Jan. 3.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON, wife of Asst. surg. W. R. d. at Cocanada, Jan. 10.
 BARROW, wife of Capt. art. s. at Secunderabad, Jan. 28.
 BAZELY, wife of N. d. at Black Town, Feb. 4.
 BOND, wife of J. s. at Madras, Jan. 2.
 COTTON, the lady of J. J. C.S. d. at Rajahmundry, Jan. 16.
 FORBES, wife of Lieut. G. 5th L.C. s. still-born, at Secunderabad, Jan. 28.
 GEDDES, wife of J. I. d. at Madras, Feb. 3.
 GRAYSON, wife of the Rev. J. d. at Madras, Jan. 23.
 KIRBY, wife of Capt. C. F. 14th N.I. d. at Bangalore, Jan. 25.
 NORFOLK, the lady of B. T. d. at Cuddalore, Feb. 1.
 PLANT, the lady of Lieut. J. T. 4th N.I. d. at Mercara, Jan. 23.
 POWYS, wife of Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 22.
 SANDERSON, wife of Asst. surg. J. s. at Madras, Jan. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BIVAR, Lieut. C. S. B. 1st L.C. to Matilda Emma, d. of the late Col. J. Hunter, at Bellary, Jan. 28.
 D'SOUZA, C. to Emily, d. of J. A. Pereira, at Vepery, Jan. 21.
 DUARTE, Joseph, to Louisa Margaret, d. of J. A. Pereira, at Madras, Jan. 28.
 COLES, Rev. J. B. to Lydia C. d. of the late Rev. C. T. E. Rhemes, at Bangalore, Jan. 28.

DEATHS.

BANCROFT, Mary W. wife of A. at St. Thomé, aged 25, Feb. 4.
 BELL, Lieut. H. 2nd nat. vet. batt. at Wallajahbad, Jan. 28.
 CROSS, B. inf. d. of G. at Paulghant, Jan. 29.
 EDWARDS, R. M. at sea, Jan. 25.
 JOHNSON, S. Elizabeth, inf. d. of W. at Tindivanam, Jan. 21.
 LAWFORD, Eliza G. d. of Capt. H. art. at Madras, aged 19 mo. Feb. 2.
 LE ONARD, John M. s. of John, at Royapettah, Feb. 9.
 ORTON, P. at Madras, aged 43, Jan. 23.
 RAY, W. at Royapettah, aged 48, Feb. 11.
 WHISTLER, Miss Eliza, at Bellary, aged 21, Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 27. *Lady M'Naghten*, Hibbert, Port Phillip; *Medford*, Ettveat; Boston; *Resolute*, Lewes, Sydney.—28. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—31. *Eleanor*, Starks, Adelaide.—FEB. 1. *Gloriana*, Toynebe, Cocanada.—2. *Eucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta; *James Hall*, Harris, Bombay.—3. *Vernon*, Moss, Bishapatam.—6. *Struggle*, Farley, Coringa.—7. *Edouard Paget*, Barclay, Rangoon; *Briton*, Vaulking, Coringa.—8. *Naoquiso*, Paige, Adelaide; *Lutchmie*, Pinel, London.—9. *John Line*, Palmer, China.—10. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, London and Cape of Good Hope.—11. *Margaret Connell*, Edwards, Glasgow.—13. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady M'Naghten* (Jan. 27), from PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Hibbert and infant.

Per *Resolute* (Jan. 27), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Luller, Miss Luller, Miss Green and servant.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Jan. 28), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewin, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Read and servant, Mrs. Carthew, Mrs. Knox, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Hodson, Capt. Polly and Elliot, Dr. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, Lieut. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Mr. Mayne, Miss Bates, Messrs. Gompertz and F. M. Williams. From MALTA.—Mr. Villars. From SUZ.—Capt. Thornhill. From ADEN.—Mr. W. Bell and Mr. J. M'Grathcan. From GALLE.—Mr. E. B. Thomas. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Bremner, infant, and servant.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Feb. 13), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. MacKerlich, Mr. H. Perregaux, Mr. C. Theisger, servant, Mr. J. Lees, Mr. G. Lees, and 2 children.

Per *Gloriana* (Feb. 1), from COCANADA.—Mrs. Anstruther and 2 children, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Scott, Mr. Rayneux, Mr. H. Dumphy.

Per *Bucephalus* (Feb. 2), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Shaw. For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar and child, Capt. Cartwright, Mr. Bell, Maj. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and family, Mrs. Charles Bell and family, Mrs. Newbury, Miss Grant, and Mr. Lingham.

Per *James Hall* (Feb. 2), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Crisp.

Per *Vernon* (Feb. 3), from BIMPATAM.—A. M. Ritchie, Esq. H. Lattrell, Esq. and H. Lardett, Esq.

Per *Struggle*, from CORINGA.—Mr. W. Barrett.

Per *Edward Paget* (Feb. 7), from RANGOON.—Mrs. Barclay.

Per *Lutchie* (Feb. 8), from LONDON.—Lieuts. Lee and Drever, Mrs. Parry, 2 children, and servants, and Mr. Watkins.

Per *John Line* (Feb. 9), from CHINA, and STRAITS, HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE, and PENANG.—Mrs. Harrison and 2 children, Mrs. Pou'son.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 27. *Blythwood*, Giles, Coringa.—28. *Templar*, Brown, Swan River; steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Calcutta.—29. *Bella Portense*, McFarlane, Colingapatam.—FEB. 1. *Thetis*, Dodds, London.—2. *Mazappa*, Bell, Northern Ports.—4. *Bucephalus*, Bell, London and Cape of Good Hope; *Medford*, Ellvent, Calcutta.—6. *Eleanor*, Starks, Bombay.—8. *Amazon*, Paschal, Masulipatam; steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Templar* (Jan. 28), to LONDON.—Capt. Stevenson.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Jan. 28), to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Celebrook, Mrs. Archdeacon Vaughan, and 2 Miss Vaughans, Mrs. E. C. Miller, Mrs. C. Parvis, and 2 n. servants; Lieut. Purvis and n. servant; Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke; Maj. and Mrs. J. Maitland, infant, and 2 n. servants; Lieut. C. S. Elliott, 1st Madras Fus.; H. Kooraboo, esq.; Col. G. Williams and n. servant; Capt. R. Walker, Mr. A. McKertich, n. servant of Mr. Carruthers.

Per steamer *Oriental*, to SUZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bird, child, and n. servant; Mrs. Roupell, 2 children, and n. servant; Miss G. Hillier and E. servant; Lord D. Kennedy and Mrs. Menzies. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. G. M. Lane. To GALLE.—Capt. L. W. Bedford.

Per *Bucephalus* (Feb. 4), to LONDON and CAPE.—Mrs. Adam and E. servant, Mrs. Carruthers, 4 children, and E. servant; Maj. Adam and S. M. Anderson, esq.

Per *Amazon* (Feb. 8), to MASULIPATAM and CORINGA.—For MASULIPATAM.—Rev. W. J. Cuttes, lady, and servant. For CORINGA.—Mr. C. M. Paschal.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 13, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent. loan of 1825-26	½ to 1½ dis.
1829-30	do.
1841	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	13 to 14 dis.
1835-36	12 to 13 do.
1843	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	7½ to 8½ prem.
Tanjore Bonds	8 to 9 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	17 to 18 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	12 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	11 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	12 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	12 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.

H.M. Treasury Bills, } 2 0½

Bank of England Post Bills, }

Mauritius Government Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1	per cent. dis.
Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, par.	
Sell, 1	per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 2l. 5s. to 2l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

COLONEL OUTRAM.

COLONEL OUTRAM, late resident at Baroda, returns home on sick leave, and in official disfavour, by to-day's steamer—carrying with him the homage and respect of all honourable men. Our readers are already aware of the circumstances out of which the displeasure of Government has arisen:—having, in standing up for the fulfilment of the British pledge formally made in favour of a lady who has been robbed of her only son, stripped of her fortune, and maligned by miscreants who have confessed their crimes, discovered a frightful amount of corruption in which Government servants seemed deeply implicated. Desirous of purging the Augean stable, and redeeming our good name, he was considered by Government to have gone too far—such inquiries were troublesome—misdoings of this sort were better hushed up—the wrongs of an injured lady of rank, of a house that enjoyed our protection, not worthy of our notice!

This question has caused Baroda politics to be more deeply inquired into than they otherwise would have been. It appears that in 1834 Mr. Willoughby was almost victimized for having exposed the grossest delinquencies on the part of a late political agent; and though Colonel Ballantine was pronounced to have been convicted—"1st. In failing to deliver over to his successor the records of his agency, English or native, in a complete state. 2nd. In failing to deliver over account-books, the keeping of which must have been essential to the due discharge of his duties; and some of which, from the evidence of persons on the political agent's establishments, are known to have existed. 3rd. In furnishing the resident of Baroda and the accountant-general with irregular, inconsistent, and incorrect accounts; the results of which are far more favourable to his pecuniary interests than could have been exhibited by correct and true accounts. 4th. In having levied moshulls beyond what was required as compensation for the moshul, after the orders of Government, expressly forbidding such excess of levy, had been communicated to him. Also in having unauthorizedly levied, without any account rendered, various collections in the Sadra bazaar. 5th. In having received from the Guicowar, or, which was the same thing, deducted in his accounts with the Guicowar, from the tribute of the mahce castra remittable to Baroda, a sum of Rs. 7,705 per annum, on account of scorpoo, or annual presents to the chiefs, and not having disbursed it in the way intended; but, on the contrary, having converted it, either wholly or in part, to his own benefit,"—he has never been punished by Government. In the case of Muncherjee Jamsatjee, the Desal of Nowshary, the Bombay government allowed a long series of commands to the Guicowar to be trifled with and disobeyed for a period of thirteen years; while in other cases haste as indiscreet as the delay here was disgusting has made its appearance,—acceleration or retardation always accompanying the full purse, and always being associated with rumours of corruption; whilst gentlemen engaged in Baroda politics are believed to have returned to Europe with fortunes exceeding in amount the entire emoluments received by them in India. We believe the hands of the heads of departments in these matters to have all along been clean—we believe those of subordinates to have been most polluted,—and the evil name we have now so naturally obtained has arisen from the tardiness, vacillation, and mystery-making of Government; and these weak attempts to hush up and conceal wrong, when decided action and full exposure ought to have been resorted to.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 17.

THE RAILWAY.

We are able to give some pleasing information respecting the progress and speedy completion of a portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, extending from Bombay to Tannah, which is being executed by Messrs. Faviell and Fowler.

The whole of the earthwork and masonry in this contract of twenty miles is in a forward state, and no doubt now is entertained, but the whole of that description of work will be completed by the commencement of next monsoon, in June. Considerable progress has also been made with the ballasting and laying of permanent way. About ten miles of single line have already been laid, and the contractors to complete the ballasting of the remaining thirty miles more rapidly, have had out from England a locomotive engine, to draw the ballast in waggons to distant parts of the work, where that material is not procurable. This engine is now on the rails, near Bycullah. She is of the most improved construction, styled the "Tank Engine," carrying her boiler, fuel, and water entirely upon the same frame. There are but four wheels which are coupled to the cranked driving shaft, placed in the centre. This is not a usual mode of communicating the motion, but it has been found to answer exceedingly well. She has been landed six days, and every exertion is being made to prepare her for work by the end of this week.

The native population appear to evince great interest in the "Fire Chariot," as they name her, and crowd round to have a look. The weight and massive character of the whole is quite at variance with their notion of speed; and, after observing the slow progress she made when being dragged along the public road by 200 coolies, their incredulous look of astonishment is not to be wondered at, when told, that in a few days she will be able to pass the race course swifter than their fleetest Arabs.—*Telegraph, Feb. 17.*

THE FIRST FUSILIERS.

Poona.—This usually quiet, and at this season rather dull station, was, on the 10th February, enlivened by the distribution of the Punjab Medals to that distinguished old corps, the 1st Fusiliers. Col. Mignon, having formed the corps into three sides of a square, addressed the men in an eloquent and interesting speech. After tracing the early history of the regiment, he recounted to them its services on the banks of the Ganges, in Southern India, in Western India, and in Northern India. He traced its connection with the most brilliant exploits of our Indian history, from the time when the Bengal army was annihilated, and the British inhabitants driven from Calcutta, or shut up in the Black Hole by Sooruj-ud-Dowlah. About that time, the great Clive was employed with this regiment, in conjunction with Admiral Watson, in extirpating the pirates, and destroying their nests about Angria's Colabah, Basseot, and Severndroog, but was soon afterwards called upon, with a combined force from Madras and Bombay, to avenge the cruelties of the Bengal tyrant, and to re-establish British supremacy in that quarter. On the 23rd of June, 1757, Col. Clive, with this combined force and H.M.'s 39th Foot amounting to 1,300 European soldiers and 2,000 natives, on the plains of Plassey attacked and put to flight Sooruj-ud-Dowlah's army of 60,000 men, and subverted his dynasty, thus laying the foundation of this glorious empire, which was consolidated at the crowning achievements of Mootah and Gujarat. The gallant colonel spoke of the important services of the Fusiliers in the fierce struggles with Hyder Ali and Tippeo, and in the capture of Seringapatam, on the battlefields of which, Serj. Graham, of this regiment, planted the British colours as he fell mortally wounded. He briefly alluded to its services in the Deccan and Guzerat, in Burmah, in Persia, and in Arabia, and spoke of the capture of the new important Peninsula of Aden, the Gibraltar of the Red Sea, in which many then listening to him had been engaged, but for which neither medals nor prize-money was awarded to them. He then, addressing himself to the younger part of his audience, adverted to the services of the corps in the late war, exhorting them to imitate the noble example of their elder comrades, who, by their deeds in the Punjab, had crowned themselves, and the country for which they fought, with glory, and for which they were now about to receive their medals. The regiment then by companies received, from the hands of Mrs. Mignon, the Punjab medals; after which they marched past, saluting the colours. They were then formed up at quarter distance, and dismissed; when every hat flew into the air, and the camp rang with three British cheers for Mrs. Mignon, followed by three for the gallant colonel. In the evening a select party sat down to dinner in the mess-room.—*B. Times.*

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 8th arrived at Bombay on Feb. 6th, per *Adur*.

LORD STANLEY was in the North West, and expected in Bombay about the 15th of March, on his way back to England.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. E. C. JONES.—In the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, on the 27th January, Soobangeor Gooroo Moothesyeer, a Goavee, was convicted of the attempt to assassinate Mr. Jones, of the civil service, agent at Colaba, mentioned p. 103. The examination of the prisoner, taken before the police hamildar of Rewdunda, was to the effect that, having been accused of improper intercourse with a Duer woman, he had thrice petitioned Mr. Jones on the subject, but without effect. He therefore repaired to the kharee to speak to the gentleman. He there placed his hand on the horse's rein, and complained to him about the matter; and then drew his sword and raised it above his head, merely showing it to the gentleman, who became afraid and sprang from his horse, and pushed him (prisoner) down, and fung the sword away. His reason for drawing the sword was, that he might lose his life either by the gentleman's hand or his own, as he had not received justice. He did not mention this to the gentleman, but he wished it in his heart. He positively denied having raised the sword for the purpose of striking Mr. Jones. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.—Extract of a letter dated Indore, 30th January:—"I witnessed yesterday a horrible massacre. The prisoners returning from the jungle, when near the jail, disarmed some of the guard, wounded twelve, and then tried to escape. They were, however, pursued, some shot, and others cut down. In all, forty-seven lives were lost. I never witnessed a sight like this before. Some were cut through the back with swords, others were to be seen with their legs cut through, and hanging by the skin. The prisoners managed to run very fast; but they were soon overtaken and shot one by one as they ran. When their numbers were reduced to ten or twelve they were all shot down together, and the sepoy, mad to be revenged, plunged among them, and cut them almost to pieces. I saw forty-seven dead bodies lying by the jail this morning. Really the sight was a terrible one."

NARAYAN, THE REFORMER OF GUJARAT.—About a quarter of a century ago, Bishop Heber was at this place, and held a personal conversation with Narayan Swami, the so-called reformer of Gujarat. The contrast which the bishop draws between the native Guru and himself, and the hopes and expectations he entertained respecting the future career of that man, evince little knowledge of Narayan's real character and position. Like almost all the founders of sects among the Hindus, Narayan made himself God. He claimed, and the disciples rendered, divine honours. He is now as completely an incarnation of the Supreme as was Krishna. More than that, the Swami claimed, or his disciples claimed for him, the full power to forgive all sin, and as though Satan would to adopt the very language of Christians relative to the true atonement for sin, the first injunction on Narayan's disciples is to go to him, cast all their sins at his feet, and take merit from him. The zeal of those disciples approaches to ferociousness. They are blustering and overbearing. They are producing much social misery. The Sadhus of the sect affect it to be impurity even to touch a woman; they consequently leave their families, and lead a monastic life. The Shastras of this sect are, they say, becoming voluminous. The men of this generation were conversant with the Swami; and knew him to be such an one as themselves, but they are now inventing unutterable lies about his miracles, &c. Thus potent is the genius of falsehood. As far as one can judge, the so-called reformer has occasioned real retrogression in the moral and religious condition of Gujarat.—*Dnyanodaya, Feb. 2.*—The *Bombay Guardian* publishes a journal of a late missionary tour kept by the Rev. W. Clarkson, Missionary at Baroda, who met with many followers of the so-called reformer of Gujarat, Narayan Swami, of whose future career Bishop Heber expressed such high hopes. Subsequently to the bishop's visit, he claimed to be in possession of divine power, and his followers are spreading abroad extraordinary stories of the miracles he performed. The sect has become numerous, but in Mr. Clarkson's opinion, its influence has been decidedly prejudicial to the people.

SOURCES OF THE NILE.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, a paper was read by Mr. John Smith on the discoveries made by the east African missionaries of what appear to be the sources of the Nile. This mysterious river is said to arise from two lakes, one of which is of great dimensions, nearly under the line, and they seem fed by the melting snows of the gigantic range, which rises to the altitude of 22,000 feet at least, close by. The description of this long-looked-for locality coincides exactly with that given of it by Ptolemy 2,000 years ago. The society resolved to provide the missionaries with instruments: there were stated to be abundance of them lying useless in the stores of Government, but that such was the difficulty of getting at them, that they would be sooner and more speedily provided by other means.

DONATION FOR PROFICIENCY IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Honourable the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorize the grant of a donation of Rs. 1,000 to Capt. J. W. Schneider, of the 2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I., for proficiency attained in four native languages.

THE NEW CHARTER.—The *Dnyanprakash* (a native paper) of the 26th January, states that a memorial from the natives of Western India is to be forwarded to Parliament, exhibiting their views and wishes in reference to the provisions of the expected new charter of the East-India Company.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—On the 9th a splendid meeting, presided over by the Governor, took place in the Town-hall on the presentation of prizes to the most distinguished of the alumni of the Elphinstone College. There were above 2,000 persons assembled in the room, of whom 1,500 were pupils at the various seminaries in the island under Government. The Chairman of the Board of Education, Sir Erskine Perry, in reviewing the progress of education, stated that, when the first professors of Elphinstone College, of whom one, Principal Harkness, was present, arrived twenty years ago, they were obliged to lecture to empty benches—their only want was pupils.—*Bom. Times*, Feb. 17.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT has now been fully established, though not yet in operation. Messrs. Crawford, Johnson, and West, are the judges, on £1,800 and £1,200 per annum respectively.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 4, 1852.—The under-mentioned officers have been appointed, under section 18 of the Imperial Act of Parliament 14 & 15 Vict., c. 40, registrars of marriages in the Bombay presidency:—

- A. W. Clarke, Esq., for the town and islands of Bombay and Colaba.
- D. Costelloe, Esq., civil surgeon, Poona, for the districts of that collectorate.
- W. P. Gillanders, Esq., civil surgeon, Ahmedabad, do.
- F. Manist, Esq., civil surgeon, Ahmednuggur, do.
- T. Waller, Esq., civil surgeon, Belgaum, do.
- J. Bean, Esq., civil surgeon, Broach, do.
- G. F. Forbes, Esq., civil surgeon, Dharwar, do.
- E. De Crespigny, Esq., civil surgeon, Kaira, do.
- S. M. Pelly, Esq., civil surgeon, Khandeish (Dhoolia), do.
- J. M. Knapp, Esq., civil surgeon, Nassick, do.
- G. G. W. Maitland, Esq., civil surgeon, Rutnagherry, do.
- C. J. Sylvester, Esq., civil surgeon, Sholapoor, do.
- W. Leggett, Esq., civil surgeon, Surat, do.
- R. Hooken, Esq., civil surgeon, Tanna, do.
- C. G. Wiehe, Esq., civil surgeon, Sattara, do.
- B. White, Esq., civil surgeon, Kurrachee, do.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1852.—At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Ahmednuggur, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, and of which Lieut. col. W. Parib, H.M. 10th Royal Hussars, is president, Lieut. A. Crawford, of the artillery, was tried on the following charges, viz:—

Charge.—Lieut. A. Crawford, of the Bombay artillery, placed in arrest by me.

For conduct unbefitting an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

1st.—In having, at Ahmednuggur, on the night of Dec. 3, 1851, appeared in a disgraceful state of intoxication at the artillery mess-house, at an entertainment given by the officers of the artillery to the society of the station.

2nd.—In having, about an hour after he had been removed from the mess-house, and taken to his quarters in the condition described in the entertainment still in a state of intoxication.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. Grey, Lieut. Gen., Commander-in-chief.
Head Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 2.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.—I do not approve of the very lenient sentence passed by the court; drunkenness, which is criminal in a soldier, is infinitely more so in an officer, and requires to be visited with greater severity than by a reprimand, but as it is an offence of rare occurrence amongst the officers of the army, I have refrained from ordering a revision.

I direct the officer commanding the artillery at Ahmednuggur to read, in the presence of his officers, the following reprimand to Lieut. Crawford, who is then to be released from arrest.

Reprimand.—Lieutenant Crawford—You have been found guilty of appearing in a disgraceful state of intoxication, a crime so degrading, that an officer convicted of it is generally considered unworthy of remaining in the army. A court martial has not only spared your commission, but sentenced you to the mildest punishment it was competent to award, and I have no wish to disturb its decision—I trust that your future conduct will prove that this lenity has not been exercised in vain.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- CORFIELD, A. K. to be agent at Colaba, to be acting judge of Sholapoor, v. Harrison.
- DAVIES, J. M. rec. ch. of office of resident at Baroda, fr. Lieut. Battye.
- TAYLOR, A. to act as senior asst. to col. of customs, Bombay.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- HARRISON, T. G. 1 mo. fr. April 1 to pres.
- PINNEY, R. H. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

- GOLDSTEIN, Rev. Dr. to be chaplain of Sholapoor and Kulladghee.
- GOODALL, Rev. W. 1 mo. leave to pres.
- KINGSBURY, Rev. T. L. admitted an asst. chaplain from Jan. 23.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, Feb. 13.
- BILLAMORE, 2nd Lieut. J. A. art. passed colloq. exam.
- BOYD, Capt. D. 11th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Keys on m.c.
- BRIGGS, Lieut. 22nd N.I. to act as adjt. to the 2nd regt. Scinde irreg. horse dur. abs. of Lieut. Collier on m.c.
- COLLIER, Ens. C. 26th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 13.
- COLLIER, Ens. H. C. passed colloq. exam.
- CONYBEARE, Lieut. art. to act as interp. to 27th N.I. fr. Jan. 21.
- CRICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. F. engs. to be gar. eng. and civ. architect at pres. in suc. to Estridge, proc. to Europe.
- DANSEY, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty.
- DES VŒUX, Ens. A. 5th N.L.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 4, in succ. to Denale, dec.
- EALIS, Lieut. G. D. 49th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
- ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. P. A. 18th N.I. to be asst. to asst. of Ahmednuggur revenue survey and assessment.
- ESTRANGE, Ens. E. L. 9th N.I. qual. as interpreter in Hindustani, Feb. 13.
- FELLOWS, Ens. S. posted to 5th N.L.I. Feb. 4.
- FENWICK, Ens. P. P. attached to 3rd N.I. qual. as interpreter in Hindustani, Feb. 13.
- FORD, Lieut. adjt. 2nd Belooch batt. to assume ch. of the Saddet bazaar, at Shikarpoor, fr. Dec. 28, 1851.
- GAISFORD, Capt. T. art. perm. to retire on pension for Feb. 17.
- GIFFARD, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. qual. as interpreter in Hindustani.
- GREEN, Lieut. E. 21st N.I. to ch. of treasure chest at Nascerabad, dur. abs. of the major of brigade, Rajpootana field force, on duty, Feb. 13.
- HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Keys, on m.c.
- HEATHORN, 2nd Lieut. F. B. art. passed colloq. exam.
- HOBSON, Ens. J. C. 3rd N.I. qual. as interpreter, Feb. 13.
- HORT, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 13; to be adj. to marine batt. v. Frankland, proc. to Europe, to continue at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.
- KEATINGE, Lieut. R. A. art. to be pol. asst. in Nimar.
- KERR, Ens. W. A. to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. at Poona, to join.
- LEESON, Capt. W. F. 2nd gren. N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzeratta.
- LESTER, Lieut. W. C. 2nd N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Harding, on leave.
- LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. F. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 13.
- MACDONALD, Capt. A. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzeratta.
- MCPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
- NEWMHAM, Lieut. F. G. 23rd L.I. returned to duty.
- PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
- RAIKES, Lieut. S. N. asst. to pol. agent in Kutch, rec. ch. of agency fr. Maj. Jacob.
- RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.
- ROBERTSON, Lieut. 28th N.I. to office as line adjt. at Hyderabad, on depart. of Capt. Wemyss.
- SKIPTON, Lieut. G. 2nd N.I. to rejoin.
- STEVENS, Cornet, 3rd L.C. to rejoin.
- TURNBULL, Lieut. W. N.V. batt. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
- WADDINGTON, Lieut. E. 23rd N.L.I. to act as ist. to 3rd L.C. fr. Jan. 1.

WALKER, Lieut. C. W. 5th N.L.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 4, in suc. to Dennis, dec.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 13.
 WILSON, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. to be adj. fr. June 22, v. Johnstone, res.
 WINGATE, Capt. G. to be survey com. under this pres. fr. date of leaving S. Mahabata country for the Deccan in Sept. last.
 WRENCH, 2nd Lieut. E. art. passed colloq. exam.
 YOUNG, Capt. H. judicial asst. to comm. in Salado, returned to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AUCHMUTY, Lieut. gen. T. B. C.B. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 10 to pres.
 AYTOUN, Lieut. A. art. fr. Jan. 26 to Feb. 29, to Bombay, on m.c.
 BENNETT, Ens. J. to Feb. 10, in ext.
 BEVILLE, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. fr. Feb. 25 to April 25, to Baroda.
 BLACK, Lieut. J. acting 2nd asst. to pol. agent in Kattawar, to Feb. 15, in ext.
 BRIGGS, Capt. P. M. 19th N.I. fr. March 1 to April 30, to Bombay.
 BURGESS, Lieut. B. to March 24, in ext.
 BURROWS, Lieut. G. E. 21st N.I. fr. March 1 to June 25, to Bombay.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Jan. 29, in ext. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 CLOSE, Ens. H. to Jan. 29 in ext.
 COLLIER, Lieut. J. A. 2nd regt. Scinde irr. horse, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to Bombay, on m.c.
 CRUICKSHANK, Capt. executive eng. Dharwar div. 6 weeks fr. Feb. 8, to Bombay.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. fr. March 15 to May 31, to Guzerat.
 FULLJAMES, Maj. G. pol. agent in Rewa Kanta, leave cancelled.
 HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 10, to the Deccan and Bombay.
 HEFFERNAN, Lieut. T. 2nd L.C. to Jan. 29, in ext.
 JONES, Capt. H. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Feb. 8 to 15, in ext. on m.c.
 KEMPT, Capt. F. S. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Feb. 12 to 29, to Bombay, on m.c.
 KNELLER, Capt. C. F. 11th N.I. to Jan. 29, in ext.
 KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to pres.
 LEATHES, Ens. G. G. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 30 to Feb. 29, to Bombay, on m.c.
 LE MESURIER, Maj. A. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Feb. 10 to 29, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MACDONALD, Capt. A. 18th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 29, in ext.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. W. G. 1st Beloochi batt. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Bombay.
 MANSON, Brig. gen. A. C.B. fr. Feb. 1 to 9, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. to Jan. 29, in ext.
 MORRISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 26, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 29, to pres. on m.c.
 OLIVER, Lieut. T. 5th L.I. 3 years to Europe.
 PELHAM, Capt. H. N. V. batt. to Jan. 29, in ext.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. W. C. 2nd L.I. to Feb. 24, in ext. to remain at Vingoria, on m.c.
 RUDD, Capt. H. 5th L.I. to Jan. 29, in ext.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. A. T. 26th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to April 20, to Bombay and coast.
 SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Mangalore.
 WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay.
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Feb. 10 to March 9, to Aurangabad.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOXHAM, Asst. surg. C. R. O. 2nd N.I. to med. ch. of staff and details at Bhooj.
 COSTELLOE, Surg. D. M.D. to be superint. of Mahabuleshwur, fr. date of Surg. Pearl's departure.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. F. W. 9th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. fus. to med. ch. of recruits fr. 1st Eur. fus. Asst. surg. Mend. and to proc. with same to Poona.
 KAYS, Surg. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of 14th N.I. and detach. of Poona, irr. horse.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. to proc. to pres. in med. ch. of details, b. art.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. J. G. 2nd regt. Scinde horse to rejoins.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. H. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 ROOME, Asst. surg. H. M.D. att. to 2nd Eur. at Belgauam.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. att. to 1st batt. art. at Ahmednagar.
 WHITE, Surg. to perform med. and vaccinator's duties at Kurra-
 chee on dept. of Asst. surg. Stocks.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COSTELLOE, Surg. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 18, to Mahabuleshwur.
 PEARL, Surg. fr. Feb. 21 to March 1, to pres.; to Europe on furl.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CARPENDALE, Mate W. H. of the *Euphrates*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Feb. 9.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. to be asst. surv. of the brig. *Euphrates*, Jan. 29.
 DAWKINS, Volunt. F. arr. Jan. 26; to join the *Maraffer*, Jan. 31.
 DAWSON, Mids. of the *Seostris*, disch. to the *Euphrates* tender *Cardica*, Feb. 10.
 DEANE, Asst. surg. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Auckland*.
 DUVAL, Mate L. L. of the *Acher*, to perform duty of store acct. fr. Feb. 1.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. fr. the *Seostris* to the *Victoria*.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. of the *Elphinstone*, to join, Feb. 3.
 KING, Lieut. S. B. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 LEEDS, Lieut. W. to resume com. of the *Constance*, Jan. 29.
 LYNCH, Capt. H. B. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, fr. April 3.
 SEATON, Volunt. S. L. to the *Auckland*, Feb. 9.
 SKELTON, Mids. of the *Auckland*, disch. to the *Euphrates* tender *Cardica*, Feb. 10.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER, wife of Capt. E. 8th N.I. d. at Bombay, Feb. 16.
 COLLETT, Mrs. A. B. d. at Girgaum, Feb. 5.
 D'MIRANDA, wife of J. d. at Naughur, Feb. 8.
 GONSALVES, wife of P. d. at Mazagaon, Feb. 7.
 REYMOND, wife of Mr. S. at Bombay, Feb. 9.
 WALKINSHAW, Mrs. Alex. d. at Bombay, Feb. 11.
 YOUNG, wife of D. S. at Dharwar, Feb. 2.

MARRIAGES.

CORDEIRO, J. J. to Isabel, d. of the late A. Vaz, at Bombay, Feb. 9.
 KEITH, James, M.D. to Grace, d. of Lieut. col. Watson, art. at Byculia, Feb. 12.
 MAIDMENT, W. to Miss Emma J. Remington, at Bombay, Jan. 26.
 PIMENTO, E. to J. M. d. of the late J. Valladares, at Matharpacary, Jan. 26.
 WINDSOR, J. W. to Ana, d. of James King, at Bombay, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

AGANNOOR, James, at Kurrachee, Feb. 1.
 DE COSTA, J. M. at Bombay, aged 24, Jan. 31.
 DENNIS, Capt. R. 5th L.I. at Ahmednagar, Feb. 4.
 EVANS, W. S. of Capt. W. T. B. at Colaba, aged 1, Feb. 4.
 McLAUGHLIN, T. James, s. of Thomas, at Colaba, aged 1, Feb. 9.
 WHITTELL, T. M. at Ahmedabad, aged 46, Jan. 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 3.—J. K. L. Clerk, Liverpool; *Hannah*, Heritago, Penang; *John Wickliffe*, Daly, Hong-Kong.—6. Steamer *Acher*, Balfour, Suez; *Lord Hungerford*, Brown, Liverpool.—7. *Kilblain*, McLaren, Calcutta.—8. *James Wilks*, Nicholls, Liverpool.—10. *Moxen*, Twines, Calcutta; *Loodiana*, Marshall, Cochin; *Hamoody*, McDonald, Singapore; *Dundonald*, Gillies, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *John Wickliffe* (Feb. 3), from HONG-KONG.—Capt. Wild.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Miss Hendry, and Mr. Headry.
 Per steamer *Louise Family*, from SURAT.—Mrs. Moyle and Capt. Moyle.
 Per steamer *Acher* (Feb. 6), from SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. King, Dr. and Mrs. Batho, Maj. and Mrs. Liddle, Major Graeme, Mr. L. De Gama, Dr. Roome, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. J. D. Robinson, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Maxwell.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*, from KURRACHEE.—Miss Manson, Gen. Manson, Capt. Manson, 4th Rifles; G. Thomas, Esq.; Lieut. Adams, H.M.'s 83rd; Lieut. Reid, H.M.'s 83rd; Lieut. Collyer; Ens. Richardson, H.M.'s 83rd; and Ens. Hickman, 5th B.N.I.
 Per *Mahomed*, from BUSHIRE.—Dr. Brown, J. R. Cavatine, and S. Levan.
 Per *Loodiana*.—Mrs. Marshall and family, and 2 Masters Conry.
 Per *Hamoody*, from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. M'Donald, Miss Vallie, and Miss Smith.
 Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*.—Mrs. Ross and R. Ryan, Esq. C.S.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 3. *Royal Alice*, Boyce, Singapore; *Berkshire*, Smith, Boston; *Tulloch Castle*, Greig, London.—6. *Casibelaugus*, Armstrong, Canton.—7. *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, London; *Good Success*, Hunt, Tuticorin.—8. *Chippewa*, Barclay, China; *Lawrick*, White, Woosung.—9. *Moffatt*, Taylor, China.—10. *Anne Armstrong*, Fitzmaurice, Calcutta.—11. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, London.—12. *Marian*, Bilton, China; *Gladiator*, Thompson, Calcutta; steamer *Achilles*, —, Suez.—17. *St. Auckland*, —, Aden.

DEATHS.

GORDON, R. C. wife of R. at Victoria, Jan. 28.
LEITH, John, at Shanghai, Dec. 20.
LUGG, Lieut. R.A. at Hong-Hong, Dec. 28.
TOMKINS, Lieut. col. R.A. at Hong-Kong, Dec. 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 7. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, New Zealand.—20. *Chebucto*, Beech, London.—JAN. 10. *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Liverpool.—15. *Blenheim*, Molison, Hobart Town; *St. Singapore*, —, Bombay.—23. *Scotland*, Davis, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mahomed Shah*.—From MACASSAR, JAN. 14. H. Wells.
Per *Blenheim*.—From HOBART TOWN, JAN. 15. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Miss Lampriere; Messrs. Lampriere, Brackenbuiy, and Synott.
Per steamer *Singapore*.—From BOMBAY, JAN. 15. Messrs. Chapman and Chumsee.—From POINT DE GALLE. Messrs. Brett and Harkort.—From SINGAPORE. Rev. Mr. McDougall, Messrs. Wylday, Melchore, and Chow.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 18. *Albion*, Buckland, Hobart Town.—22. *Jeremiah Garet*, Daly, Liverpool.—24. *Bangalore*, Morgan, London; *Dominion*, Darke, London.—27. *Ferozepore*, Masterton, London.—31. *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, London; *Tory*, Duncan, London.—JAN. 1. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, London; *Wizard of the Wave*, Millet, London.—7. *E. Lancaster*, —, Sydney.—17. *Confucius*, Scott, Liverpool.—19. *Helen McGaed*, Lunt, London.

DEPARTURES.

Per Steamer *Ganges*, Dec. 30.—For BOMBAY. Messrs. A. D. Sassoon, J. F. Buxey, S. David, and J. Rubin.—For SUEZ. N. A. Griswold.—For MALTA. W. Backler.—For SOUTHAMPTON. W. Barrett; Lieut. R. G. Halliday, R.M. and Lieut. R. F. T. Calvert, R.N.

Per *David Malcolm*, for LONDON.—Dec. 31. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Mitchell, and Capt. Fuller.

Per Steamer *Singapore*, Jan. 30.—For SOUTHAMPTON. Major Leyard, C.R.; Lieut. P. Johnston, R.N.; Messrs. F. T. Bush, W. Synnot, and L. Josephs.—For SUEZ. The Bishop Forcade.—For CALCUTTA. Lieut. Brackenbury.—For BOMBAY. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright and H. T. Seldon.—For SINGAPORE. Mrs. D'Almeida and Robert Kiland.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Jan. 29, 1852.
EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 5s. 1d.; with documents, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d.; Bank Post Bills, 4s. 11d.
East-India Company's Accepted Bills, 235 rupees per 100 dollars.
Sycee, 1½ per Cent. premium.
Gold, 21½ dollars per tael.
Mexicans, 6 per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.

To London, quoted at £3 to £2. 5s. for 50 cubic feet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from Cape Town, which is to the 3rd Feb. affords good reason for believing that the disastrous hostilities on the frontier are near a termination.

• The expedition across the Kei consisted of two separate divisions under Major-gen. Somerset and Lieut. col. Eyre.

The former amounted to 4,000 men, including Capt. Tylden's corps, Col. Mackinnon's column, Lieut. col. Michel, 6th regiment, Fingoes, &c., three pieces of ordnance, and a train of 100 commissariat waggons. On December 9, the major-general moved in three divisions to attack Tyopo's kraals, under the Thaba Mtchako mountains. Capt. Tylden's force entered from the south; the main body, under the general, by Mackay's Neck; and Col. Michel, with the 6th Royal Warwickshires, Rifles, and Fort Peddie Fingoes, from the south-east—this division scaling the almost inaccessible mountain's breast, and driving the enemy, with vast herds of cattle, over it. These effected their retreat under cover of a dense fog. Capt. Tylden, however, secured 1,050 head of cattle, besides horses and goats, with the loss of two men killed. The enemy, with their cattle, having thus fallen back upon Kreli's country, the three divisions rejoined and followed on the 11th over some streams which feed the Kei, and down the left bank of that river. On the 16th they reached the Kei Drift, and next day proceeded to the T'Somo (which joins the Kei), arriving there on the 18th, and on the 19th scouring its kraals towards the Kei, but without finding opposition or cattle. On the 20th, having moved over the T'Somo northwards, the major-general came upon the spoor of the re-

treating cattle, and dividing his force into four divisions,—under Col. Mackinnon, Lieut. col. Pole, 12th Lancers, Lieut. col. Napier, C.M.R., and Capt. Tylden, with the Whittlesea force,—overtook them on the 22nd, under the Ulkelo Swanga mountains, and captured several thousand head. Lieut. col. Napier's party meantime killed 30 Caffres and took 1,500 head, Col. Mackinnon a large number, and Capt. Tylden 500 head. On the 29th, the major-general was in possession of between 5,000 and 6,000 cattle. The whole of these operations had been carried on under incessant rain, and in a country presenting natural obstacles of every description.

Lieut. col. Eyre left King William's Town on the 1st December, with a force of 1,000 men, viz.—12th Lancers, 99; 60th Rifles, 216; 73rd Reg., 430; Cape Mounted Rifles, 63; Royal Engineers, 2; Levies, 146. They on the 4th crossed the Great Kei by the Wagon Drift. Here the enemy showed in numbers. A large body of Caffres held the drift, and each hill adjoining the ford occupied by them, whilst a corps of Caffre cavalry, preceding a crowd of warriors on foot, suddenly menaced our rear. Col. Eyre separated his troops, and made arrangements for covering the descent to the river, which he succeeded in, after a sharp resistance, and with some loss. The Caffres had rendered the river impracticable for waggons by rolling rocks into it, and on the left bank they had erected a series of stone breastworks, proof against musketry, and which they appeared determined to defend. The main body of our troops held the approach to the river, and supported the cavalry and waggons, whilst the grenadiers of the 73rd and a company of the 60th Rifles forded the river higher up and took the enemy's position in reverse, and another company of the 73rd drove the enemy from a kraatz commanding the drift on the right bank. Capt. Campbell's and Lieut. Knox's companies were each hotly engaged whilst the troops crossed the river. The enemy were driven back, still making resistance, and the troops reached the springs, having toiled and fought for fourteen hours without rest or refreshment. Col. Eyre, however, pushed on with the cavalry to Butterworth station that night. The 73rd lost 5 killed and 10 wounded; the 60th Rifles, 1 killed and 1 wounded. From this date to the 13th, Col. Eyre's column scoured the country towards the Bashee River, when he returned to Butterworth; and on the 16th proceeded to attack Napassa's Caffres, near the junction of the T'Somo and the Kei. On the 21st he was in possession of 6,000 cattle. During the operations, Lieut. Clifton, 12th Lancers, with a detachment of cavalry, gallantly swam the T'Somo, dislodged the enemy, and captured above 500 head of cattle.

On the 23rd, the divisions under Major-gen. Somerset and Col. Eyre were in direct communication on the Bashee River, the former moving down the river, and the latter proceeding coastwise towards its mouth. This latter force was divided into three divisions on the 28th; one, under Major Pinkney, 73rd, consisted of three companies 73rd, Capt. Campbell's Cavalry, Cape Mounted Rifles, and Fingoes, by the Guaniuga to the Bashee; a second, under Major Bedford, with two companies 60th, by the sea coast; the third, under Capt. Campbell, 73rd, across the Koka, to attack Moru's kraal; Major Tottenham, with the cavalry, pushing into Mazeppa Bay: 5,000 head of cattle were captured by this force, and brought into Butterworth on the 4th January.

Major-gen. Somerset's force arrived on the same day at Butterworth, in possession of 16,000 head of cattle. This force had been separated into two divisions; one, under Col. Mackinnon, consisting of 280 6th Regiment, 100 60th Rifles, 60 Cape Mounted Rifles, 50 Catty's Riflemen, 25 Mounted Levies, and 80 Fingoes, under Lieut. cols. Pole, Michel, Nesbit, Napier, &c., moving down the Qualana Spruit, thence along the Nabagha towards the Bashee; this division brought in more than 3,000 head of cattle. The other division, under Capt. Tylden, was composed of native and Fingo levies, 18 officers, 562 rank and file, and 180 horses. He had a smart engagement on the 30th December with a body of the enemy in the Xuaba Valley, posted in a strong rocky position, from which he drove them, killing between 50 and 60, and taking 1,200 head of cattle. This division captured in all about 3,000 head, the latter part of his operations being in conjunction with Col. Mackinnon's division.

On the 1st of January, the troops returned to head-quarters, King William's Town, with about 23,000 head of cattle, many thousand goats, and some horses.

The Amapondas of Faku, under his great son Damass, and the Caffres of Morley, Clarkeberry, and Buntingville, with the Amabaca tribe of the late chief N'Capai, as well as the Tembus of Joi and the Fingoes of Ludidi and Zipo, all came forward and gave their active co-operation; 400 of these people joined the patrol under Col. Mackinnon.

On the 18th January, Lieut. col. Eyre returned to King William's Town with 5,000 captured cattle, and the whole of the

Fingoes from Butterworth with their cattle,—viz. 7,000 souls, possessing 80,000 head of cattle,—as well as the British Resident and traders, in order to secure them from the savage wrath of Krelli. These Fingoes must prove a serious embarrassment, and it will doubtless require much judgment to render this a valuable acquisition in our present difficulties. For the present they will be located south of Fort Peddie, towards the sea-coast.

The Albert Burghers, under their Civil Commissioner Cole, have rendered good service on the borders of that division towards Krelli's country. Jan Olivier, field commandant, with a number of field cornets, &c., under Mr. Cole's direction, have brought away from the Tambookies 2,500 head of cattle, 350 horses, 20 stand of arms, and have killed 160 of the enemy, with little loss. Mr. Cole hoped to be able to make another descent on the Caffres and Hottentot rebels near the T'Somo, in the event of receiving sufficient aid from the Burghers.

It appears that a meeting of all the leading Gaika chiefs,—Macome, Tola, Stock, Seyolo, Botman, Ruta, Oba, Sutu (Sandilli's mother),—was held at the Wolf River, at Sandilli's kraal, with their councillors, when two of their councillors were sent as a deputation to request Mr. Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner, to interest himself in procuring peace. The Governor intimated to them, through Mr. Brownlee, that their surrender must be "general and unconditional, trusting to her Majesty's clemency," and that "this tendered in a solemn manner and in good faith, hostilities would cease, and their lives would be respected." Eight days passed over (from 15th to 23rd January), and the Governor ordered a combined movement on the Amatola mountains and the country of Stock, Seyolo, Tola, and Zazine, east of the Keiskama. This movement, in four columns, under Lieut. col. Pole, 12th Lancers; Lieut. col. Eyre, 73rd Regiment; Lieut. col. Michel, 6th Regiment, and Capt. Catty, commenced on the 26th and 27th January. The orders were to spare the tribes of every chief who would quietly surrender, but to cut down the crops, take the cattle, and destroy every enemy found upon the land of the disaffected. The result was not known.

The Governor had entered into "terms of amity" with Bokoo, the chief whose people attacked Col. Eyre's column at the Kei on the 4th of December; and with Mapassa (his son), against whom Lieut. col. Eyre had specially proceeded on the 16th of December.

The frontier intelligence to the 27th January holds out a prospect of peace; but Macome, Sandilli, Anta, Stock, Tola, and the rest, were still in their mountain fastnesses, and private letters say that the Caffres are perfectly unsubdued, and mocking us with a request for peace until they have procured ammunition and reaped their crops.

Mr. Thomas, the missionary at Clarkebury, informed Major-General Somerset that Krelli and the whole of the chiefs had concerted a movement, which was to have been effected that moon,—the Tambookies moving upon Cradock, and the Galekas moving upon Whittlesea and Shilo, the Gaikas moving in another direction,—the whole forming a combined movement. The chiefs asserted that they had already put the English women on board the ships, and that they had nothing more to do than to move into the colony with their wives and stock. They were to have moved down upon Butterworth the day they heard of the movement of Col. Eyre on the Kei, which called off their attention at that moment.

The *Graham's Town Journal* contains the particulars of the death of Major Wilmot, in a letter from Fort Peddie, Jan. 2:—"We have again been at the Camyana, but I am sorry to say with less success than upon any former occasion. On the morning of New Year's-day we were at our position, ready to "first feet" our black neighbours. On entering the kloof we found it vacated, and in consequence moved off in the direction of the old Committee's path, where we found a few huts, which were speedily destroyed. It being time for breakfast, the Fingoes, with their officers, our commander, and Mr. E. Driver, sen., took a circuitous route to the halting-place, while the troops (91st regiment) moved along the ridge. We all met at a little kloof about three miles from Breakfast Vley, where we halted for breakfast. Having seen a few horses and cattle in the bushy kloof below, it was resolved to attack them, and, if possible, capture their cattle. Accordingly, we moved on till we came to the great cattle path, which we found lined with huts. These we stormed, and had burned a good many, when our brave commander, Major Wilmot, while gallantly leading on his men, received his death-wound. This misfortune threw a damp over the spirits of every man; but, notwithstanding our perilous position, we determined to save and bring out the body of our brave and much-lamented commander, or die to a man. This was accomplished in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon the brave men of Capt. Cahill's company, 91st regiment. Shortly

after we arrived at Breakfast Vley, the clouds gathered in one portentous black mass, vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder followed, and the rain fell in torrents, through which those unflinching men bore the dead body of their lamented commander, reaching Fort Peddie at 9 p.m. the same night. Great praise is due to Capt. Webb and Lamont, and to Lieuts. Blackbeard and Driver, for the spirited manner in which they conducted themselves upon this occasion. I cannot omit the name of Mr. E. Driver, sen., whose conduct is beyond all praise, and in whose arms, I may say, the fallen warrior breathed his last. Lieut. Mackenzie, 91st regiment, also behaved in a manner which reflects credit upon his profession, as did also Staff-surgeon Dr. Wadsworth, whose skill and activity on this occasion were alike conspicuous."

A great meeting between H. M. Assistant Commissioners and the Trans-Vaal emigrants, held at the Sandt River, terminated in the most satisfactory manner. The Commissioners guaranteed them the full "management of their own affairs, without the least encroachment or interference on the part of the British Government." Eight points have been agreed upon as the foundation of the friendly relations entered into, the principal being, a free trade and passage through the whole country, no slavery, and the surrender of all offenders.

The proclamation proscribing Mr. A. W. Pretorius and other emigrants has been rescinded.

"Colonel Fordyce," says the *Friend of the Sovereignty*, "in his last will, bequeathed a pension to the widow of every soldier who should fall under his command; a shilling each per day to all disabled soldiers of his corps, and left the means of purchasing commissions for his five most deserving sergeants."

A hundred years' intimate acquaintance with Bengal has furnished us with no antidote to the venom of snakes, although, according to the statement furnished by the magistrate of Midnapore, and quoted in Major Munro's paper upon snake-bites, the mortality of that zillah alone amounted to 402 deaths in twenty-one months. If this be a correct average of one zillah, the loss of life throughout Bengal must be enormous. In 1846, the *Aristolochia Indica* was praised as a perfect specific for bites of the most venomous snakes, and Mr. Lowther, of Allahabad, recounted some astounding cures which seemed to have been produced by it. It was, however, employed by other persons with no success. The *Leucas Aspera* was formerly much esteemed, and *Trichodesma Indica* has been known to work a cure. Many of the cases treated by these plants were, according to the narrators, of the most severe kind, as witness those at Allahabad, seen by Mr. Lowther; and yet up to this moment there is no universal faith in the value of the *Aristolochia*. The most encouraging and extraordinary fact (for such we believe it to be), connected with the history of snake-poison, is the impunity from its destructive influence enjoyed by the mongoose. Of the reality of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Nor is the phenomenon unparalleled in the animal world; for, according to the experiments of Dr. Breton, one venomous serpent cannot be injured by another. Some two years ago we submitted a mongoose to the following experiment, with the view of testing his invulnerability. Being fastened by a line, of some thirty feet in length, to a verandah pillar, and thus permitted a free range of turf overgrown by wild arrow-root, he was freely bitten in the thigh by a cobra, which five minutes previously had destroyed a fowl, with the usual symptoms. Upon the infliction of the wound, the length of his line he ran amongst the wild arrow-root, and returned in about five minutes. He was kept carefully tied up during the ensuing seven days, but exhibited no symptoms of suffering from the injury. The only room for fallacy in this experiment lies in the fowl having been bitten only five minutes previously, and the consequent possibility of the poison having failed to be freshly secreted; but Dr. Breton narrates some experiments on this subject, by which it appears that a rabbit and five pigeons, consecutively bitten by the same cobra within an hour and a quarter, all died, although at increasing intervals, in the order of their being bitten. Taking the average strength of the cobra poison, then, we may safely assume that what could destroy five animals in that period would suffice to kill two, although one were a mongoose. On what does this impunity depend? Is the animal endowed by nature with conservative powers, or is the popular opinion correct in assigning its safety to a plant procured and eaten in the jungle? If the latter solution be correct, why is a single day lost in the discovery? Kœmpfer asserts the valuable plant to be the *Radix Mungo*; but no satisfactory proof of this has ever yet been offered.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The following particulars respecting the Mahapurushyas, or votaries of the Borpetah Shostro,—a sect of Vaishnavas widely spread throughout Lower Assam, and extending into Cooch-Behar, Gawalpora, and Dacca,—is furnished by Captain E. T. Dalton, Political Assistant Commissioner in charge of Kamrup, in a paper laid before the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The sect, which is distinguished by the general respectability and intelligence of its members, their number, and success in making proselytes, has many monasteries, all of which are regarded as subordinate to the great establishment at Borpetah, in north-western Kamrup, which gives its name to a large village and pergunnah. That portion considered as belonging exclusively to the Shostro, comprising an area of 175 acres, contained, in 1848, 7,348 souls, all bhakats, or attached to the great Namghar Shostro, or place of worship,—a large building, with a thatched roof, supported on huge posts, 180 feet long by 60 broad, built in a grove, in the midst of an enclosure surrounding the other sacred edifices of the institution. The altar in the great Shostro is covered with red silk, on which the *Bhagavat* and other sacred books are placed, under square frames of talc. There are colossal figures of Hanuman and Garúr, supported on massive frames of timber, painted in bright colours; but they are not worshipped. The outer or verandah posts are elaborately but rudely carved, every second or third representing an incarnation of Vishnu. None but bhakats, or disciples, are admitted into the interior of the Shostro: women may sit in the verandah and join in the spiritual songs. To the east of the Namghar is a small brick temple, with a dome, enshrined in which is a stone, half a cubit long, bearing an impression said to be the foot-print of Mádhab, one of the founders of the Shostro, which is revered as a most sacred relic. In front of this temple is a well, the water of which is considered very holy.

The Mahapurushyas recognize two orders of their sect: the Udásins, or monks, who have renounced the world and practise celibacy; and the Grihist, or Grihi, laymen. The former live on alms, and devote themselves to reading the *Lila Cheritra* (history of Sankar and Mádhab, the founders of the sect), practising the three *Veds*, singing, and contemplation. They are not allowed to worship idols. They likewise act as spiritual advisers and confessors of the families of Grihi, to whose houses they are allowed access at all times. These monks live in cloisters adjoining the Namghar. Their raiment is a waistcloth, and a small white chudder, or scarf, and they carry a long staff, having a brazen knob.

There are, in the Kamrup district alone, 195 Shostros subordinate to that of Borpetah; all are built exactly on the model of the parent institution, each having its establishment of Udásins in cloisters. A few of them only are to a small extent endowed.

This sect, comprising a very industrious community, including traders as well as cultivators, has sprung up within the last 400 years. Sankar was born (that is, his avatar occurred) at Ali Pukari, a village of Central Assam, A. D. 1461, and died A. D. 1569. Mádhab "first appeared" A. D. 1512, and died A. D. 1597. They were thus contemporaries of Sri Chaitanya, who is adored as an incarnation of Crishna, and venerated as the founder of their creed by the Vaishnavas of Bengal; and, from the similarity of their doctrines, as well as from a tradition to that effect, it may be inferred that the Assamese sectarian was indebted to him for the system he introduced. The Assamese admit an interview between him and Sankar.

The *Lila Cheritra*, already referred to, which is in verse, relates that Sankar's reputed father, Cusim, was one of the chiefs of the country. He was a Sudra, of the caste (little known except in Assam) called Collita, and he entrusted to a learned Brahmin the education of his son, whose childhood was distinguished by extraordinary aptitude for learning and intense application to study. Sankar married early, but his wife died, and shortly after, on the death of his father, he distributed his property amongst his relations, went on a pilgrimage to Gya, Juggannath, and other places, and returned after an absence of twelve years. He found the civil government of his country in a very disordered state, and was importuned to resume his position as chief, to assist in restoring order; but he declined, observing that he should meditate on what he had seen and read. In his study of the *Bhagavat* and the *Paras*, he appears to have been assisted by a Brahmin named Ráma Ráma Guru; but their full meaning was disclosed to him by a messenger from Juggannath himself, named Juggá Misra.

About this time he became acquainted with Mádhab, who was a Sakta, or worshipper of the female principle, to whom he expounded from the *Bhagavat* how all adoration should be paid

to Vishnu the Supreme; "for," said he, "if you pour water upon the roots of a tree, the leaves and branches are refreshed and strengthened; but applied to the branches and leaves, and not to the roots, it is of no avail." Mádhab is stated to have been so much struck with this illustration, the aptness of which is not very apparent, that he prostrated himself before Sankar as a disciple, from that hour devoted himself to the study of the *Bhagavat*, and other *Granthas*, and ultimately became Sankar's most efficient coadjutor in translating those works into the vernacular, for the benefit of his countrymen. The Mahapurushyas now regard the master and the disciple as equally entitled to adoration; if there be any difference, it is in favour of Mádhab.

The success of Sankar drew upon him the envy and jealousy of the Brahmins, whom he challenged to a meeting, and he is reported to have refuted them out of their own mouths.

After this, he went about establishing Shostros in different places. In the latter part of his life, he revisited Juggannath, when he had the interview with Chaitanya referred to. Upon his return from this pilgrimage, he recommenced religious teaching, with a greater store of knowledge, and at length resigned his mantle to Mádhab in the 104th year of his age.

The doctrines taught by these sectarians inculcate a belief in only one God, Vishnu the Supreme, and prohibit the worship of any other deity. They do not ignore the existence of the minor gods of the Hindu Pantheon, but consider that, in adoring Vishnu, they obtain the favour of all. They instruct their disciples to acknowledge all the avatars of Vishnu, but to regard his appearance as Crishna as the manifestation most important to mortals, and to seek salvation by repeating his name and contemplating his attributes. Elevation to Vaikant'ha, the heaven of Vishnu, is the reward of the virtuous; an eternity of Narak, or hell, the lot of the wicked. The Grihi, or laymen, are permitted to worship the images of Vishnu and Crishna, in the form of the Sálagram; but all other idol-worship is interdicted. The Udásins are absolutely prohibited to worship even the Sálagram; the reason assigned for this distinction is, that images or symbols of the deity on which to concentrate the ideas are required by men whose minds are distracted by family cares and worldly enjoyments, but not by those who have withdrawn themselves from both.

The Mahapurushyas have not that reverence for caste which is entertained by other Hindus; yet the distinction is not altogether effaced, and a Mahapurushya will not eat *cooked food* from the hands of a brother whose blood is not as pure as his own. Hindus of all castes are admitted into the fraternity, and, with the exception just noticed, associated with on equal terms. One of the most respected of the Udásins is by caste a distiller of spirits.

The first Shusturiah, or Adhikári (priest), of the Borpetah Shostro was a Udásin named Mathura Dása, who was installed in the office by Mádhab. Before his death, Mathura Dása directed the Bhakats, in conjunction with the Mahants, or heads of the subordinate Shostros, to select a successor from the Brahmin family of Ráma Ráma Guru, the learned pundit of Sankar, whose descendants have always since filled that office.

With the exception of certain fees allotted to the Adhikári all offerings for religious duties, presents, and fees of admission and readmission, are deposited in the Shostro treasury, which is said to be very rich. No disbursements can be made but by order of the Adhikári, with the assent of a committee of Bhakats.

The superiority of the form and mode of the devotional exercises contrasts very favourably with the ordinary temple-worship of the Hindus. Instead of a small shrine, into which none but the officiating Brahmin enters, and from which no instruction to the crowd outside is even attempted, a large building, capable of affording accommodation to thousands, is devoted to the purposes of praises of the deity, congregational singing, and moral instruction; and to keep up the spirit of the sect, as well as to afford them examples of holy living, the actions, precepts, and chief incidents in the lives of their founders are constantly brought to their recollection.

TO THE EDITOR.

KAMGAR presents his compliments to the Editor of *Allen's Indian Mail*, and requests the favour of a place in his forthcoming number for the few following lines, lately addressed to the learned President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Wilson:—

"A friend has sent me the *Oriental Christian Spectator* of the 17th January last. It contains, I see, a reprint of a letter of KAMGAR, which appeared in *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 19th

November, 1851. * * * * You will have seen that I have followed up the subject in two more letters, under the same signature, in the *Mail* of the 17th December and 17th February last.

"In the first of these, I have resumed the examination of the strange opinion Colonel Rawlinson holds, as to the parentage of the Zend. If correct, we shall witness the phenomenon of a singularly rugged, harsh, and poor language, deriving its origin from another entirely alien in grammatical structure and character, but, in strong contrast, above all, excelling in richness, power, and melody.

"The second letter, as you may have observed, is dedicated to the exposure of any argument in favour of the authenticity of a language founded on the capability of its illustration by means of a grammar, and that I further mention a circumstance of which you would necessarily be already aware,—I mean, Professor Westergaard's having given up Pehlvi as a genuine language. This is of importance, and may end in the professor, after further examination, and under the pressure of consistency, withdrawing his belief in the truth of the Zend also.

"The question, as it now stands, may be stated thus:—The Zend text of the *Vendidad*, and its translation, as it is called, are, in all probability, nearly contemporaneous; that is, they were composed (*inserted*) about the same time, and are held in equal reverence by the Parsees. The Zend is read with facility, from its scheme of orthography expressing, by distinct and separate letters, all the short vowels, and even their modifications; while the Pehlvi, on the contrary, although written in the same character, does not even employ the Persian marks for these vowels,—*zer, zubar, peah*. Hence, when any illiterate Dastoor can make a shift to read Zend, it is only those who are better instructed that can attempt reading the Pehlvi, and most of them only succeed in making it out by means of a transcript written below in Persian letters.

"It would now appear impossible to discover why the Zend text of the *Vendidad* has been translated into Pehlvi, a language entirely dissimilar; but although using the same characters as the Zend, it is written with such abbreviations, or rather absence of distinctive letters, as to present a complete puzzle, only to be solved by calling in the aid of Persian characters. Is this the effect of the peculiar difference, in this respect, between Sanskrit and Persian writing, upon which languages I suppose the Zend and Pehlvi respectively to be formed?"

12th March.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber" is informed that there was no delay in the appearance of the last *Mail*; the papers not having reached us until the 8th, owing to the accident which befell the steamer after leaving Malta, as mentioned in the first page. The brief abstracts published in the morning journals are conveyed by a channel not available for the mass of entire newspapers whence the materials of our paper are extracted.

"Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, March 18, 1852.

THE patronage of India has more to do with the Charter question than many at first apprehend. It is a prize which every political party, indulged with the dimmest hope of becoming the executive, would rejoice to see appropriated to it,—not, of course, from any sordid motive, but in order that, with such potent anti-attribution, the machinery of government might work smoothly and noiselessly; whilst the humblest individual, who possesses the most minute particle of "influence," parliamentary, governmental, or aristocratical, fancies that its secret fountains would be re-

plenished, and its dews and showers rendered more plentiful and refreshing, by such an appropriation of the Indian patronage.

Those who are thus unconsciously biased by their interests see in the existing mode of dispensing that patronage, a terrible anomaly. Even to speculative politicians it must appear at first sight a very extraordinary departure from ordinary principles, that all the public services of British India,—civil, military, marine, medical, ecclesiastical, consisting of some thousand posts,—should be filled up at the nomination of twenty-four private gentlemen, qualified for the exercise of this function by the mere holding of a certain amount of India Stock. Only think, it might be said, of the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company having the exclusive right of commissioning the officers of the army and navy! Yet it is a trite observation, that, in the science of government, the happiest expedients have sometimes been the result of pure accident.

That system of selecting candidates for public offices, whatever be its nature, must be the best, which secures the fittest persons, and which is least liable to be abused for purposes prejudicial to the general weal. This proposition can hardly admit of dispute. All pretensions derived from prerogative, prescription, custom, or convenience, are or ought to be subject, more or less, to the two conditions before mentioned. The sovereign in this country, by royal prerogative, appoints all the great ministers of the State, who carry on the executive government. Virtually, however, this power of appointment, absolute in appearance, is subjected to the veto of Parliament, which judges of the fitness of the persons appointed.

If it were necessary now to determine for the first time in what manner and by what agency the numerous offices in British India might be most beneficially filled, the objects sought would be, in the first place, to prevent so dangerous an amount of patronage from falling into the hands of the ministers of the Crown, and, secondly, to intrust it to an independent body, which, having no connection with the political parties whence those ministers are chosen, has a direct interest in the good government of India; the members of which are competent to judge of the fitness of the candidates, and have no inducements to abuse their patronage (securities being provided, moreover, to guard against its abuse), their appointments, when made, being liable to be dealt with by a co-ordinate authority as the public good may demand.

It does not appear that any conditions could be added to these, in order to create a depository for the Indian patronage that should, on the one hand, protect it from being employed as an instrument of parliamentary influence, and, on the other, well provide for the fitness of the appointees; and it is obvious that, in all particulars, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company exactly corresponds to the description. Being elected by the proprietors of East-India Stock, in no way mixed up, as a body, with home politics, and having no visible temptation to identify themselves with the administration of the day, the members of that Court can exercise their free choice in the nomination of candidates; many of them having been employed in India in the civil or military service of the Company, and all of them being familiar with the qualifications required in such candidates, they are no imperfect judges of their fitness; whilst their interest in the well-being of

British India,—for which they are not only responsible, but in which they have a pecuniary stake,—would forbid negligence in their choice, which, in the case of the civil service, is subject to a qualified review by the Governor-General of India, who has the power, at least, of judging in what capacity the appointees shall be employed.

Let us consider what would be the necessary incidents of passing this patronage through any other channel. Suppose the Crown,—that is, the ministry for the time being,—were to fill all the Indian offices, as they do those at home and in the colonies. If we leave out of contemplation the constitutional objection to such a proposal (which is alone fatal to it), no one would expect that those appointments would be made upon a different principle from all others, which are given to political connections in return for political support. As to qualifications in the candidates, they are rarely thought of, unless it be to excuse a preference given to the recommendation of the more powerful patron. In the Customs or the Excise, if a broken-down tradesman, with influence in a borough, or a superannuated butler to a nobleman, be pitchforked into a place for which he has not a single qualification, his co-officials are expected, nay, required, to teach him the details of his duty, or to perform it for him. At present, such a person could not be even smuggled into the Indian services, and, if he could, it would still be in the power of the supreme local authority, at all events, to restrict his means of doing mischief,—a power which would be very reluctantly exercised if the Governor-General of India were a colleague of the patron.

Some have proposed that these appointments should be put up openly to sale. It is hardly worth discussing this proposal, which is open to a multitude of objections, and would lead to a system of gross venality, that must eventually corrupt every branch of the Indian administration. The men who bought their places would, as in Turkey and other countries where this system secretly prevails, be sure to make those places repay the outlay. The height of the bid would be the measure of the bribes demanded. It is nothing to say that commissions in the regular army are purchasable. The analogy is ideal. Would the purchase of civil appointments at home, or of places in Parliament, be tolerated?

Then it has been suggested that a special commission should be intrusted with this delicate function. Let the commissioners be ever so discreetly selected, and ever so jealously watched, he would be no very bold prophet who predicted that, in a few years, the establishment would become the instrument of jobs. At the very best, it would be an exchange of one machinery for another of the same kind, but worse in quality.

Lastly, it has been urged that the appointments might be distributed amongst the universities in the United Kingdom, which could devise schemes of discipline as well as selection that would insure a constant stream of well-qualified Indian officers. This function would change the character of those seats of learning, and convert them into arenas of struggles for place and political advancement. The probability is, that they would decline the dangerous gift; but if they did not, save in the single article of education, it is not apparent that the candidates could be better selected than at present, and in respect to this article, the existing system, if it requires improvement, is easily susceptible of it.

Then, if we are compelled to fall back upon that system,

let us next see how it works,—whether there is any vice or abuse in it which calls for a change. Are incompetent persons appointed, and thrust into situations which they are unfit to fill? Does any suspicion of the corrupt abuse of power rest upon the Company's servants in the judicial, magisterial, or revenue departments? Is the patronage at home prostituted to serve sordid or political ends? It is notorious that, on all these points, the very reverse is the truth. The civil service of India, according to testimony the most competent and impartial, is remarkable for the fitness of those who compose it, and even for the number of able officers it has produced: Mr. Gladstone has recently termed it "a nursery of public men rarely equalled, certainly unsurpassed." They may not exhibit that critical perception of the niceties of the English Common Law which would qualify them to preside in a Queen's Court, nor may all be able to speak in perfection all or any of the languages of India; but they are not deficient in accomplishments not inferior to these in practical utility. Rare, indeed, have been the instances, in modern times at least, in which a charge of corruption has been brought against a member of any of the services, rarer still in which such an accusation has been proved. The exercise of the home patronage is guarded from abuse, not merely by the law of the land, but by the vigilance of those intrusted with its distribution, who have never shrunk from bringing to legal trial one of their colleagues suspected of having been made even the innocent instrument of a fraudulent presentation.

Why, then, if no better channel can be found for the administration of the Indian patronage than the present system, and if, further, the end of its administration is fully attained thereby, it would seem to be an absurd, nay, a suicidal, policy to change it, and, for the sake of experiment, try some other scheme in a matter which involves the safety of such a dependency as India. The evil effects of a false step in our domestic legislation may be soon discerned and promptly arrested. A similar error in our Indian policy may not be discovered until it is too late to repair it. In the words of Burke, "Where we do not see our way clearly, let us tread cautiously."

THE debates in both Houses of Parliament on Monday-night, if they did not indicate very distinctly the views and intentions of the new Ministers upon the great question of our commercial policy, showed with sufficient clearness the course of tactics which they and their opponents respectively mean to pursue.

The case of the Ministers is this. They did not seek office—it was thrust upon them. Knowing that they were supported by only a minority in the House of Commons, they did not desire to eject the late Ministry, who, upon the successful attack of a former colleague, precipitately threw up the reins of government, which the present Ministers consented to accept because there was no other party equally strong and possessing the same amount of public confidence; and the Sovereign could not be left without advisers. Such a position, the difficulties of which were not their own creation, entitled them to the forbearance of their opponents; but they would take no advantage of it. An immediate dissolution of Parliament was admitted to be inexpedient; and all they proposed to do was to bring forward such measures as the exigency of public affairs demanded, postponing those questions which involved our commercial

policy until the verdict of the country should be obtained at a general election. If that verdict should be adverse to a change, or even if only a bare majority should favour it (as we understand Lord Derby's declaration), the present Ministers will not hereafter propose to disturb the existing system. Further, if the country should express a general concurrence in the expediency of a change, they do not contemplate a reversal of the free-trade policy, but only such a modification of it as will correct its evils, and repair the injury it inflicts upon particular classes—not binding themselves, however, to any specific measures. To these views and intentions it must be assumed that their supporters in Parliament have assented; and nothing can be fairer, at least, in appearance.

Let us now consider the case set up by the Opposition, which is avowedly recruiting its numbers by accessions from the intermediate, or Peel party. The position of the present Ministers, they say, is anomalous and unconstitutional, since it is proposed by them to conduct the government of the country with an acknowledged Parliamentary minority. But if there was no other party which could take office with a majority, and an immediate dissolution is admitted to be an evil, the position of the new Ministry is a necessity, which supersedes all appeal to precedents, or even principles. Then it is alleged that the Ministers are pledged by past avowals to reverse the free-trade policy, and to restore protection. This argument, however, is neutralized by the recent declaration of the head of the Government, that, although his opinions upon this subject are unchanged, he is ready to bow to a distinct verdict of the country; and we can perceive nothing "humiliating," but, on the contrary, something constitutional, in the "subserviency" of the Government to a decided majority of the constituency. The call made upon the new Ministry, not needlessly to protract the necessary public business, but to hasten as much as possible the period when the final appeal is to be made, is reasonable, since a dishonest set of Ministers might avail themselves of their peculiar position to prolong their enjoyment of the spoils of office without its responsibilities. But the Opposition, having a decided superiority in numbers, is, on the other hand, in a situation to expedite the transaction of the necessary business, and to control the Ministers, who could not retain their posts in the face of an address for their removal, or a denial of supplies.

Upon the whole, then, the present administration is in a position by no means unfavourable, and which, if its advantages be skilfully and judiciously employed, may be made a strong one, whilst the country may derive benefit from their absolute dependency upon its favour. The weakness of the Government may be said to be its strength, but only so long as its measures coincide with the interests of the community. Hitherto, the acts of what are termed "strong" administrations have frequently disappointed public expectations; we might possibly find a weak administration, incapable of sustaining itself but by a sound, direct, and wise course of policy, realizing all that the public desired. And if the Opposition party, possessing a giant's strength, should forbear to use it like a giant, and, forgetting all party strife, heartily co-operate in measures of general utility, acting only (as an opposition should act) as a check upon, not an obstruction to, the Government, this crisis in our domestic affairs may be a

happy one for the country, and ultimately reveal the true cause of the slow progress of practical and reformatory legislation, namely, the predominance of party feelings and party combinations.

This is, however, we fear, a visionary prospect. It is pretty plain, we think, that the present Ministers, having attained office, will endeavour to preserve it by so adapting their policy to circumstances as to baulk their antagonists without openly deserting their partisans. If forced to dissolve Parliament, they will calmly take their chance of the result. Should protection prove to be in favour, which is utterly improbable, they will be happy to restore it; if it be condemned, they will be content to administer the Government with things as they are. The Opposition party, in like manner, will watch their opportunities to damage the party in power, in order to displace them, by constantly pressing upon the weak points of their adversaries' position—its anomalous and unconstitutional character; the humiliating condition of a Ministry, with no policy of its own, subsisting by the forbearance of its antagonists; and the hazard to which the commercial prosperity of the country is exposed by their secret antipathy to free trade. The arguments derived from these common-places, reinforced by the casual errors of men new to office, will, it is no doubt expected, restore the Whigs to the power they covet, strengthened by new alliances.

It appears that one of the public measures which it is the intention of the new administration to bring forward, is the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the East India Charter Act; and as Mr. Anstey has given notice of an amendment, for the simultaneous nomination of a Commission, to take evidence upon the subject in India, we shall very shortly have a discussion in one of the Houses of Parliament, perhaps in both, upon East India affairs.

We have received a letter from Mr. Traveller, of Madras, furnishing explanations of his case, in the Insolvent Debtors Court at that presidency, upon which we felt it to be our duty to make a few remarks,* and he hopes that his explanations may induce us to modify them. We regret our inability to alter our opinion respecting the case; but, anxious to afford him every means in our power of justifying himself, we have inserted his letter.

Mr. Traveller protests against our placing any reliance upon native evidence. We therefore take his own account of the transaction, whence it appears that he required from a native woman, whose son was in prison, Rs. 2,000, or £200, for "representing the hardship of her son's case," the whole of which sum he was to keep if he procured his liberation, and if he failed, he was to retain £50. We do not scruple to characterize this bargain, even supposing it untainted with fraud, as a most extortionate one. Mr. Traveller does not deny that not only Rs. 2,000, but Rs. 3,000, were actually paid by the woman or her friends, and he admits that he signed an obligation for Rs. 3,000; but he says he did so without reading the note,—though he understood Tamil,—and that the additional Rs. 1,000 was a fraud of his dubash. We grieve to be constrained to concur in the disbelief of the Chief Justice of Madras "that any man would sign a promissory note without first know-

* Last vol., No. 182, p. 592.

ing its contents." After the transaction, Mr. Traveller became insolvent, and the native woman can recover no more of her Rs. 2,500 than her proportion as a creditor of his estate.

The explanations which Mr. Traveller has now given he had an opportunity of giving, and we presume did give, to the Insolvent Debtors Court. After sentence, he represented them in a letter to Sir Wm. Burton, the Judge who tried the case; Subsequently to this, he appealed to the Supreme Court at Madras, the Judges of which (including Sir Wm. Burton), after reviewing the facts, confirmed the sentence.

Mr. Traveller seems to think that the sum of his offence is his having signed a promissory note without reading it; whereas it consists in this:—that he, an ordained minister of the Gospel, obtained a large sum of money from a native woman on "a false pretence" (as the Judge in his sentence said), and "for a purpose which he knew he could not fulfil."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I now propose, with your permission, to consider what are the real evils of our Indian Government, and how they may be diminished.

1. The first and most prominent of these is the universal venality of the people of India. It may be objected that the Government cannot be held accountable for this trait in the national character; but, should it be shown that the universal favour with which corruption is regarded, if it may not be fairly said to have its origin in misgovernment, is at any rate perpetuated by a dereliction on the part of Government of a very important department of its duties, it must be admitted, however reluctantly, that for this state of things, as long as they exist, the Government is accountable.

2. Corruption, or the disposition of the great body of the people to buy and sell justice, and to connive at such practices in others, depends, I believe, upon ignorance of two kinds: 1st, an ignorance of the characters of their rulers, and a belief (fostered for their own purposes by native officials) that the European is as venal as themselves; 2nd, an ignorance (or want of moral sense) of the criminality of corruption.

3. Both these kinds of ignorance may be expected to give way to education. But it should be understood that the classes to which such education is wanted to be applied are not merely the upper classes, but the masses of the people; for it is from their ignorance that such a state of things becomes possible. An education so applied has not yet been attempted by the Government.

4. In these times, the education of the people is admitted to be a responsibility of all good Governments; and few will be found to deny that mental discipline, when rightly directed, forms one of the most powerful supports of social order, and of the stability of whatever exists in harmony with the precepts to which such mental discipline has subjected the popular mind.

5. The only question seems to be, whether or not it is advisable to extend education equally to all classes. Some hold the opinion that those with lower means, if they receive the same education as those in a better class of society, become unfitted for the duties of their station.

6. On the other hand, it is certain that, in India, where the better classes of society are educated, and the lower classes have not had education extended to them in the same degree, the higher domineer over their inferiors, trample upon their feelings, break their spirit, and make them their ready tools and dupes. The humble cringing manner of the lower classes in India is the evident result of a long subjection to such haughty discipline. This cringing manner has happily decreased under our rule, probably because, 1st, education has been in some measure extended to the people through the efforts of the missionary schools; 2nd, but more, perhaps, from the feeling, which is gradually establishing itself, that it is the principle of our Government that all men are equal in the eye of the law. No equality, however, in the distribution of justice, will suffice to cure the popular tendency to connive at and practise corruption, unless education is more extended. The defect of the present Government system is, that it is lavished on a very small body of men,

and those not philanthropists,—not men whose object is the good of their fellow-countrymen,—but men bent upon speedy self-aggrandizement. Their object is to make use of their knowledge for themselves exclusively; consequently, when, by reason of the rank they have taken and the certificates they have received, they obtain a Government appointment, in their intercourse with the lower classes they pretend, on account of their high attainments and knowledge of English, to great influence with the European officer to whom they are attached, while at the same time, to the European officer, they make their high attainments and apparent respectability of character a stalking-horse for their intended villainies upon the people, from whom they receive bribes to exert their pretended influence with the European officer in the decision of cases of which he has the adjudication.

7. This state of things could not continue were all upon a footing in point of education; stronger intellects would still be able to take advantage of weaker, but not to the same extent. The missionary system is of too exclusively religious a nature to be of use, even were it, which it is not, accessible to the masses of the people; except in one or two favoured parts, the missionaries are but very thinly scattered.

English suggests itself as the language upon which a universal education should be founded, for important reasons. Its literature, and the European notions which that literature would unfold, enabling the natives of India to become better acquainted with the European character; its superiority to all the languages of India, in possessing, which they do not, works on all the branches of knowledge which the last three centuries have unfolded; the almost insuperable difficulty of translating such works into the languages of India, which are wanting in most words to express terms of European science;—all these reasons recommend English, instead of any other language, as the one in which a system of universal education should be conveyed.

But it is only a universally applied system of education which could be safely conveyed in English, for this reason,—that in any system in English not universal, there would be the same inherent evils as those noticed in para. 6.

An education of the kind I have represented as necessary would, of course, be of enormous expense in the first instance, as it would embrace every town and village in the empire. But if it were once allowed that education of the people is one of the most important duties of Governments, the current of expense might soon be turned from many of its present shallow and useless channels to water the nursery-fields of education. Unhappily, this is not at present a prevalent idea.

I propose in my next letter to notice the centralizing system of the Government, and its injurious results.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A CIVILIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—A friend who, I presume, takes in the *Indian Mail*, has been at the trouble of copying an article relating to myself, which I have read with no particular surprise, but certainly with regret, from the circumstance that your comments and conclusions bear an impress unfavourable to myself. I know not whether your publication be intended for Anglo-Indians, or for the information of the home public generally; if the former, the trouble you have taken was quite unnecessary, from the fact of the subject having gone the round of the Indian press, of which, from being in the receipt of most of the journals published in this country, you must have been cognizant. Permit me to invite your attention to the accompanying statement, which contains explanations that may probably alter your opinion, and induce you to think of my case with less repugnance. You need not be reminded that courts of law are not always courts of justice, and that hundreds have had their characters destroyed by testimony concocted for the avowed purpose of gratifying a base cupiditas. The natives, where money or property of any kind is concerned, will unhesitatingly swear to anything, and feel no compunction at thus committing themselves. The very party that prosecuted me repeatedly expressed to myself and others that they exonerated me from all blame, and affirm it their belief, as was the fact, that my dubash had deceived both them and me. The evidence by which you seem to have been guided was far from a full account, and in some particulars positively erroneous. However, it is not my intention to do more on the present occasion than to request you will give my remarks an unprejudiced perusal.

The fact was simply this: my services were engaged by the person to whom you allude for the avowed object of representing the hardships of her son's case, then under imprisonment for fourteen years. In the event of a favourable issue, I was to

receive Rs. 2,000; but if otherwise, Rs. 500. One thousand was deposited with my dubash, and another thousand was borrowed for a friend of the same party, who was unable to take it up when it became due, for which I became security. This was the amount of my obligation; in acknowledgment of which, I gave a promissory note in English.

The *Friend of India* has expressed himself satisfied with my statement, and those who know me need no such testimony in favour of my integrity. I have the proud consciousness of having acted in the whole affair with the most perfect integrity, and, though suffering as an evil-doer, am happily freed from the conviction of having done wrong. Not one rupee of the amount said to have come into my hands ever reached me.

The Tamil note, as I have stated, was a gross fraud, and was brought to me when engaged in writing for my paper, and being informed that it was nothing more than a Tamil version of the English note I had given for Rs. 2,000, I signed it without it,* but afterwards learned that it was for Rs. 3,000; Rs. 1,000 being added by my dubash, which he had obtained on his account, and had given also a separate acknowledgment for the same.

I will not take up your time by recapitulating what has already met the public eye; but should you, from the information with which I have furnished you, have reason to alter or modify your opinion, I rely upon your candour to do me even-handed justice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Madras, 19th Jan. 1852.

C. TRAVELLER.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLOR PARKER'S COURT, FEB. 26.

In the Matter of Angelo and of the Trustee Act of 1850—Ex-parte Frith.—The petition stated that the petitioner had become the purchaser from the North-Western Bank of India of 132 shares in the Oriental Bank, which had been assigned by way of mortgage to the North-Western Bank by Major Angelo, now in Australia. The object of the petition was to obtain a vesting order for the transfer of the shares, and the receipt of the dividends thereon, under the 22nd section of the Trustee Act of 1850. It was contended that the shares were comprehended within the term "stock," as defined by the interpretation-clause of that Act. The petition was founded on the following letter from Major Angelo to the manager of the Oriental Bank in London, dated Calcutta, October 15, 1850:—"Dear Sir,—Be good enough to deliver over to the agent of the North-Western Bank of India in London, Robert James Roy Campbell, Esq., the 132 Oriental Bank shares standing in my name, and pay to him or his order all dividends accruing thereon, and be good enough to attend to the instructions of that bank with reference to a sale or transfer thereof, and consider this as a full authority." The shares were still standing in the name of Major Angelo, and their sale to the petitioner, the signature of Major Angelo to the above letter, and the fact of his being still indebted to the North-Western Bank of India, were duly proved.

Sir J. Parker said the letter contained an authority to sell the shares, and, in exercise of such authority, a sale of them had been effected to the petitioner. No doubt, this was a case of constructive trust, and if a bill were filed, Major Angelo would be declared a trustee for the petitioner. Looking at the Acts 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., c. 60, as contrasted with the Trustee Act of 1850, there appeared to be this distinction—that, under the 18th section of the former Act, nothing could have been done on this petition until the right had been ascertained in equity; but his Honour found in the interpretation-clause of the latter Act the words, "trust and trustee shall extend to and include implied and constructive trusts," and that this Act contained no such clause as the 18th section of the former Act, limiting its application to the case of a constructive trust only where the decree of a Court of Equity had been obtained. He thought that, under the circumstances, he could make the order asked.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, FEB. 27.

In re D. Macleod.—The bankrupt, of Tirhoot, East Indies, applied for his certificate. There was no opposition. The bankrupt, who was a pleader in the native courts under the Bengal presidency, enjoying a good professional income, was induced to accompany the Nepaulese Ambassador to this country in the early part of 1850, as secretary and interpreter; he con-

tinued here in the suite until August, again accompanying the ambassador to India. He was necessarily put to very great expenses, which he imagined would be defrayed, independent of the salary to which he was entitled as of course. He had spent 912l. in the service of the prince, and through the breaking up of his establishment in the East Indies, there had been a very heavy loss upon the realization of his property. He owed 3,000l., and the property to be realized was very small; but for the circumstances referred to, the bankrupt would have been able to meet his engagements.

An immediate certificate of the second class was granted.

THE PUNJAB BOOTY.—The Indian journalists appear strangely mystified on the subject of the Punjab booty. Some imagine that the Royal Warrant intends that the whole 13 lakhs shall be given to the army; whereas it is clearly declared that one half is to go to the proper use of the Company towards the expenses of the war, and the other half is to be for the use of the troops employed in the operations, after deducting the amount of the six months' batta they have received. Another journalist, after computing that 6½ lakhs,—half of the booty,—would fall short, as it certainly will, of the six months' batta, charges the authorities with "a sad arithmetical error, in directing the performance of an impossibility, the deduction of the greater from the less amount." But it would be obvious that the deduction is to be made only in case of excess, if it were not expressly stated, in the Company's memorial, that if an individual's share of the booty be less than the batta, the prize-money only is to be repaid to the Company. In this country, too, there are apparently captors of the booty who expect to receive their proportions twice over. "An Officer wounded at Moultan" wrote the other day to the *Times* in the following terms:—"Three years have now elapsed since the fall of Moultan—many soldiers are since dead—many widows dead; but many starving widows survive, to whom a mite from the Rs. 12,00,000, blood-bought gain of the East-India Company, would be a mighty boon. Many a 'broken soldier' counts the lonely moments in hope to pay his surgeon's bill for shattered limbs before the glacié of Moultan. And why is this distribution delayed year by year?" This gentleman must have strangely forgotten that he received his share, with the rest of the claimants, upwards of two years ago,—a few months after the capture of Moultan,—in the shape of six months' full batta!

THE REV. W. VON DADLZEN is appointed colonial chaplain of Trinity Church, Colombo, Ceylon. The Rev. W. N. Simmonds is appointed colonial chaplain at Kandy. — *Observer.*

THE OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL.—The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles on the subject of the transmission of the Indian mail, says:—"In the struggle entered into between the two countries of which Marseilles and Trieste are the champions, every one is aware that the victory will remain with the one which shall gain in speed over the other; politics will have but a very slight influence in the affair, and England will definitely give the preference to the shortest route. The question, therefore, is to ascertain whether the passage of the English mail through France is effected with the greatest possible speed. To put this question is to solve it. It is only necessary to follow with some attention the progress of this service, to see that there is much wanting both in rapidity and regularity. To quote only one example, we will say that the mail which left Marseilles at the end of January last took eighty-six hours to reach London, although the journey might, if necessary, have been made in forty-eight hours. Every one is generally agreed in attributing the frequent delays which the English mail meets with on the French territory to two principal causes; the first, in the examination and classification of the letters which takes place in the post-office at Marseilles, and which occasions a loss of about two hours; the second results from the necessity of waiting for the fast trains on the railway, which causes another delay, varying from one hour to ten hours, according to the time of the arrival of the packet. The first delay evidently falls within the exclusive domain of the government. If we are well informed, the prefect, who has the rare merit of assuming the initiative in all affairs which interest his department, has just addressed a communication to the government, in which he suggests that the sorting of the letters from India should be henceforth made at Malta, which would save to the English mails all the time which is lost in that operation at Marseilles. That, in fact, is the most rational means of remedying this serious inconvenience, and it is to be hoped that this suggestion may be acceded to by the Post-office authorities. The second cause of delay is more complicated. In order to remedy it, it would suffice that special trains should be placed at Marseilles at the disposal of the English courier, on the

* Sic in MS. The word "reading" is probably omitted.—Ed.

arrival of the packet. But here arises a question of expense, which must be first solved. There probably exists in the contract entered into between the French Post-office and the English Government, for the transmission of the India mail, a blank as far as concerns the transport by railway, which it will be proper to fill up. On the other hand, the dispute which has arisen between the Post-office and the Avignon to Marseilles Railway Company, relative to the transport of despatches, is not yet settled, and will doubtless act on the service of the India mail, which is thus reduced to the condition of a private undertaking. In such a state of things, the English courier only takes a special train under very particular circumstances, and never except by paying the expense of it. The prefect, in his application to the government, has said nothing on the subject of the expense; he has confined himself to pointing out facts, and the inconveniences which result from them, and demanding that they should be remedied by having the necessary arrangements made, in order that, the moment the English mail is landed, the courier may find a train, either special or not, but a fast one, always ready to start with him. The Chamber of Commerce, to which the prefect communicated his intended application, has also supported it by a similar one. The question thus put cannot fail to receive a speedy solution, and one in conformity with the interests of the country. It must not be forgotten that it is the whole of France, and not Marseilles alone, which is interested in preserving the transport of the India mail, and nothing should be neglected to obtain this result."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 9.—*Calder*, Sager, Shanghai.—12. *Joseph Bushby*, Grebow, Bombay and Mauritius; *Imperial*, Alexander, Saldanha Bay.—13. *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hall, Cape; *Rokeby*, Thompson, Madras.—15. *Gertrude* (American), Bailey, Bengal.—17. *Jane Greene*, Hughes, Madras; *Allan*, MacArthur, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 8. *Sea Queen*, Robertson, Hong-Kong.—11. *Fleetwood* and *Frances*, Dove, Sydney; *Nautilus*, Stockdale, Falkland Islands; *Anna* (from Shields), Aden.—12. *Phœnician*, Talbot, Sydney.—13. *Royal Shepherdess*, Bell, Adelaide; *Tallentire*, Falkner, Ceylon.—14. *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius.—15. *American*, Lawson, King George's Sound.—16. *Hamilla Mitchell*, Lamont, Bombay.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 6. *Antilla*, Carr, Singapore; *William Carey*, Emmett, Calcutta; *Cordeha*, Mitchell, Calcutta; *Thomas Royden*, Wilson, Calcutta.—8. *Cambalu*, Alleyne, Shanghai; *Queen of England*, Cawsett, Bombay.—12. *Anna Henderson*, Connell, Calcutta.—15. *Crown*, Chandler, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 16. *Mount Stewart*, Elphinstone, Dale, Port Phillip and Sydney.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 7. *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—11. *Bermondsey*, Armstrong, Sydney.—10. *Glenorchy*, Connell, Calcutta; *Naomi*, Cothay, Bombay.

From CARDIFF.—MARCH 11. *Princess Sophia*, Relenwessel, Hong-Kong.

From ABERDEEN.—MARCH 12. *Centaur*, Joas, Mauritius.

From NEWPORT.—MARCH 9. *Jacobs*, Bouswell, Cape.

From HARTLEPOOL.—MARCH 8. *Countess of Seafeld*, Brown, Hong-Kong.

From SHIELDS.—MARCH 6. *Codan*, Iplund, Hong-Kong; *Royal Charlie*, Mowatt, Suez.—8. *Adelphi*, —, Madras.—10. *Koh-i-noor*, —, Aden.

From SUNDERLAND.—MARCH 6. *Golconda*, Miller, Calcutta; *Kenilworth*, Weslin, Madras.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 9. *Mary Harrison*, Mackintosh, Adelaide and Melbourne.—13. *Chowringhee*, Brown, Melbourne.—11. *Raleigh*, Volum, Swan River; *Fairlie*, Pavey, Hobart Town.—16. *Mary Ann*, Darke, and *Asiatic*, Ferguson, Sydney.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*.—MAR. 22. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Weston, Mrs. Weston, infant and servant; Mrs. C. R. Tulloch, Mrs. Best, Miss Best, 1 child, 2 infants, and servant; Mrs. M. E. Browne, Miss Lissant, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. A. Ross, Mrs. Ross, 2 children, infant, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Battine, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. T. Taylor; Capt. Knox; Miss Swinhoe; Mr. J. Wood and servant; Mr. J. H. Frederick, Mr. W. Smyth; Maj. and Mrs. Pillans, and child; Mr. Leckie; Capt. T. Brodie; Mr. and Mrs. Browne, child, 2 infants, and servant; Mr. J. Simonin; Mrs. Baker and child; Mr. and Mrs. Henry, and servant; Dr. Sutherland, 2 children, and servant; Mr. J. Innes, Mr. Spence, Mr. Maxton, Capt. Broin, Mr. W. S. Hoyle, Mr. H. Aguilar, Mr. D. W. Evans, Mr. Peacock.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Bird, child, and servant; Mrs. Roupell, 2 children, and servant; Miss G. Hillier and servant; Lord D. Kennedy, Mrs. Menzies.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG, the wife of Sir Andrew, Bart. M.P. s. March 8.
COX, the wife of Henry M. d. at 17, Mecklenburgh-square, March 14.
CURTIS, the wife of Charles W. s. in Ebury-street, Eaton-square, March 15.
KITTOE, Emma, wife of Rev. Edward H. s. at Chadwell Rectory, Essex, March 14.
METCALFE, the wife of J. G. d. at Blackheath, March 13.
PALLISER, the wife of G. of Bombay, s. at Claremont-square, March 8.
REID, the lady of Lestock R. s. at 122, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, March 15.
SWAFFIELD, the wife of Robert H. s. at Westdown Lodge, near Weymouth, March 11.
TODD, the wife of Major F. late of the 14th Madras Native Infantry, s. at Cedar Cottage, Taunton, March 12.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLIS, Henry P. late of Hong-Kong, to Olivia Chabbe, niece of Mrs. Lecke, at St. Mary's Church, Yaxley, Suffolk, March 11.
JEFFERIES, St. John G. to Emma S. d. of George Lewis, M.D. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Feb. 16.
O'CONNOR, Daniel, s. of the late Capt. Daniel, of the late Hon. E. I. Co. St. Helena Artillery, to Janet, d. of the late Andrew Dods, M.D. R.N. at St. Mary's, Lambeth, March 9.
SARGENT, John, H.M.'s 95th, to Rosina S. C. d. of the late James Henry, at Fulham, March 10.
WILSON, Robert, to Sarah, d. of the late John Liddell, at Marybone Church, March 4.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Dalrymple, at Paris, aged 74, March 7.
LAWRENCE, Mrs. widow of the late Thomas, at Hemingford-terrace, Barnsbury-park, aged 84, March 14.
MANGLES, Mary, widow of the late James, of Woodbridge, Surrey, formerly M.P. for Guildford, at Board-hill, Sussex, aged 78, March 13.
MOLLOY, J. P. late of Jessore, Bengal, in London, March 7.
PEARSON, John E. at 1, Lonsdale-square, aged 58, March 16.
ROBERTS, John F. late of the India House, at Minerva-terrace, Islington, March 7.
SEYMOUR, Lady, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Michael, Bart. K.C.B. at Blendworth, Haats, aged 77, March 13.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 10th, 1852.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. B. R. Williams, artillery.
Lieut. S. C. Plumb, 6th N.I.
Lieut. C. C. Drury, 34th N.I.
Lieut. W. H. Williams, 67th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th cav.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. Lionel C. Barton, 1st Gren. N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. C. Giffard, 12th N.I., 6 months.
Lieut. W. D. MacLagan, 51st N.I., do.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Benjamin Hutt.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. James W. H. Turner, invalids.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 2 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

George Ayton Craster, 20th September, 1851.

Henry Alexander Brownlow, do.

William Spottiswoode Trevor, 27th September, 1851.

For the Infantry.

George Alexander, 1st January.
 George Vincent Fosbery, 20th January.
 John Romanes Commelin Black, do.
 Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, do.
 Reginald Travers, do.
 Evelyn Pulteney Gardon, do.
 Hugh Ley Millett, do.
 George Julius Glanville, do.
 John Henry Brougham Powell, do.
 James Thomas Stanton, do.
 Henry Robert Brown Worsley (abroad), 24th January.
 James Hay Fraser, 20th February.
 Francis Hallowell Inglefield, do.

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

Jasper Otway Mayne, 20th December, 1851.

For the Infantry.

George Canning Therry, 1st January.
 George James Frith Begbie (abroad), 20th January.
 Richard Lane Bayliff, do.
 George Washbourne Williams, do.
 Frederick Hudleston Gray, 20th February.
 Wheatley Robertson, do.
 John Clinton Wish Bruce, do.

Edward Hill Ratcliff Chambers, 26th February.
 Evan Maclean, do.

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

Joseph Rogers Soady, 20th September, 1851.

For the Infantry.

Octavius Graham Coldham Hacon, 20th January.
 Frederick Johnson Stubbs, do.
 Arthur Henry Sanxay Barwell, do.
 Andrew James Lamb, do.
 Augustus Fennell Danvers, 20th February.
 Allan James Seale Lorimer, do.
 Thomas Kettlewell, do.
 George Shedden Hawthorn, do.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

Edward D'Arcy Eveyard, 27th January.
 James Charles Kelly Bond, 1st February.
 Francis Day, 26th February.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

Andrew Fyfe, M.D., 20th January.
 James Glen, do.
 Robert Wallace James, M.D., 20th February.
 Thomas Mackford Lownds, M.D., do.
 Godfrey Sandwith, M.D., 21st February.

LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, in continuation of that dated 18th March, 1851.
 BENGAL.

NAMES.	Time passed at College after attaining the age of 17.	How proceeded to Destination.	Date of Order.	Date of Sailing.
Stephen Lushington	2 Years	via Egypt	1st February, 1851...	20th February, 1851.
Henry Wodehouse Dashwood...	—	do.	11th do.	do.
James Grant Thomason	—	do.	3rd do.	do.
William Henry Lowe	—	do.	30th December, 1850	20th January.
Adam Henry George Block	—	do.	21st January, 1851 ...	20th February.
William Le Fleming Robinson	—	do.	6th February	do.
Robert Manderson	—	do.	3rd January	20th January.
James Nairne	—	do.	8th March... ..	20th March.
Pulteney Malcolm	—	do.	16th January	20th January.
Jervoise John Gray	—	per Nile	30th May	3rd June.
Lord Henry Ulrick Browne	—	via Egypt	7th June	11th do.
Herwald Craufurd Wake	—	per Nile	9th May	3rd do.
Arthur Brandreth	—	via Egypt	27th October	20th November.
James Henry Mangles	—	do.	15th November	do.
Thomas Bloomfield Lane	—	do.	Do.	do.
Robert Nisbet Lewis	—	do.	Do.	do.
William Ralph Benson	—	do.	18th October	20th October.
Henry Gonne	—	per Blenheim	25th August	29th August.
Charles John Jenkins	—	via Egypt	4th October	20th October.
Reginald Floyer Saunders	—	do.	13th do.	do.
James William Macnabb	—	do.	14th November	20th November.
Robert Hugh Alexander	—	do.	13th do.	do.
William Copeland Capper	—	do.	15th do.	do.
George Boles Pasley	—	do.	21st August	20th October.
Burke Robert Cuppage... ..	—	do.	16th July	20th September.

MADRAS.

David Freemantle Carmichael Smyth	2 Years	via Egypt	11th January, 1851 ...	20th January, 1851.
Stuart Murray Anderson	—	do.	4th March	20th March.
Edward Croft Greenway Thomas	—	do.	15th November	20th November.
Ralph Horsley	—	do.	6th do.	do.
Charles Herbert Ames	—	do.	4th do.	do.
Octavius Travers	—	do.	31st October	do.
Richard Kaye Puckle	—	do.	4th November	do.

BOMBAY.

Robert Hill Pinhey	2 Years	via Egypt	17th January, 1851 ...	20th January, 1851.
John Raynor Arthur	—	do.	17th March	20th March.
Arthur Bosanquet	—	do.	25th February	do.
Edward William Ravenscroft	—	do.	17th April	20th April.
Elphinstone Pourtales Robertson	—	do.	5th February	20th February.
Arthur Egypt Donoughmore Grey	—	do.	16th October	20th October.
Robert William Lodwick	—	do.	28th July	20th August.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 12, 1852.

- Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.**—Christopher Deake Brickman, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Young, promoted. Dated 12th March, 1852.
- 10th Foot.**—St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Thompson, who retires. Dated 12th March, 1852.
- 24th Foot.**—Surg. Joseph Burke, from 40th Foot, to be surg., v. Smith, appointed to the Staff. Dated 12th March, 1852.
- Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.**—Arthur Edward Benson, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Severne, promoted. Dated 12th March, 1852.
- 86th Foot.**—Robert John Wallace, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hamilton, appointed to 10th Foot. Dated 12th March, 1852.
- Ceylon Rifle Reg.**—Capt. Henry Steele, from 46th Foot, to be capt., v. Hayes, who exchanges. Dated 12th March, 1852.

BOOKS.

Modern India; a Sketch of the System of Civil Government. To which is prefixed, some account of the Natives and Native Institutions. By GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. London. Murray.

This is evidently one of those works which have been and will be got up to meet a presumed demand for information respecting India, created by the approaching inquiry into its affairs. This contribution to the wants of the nation is by no means superfluous if the fact be, as Mr. Campbell affirms, that "nine-tenths of the educated classes in this country, both in an out of Parliament," are so ill-informed upon the subject as to be incapable of detecting the most absurd notions respecting India.

Having "had an intimate experience of the detail of the principal departments of the Indian administration," Mr. Campbell thought, he says, that a general sketch of the civil government of British India would be acceptable. He has accordingly dashed off, in a loose and rapid manner, in his "spare time," during "the last few months," a volume which embraces the history of India from the earliest times; the general and social characteristics of the natives previous to our occupation of the country; the native institutions, Mahomedan, Hindu, Mahratta and Sikh; our political progress and present position in India; the origin and obligations of the native states; the history and progress of our internal administration; the Government as it now exists, and its instruments, the civil service; the different systems of land revenue and the other sources of income; finance, police, criminal and civil administration, &c.

It must be obvious that such a vast variety of subjects, sufficient to fill half-a-dozen volumes, can be treated in one, however skillfully the matter may be compressed, but superficially by the ablest writer in the spare time of a few months. The whole contents of the book, in respect to style as well as matter, produce the impression that we are reading the written conversation, rather than the composition, of a tolerably well-informed person, trivial inaccuracies as to facts and solecisms of expression instantly recurring; yet it is no doubt calculated to answer the limited object the author had in view, that of affording a popular and general notion of the subject, correcting gross errors, and removing palpable ignorance. His chapters upon the civil administration, properly so called, are more copious, accurate, and instructive than the others.

Mr. Campbell is, very naturally, an encomiast of the civil service, which, "as a body," he says, "possesses habits of business, a knowledge of its duties, and general official aptitude, such as is [are] excelled by no body of equal number in the world." The compliment (in which we fully concur) thus paid to one body, to which the author himself belongs, is balanced by a slashing attack upon another body, for which (for some reason or other) Mr. Campbell seems to have contracted a dislike, namely, the Indian press, the emancipation of which he deeply laments. "It is certain," he says, "that the Indian press has become unscrupulous beyond all precedent, and extremely false and libellous, and that it is only tolerable because most of the papers have rendered themselves discredited and contemptible." This is pretty severe. But, in a subsequent part of the volume, he directly charges the "editors of Indian papers" with taking bribes. Adverting (p. 521) to the outcry raised in those papers on Jotee Pershad's behalf, he says: "They (the editors) are

always willing enough to side against government, but, in the instance alluded to, they must undoubtedly have been stimulated by bribes, because the popular opinion in every Indian cantonment ran very strong against the commissariat, and they wrote in the teeth of the feeling of the great majority of their subscribers. The accused was rich, in danger, and ready with his money." We cannot acknowledge that Mr. Campbell's logic is of a very convincing kind,—that the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises.

A Letter on the Cultivation of Cotton, the Extension of Internal Communication, and other matters connected with India. Addressed to Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P. By EDWARD MONEY, of the 25th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. London. Ridgway.

THE object of this little pamphlet is "to show briefly the causes that have, and do now, hinder the extension of the cotton cultivation in our Eastern possessions, and suggest how these hindering causes may be removed. Having been in India myself," the author adds, "for a number of years, and having been employed on the public works, both military and civil, during a part of which time I was located in one of the great cotton districts, and on one of the great cotton thoroughfares, of which road I had charge, my remarks on many points are the result of experience, and, if worth nothing else, have at least the weight of evidence."

It is with great satisfaction we find that he has adopted precisely the same views upon this subject as the writer of a series of papers, which appeared in our Journal some time back, on "Indian Cotton," and that, from the same facts, he has drawn the same conclusions.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	260 to 263.
India 3½ per Cent. Bonds	73s. to 76s.
East India Railway, 18 paid	2½ to 3½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	1 to 2 prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	1 to 2 prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sold.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834 5, div. pay. in London:			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834,			
3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs. 2s. 3d.	2s. 2½d.	2s. 2½d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb.			
and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 16th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	1s. 11½d. to 2s.	2s.
Madras	do.	2s.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills 2s. per rupee.
Madras do.
Bombay do. 2s. "

The several models of punkahs submitted for the approval of a Committee of Engineer Officers at Madras have all proved failures, and the premium offered by Government has not been awarded to any of the competitors.

The Calcutta journals announce the arrival of a company of Ethiopian serenaders in that city.

* See *Indian Mail*, vol. viii. pp. 655, 666, 718, 746; vol. ix. p. 21.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th January, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th March, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS,
WORSTED and COTTON LACE,—also
WORSTED STOCKINGS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 31st day of March, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th March, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Court of

Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depot at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.—

COALS,
CANDLES.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, East-India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot at Warley.

Scaled proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tenders for Coals," "Candles" (as the case may be), "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th March, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 300 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
165 tons of Dead Weight (including 98 tons of Coal).
57 „ „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th March, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 300 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 182 tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th March, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st of March, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,800 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz.—

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RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
LAMPTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 31st day of March aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Actar*, with the mails, left Bombay on March the 4th, reached Aden 12th, and leaving on the same evening for Suez, arrived on the 19th ult.

The mails left Alexandria March 21st (per *Medusa*), and arrived at Malta 26th ult., from whence they were conveyed (per *Medina*) to Marseilles, and arrived on the 29th ultimo.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

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*. The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

In addition to the above, letters can be sent to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta by an extra steamer, if posted in London on the evening of this day, April 2, and have marked on them "per *Euxine* steamer." Stamps for the postage must be affixed. Letters under half an ounce 8d.; and newspapers 1d.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 2.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal ... February 24 | Madras ... February 26
Bombay ... March 4.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mohamedan year of the Hegira, 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Persian year of Yezdegard 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, which began 2nd April, 1851, and their religious year 2394, which began 31st May, 1851.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE second Burmese war has commenced. The Irrawaddy probably at this moment bears a fleet of eight war-steamers, and an army of 8,000 men is prepared to lay the cities of Rangoon and Martaban in ruins. The Supreme Government, finding negotiations utterly fruitless, appears resolved to prosecute the war with promptitude and vigour, so as to bring it to an issue before the rains.

The occurrences at Rangoon are detailed in a succeeding page. It appears that the Governor-General's letter was treated with marked and intentional insult. Very reasonable and moderate conditions had been proposed for terminating the dispute; namely, the payment of Rs. 9,000 in compensation of extortions from British subjects; the location of a resident at Rangoon; and an apology; and the governor was informed that, when the money was paid, the King's ship would be returned, and an officer of high rank appointed to settle all the differences. On receipt of his instructions on the 30th January, the commodore intimated to the Rangoon authorities that he should ascend the river in his frigate next morning, as the bearer of a fresh communication from the Governor-General. The first stockade he passed the following day, the *De Silva*, opened a heavy fire on the *Fox*, which killed one of her crew in the gig. The frigate returned the fire with round and shell, but without stopping her course, silencing the enemy's guns, and setting the stockade on fire. The next stockade, the *Dunnoo*, opened a fire also, but its shot fell wide of the frigate; the commodore therefore passed it without firing. Two other of the stockades opened a fire on the steamer *Tenasserim*, which followed the *Fox* a few hours after; she returned the fire of the first with a few rounds of shot and shell, and eight or ten rockets; the latter set the work on fire, and it continued burning for about six hours. On arriving, the 1st February, off the newly-erected fortifications, which occupy the site of the late town of Rangoon, the commodore sent Captain Latter and Lieutenant Spratt, with a flag of truce, to the governor,

with Lord Dalhousie's letter, which they delivered to an officer who had been sent to the wharf to meet them.

A letter from the fleet, published in the *Englishman*, says,—

"The Burmese have lost no time in preparing for the worst. The whole scene is entirely changed; the town of Rangoon is destroyed, the jungle and villages near the Pagoda are all cleared away, and we have now a beautiful sight of the Dagon and all the smaller pagodas. They have now a stockade apparently all round the new town, and enclosing also the Pagoda; there are other stockades being erected along the banks of the river, near the site of the old town; and they appear to have turned the main wharf into a battery, which I have no doubt they consider very formidable, having built it in, and strengthened it by a quantity of large logs of timber; but as it is built athwart, the frigate could rake it fore and aft, and in two or three minutes dismount every gun."

On the 2nd February, a boat arrived, bringing two letters from the governor of Rangoon; one for the Governor-General of India, and the other for the commodore. They were brought aboard the *Fox* with studied indignity. The boat was one of the most common country boats, and the three bearers were men of no rank whatever,—one a little shop-keeper in the cloth bazaar. In the letters, the governor said, that when the agent was sent down, he would talk over the subject; and in answer to a paragraph in the commodore's letter, expressing his surprise at being fired into by the stockades on his passage up the river with the letters, after the deputy-governor of Dalla had been positively informed, that, on their arrival, they would be brought up by the frigate or steamer, he says, "I have given orders to fire into any vessels daring to pass the stockades without permission."

The Burmese authorities, it appears, had opened a communication through their governor of Martaban and our commissioner at Maulmain, and the Governor-General having promised that, on their acceding to his moderate demands, he would send down a high functionary to settle the terms of peace and friendship, they requested that this official might be sent immediately. Another letter from the King to the Governor-General had been received through Maulmain, where it was delivered with the proper formalities. Nothing had transpired as to the contents of this epistle, which had not suspended the warlike preparations.

Our frontiers nearest to Burmah were ordered to be watched, and arrangements had been made to meet any sudden aggression. H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish were despatched from Calcutta to Maulmain; two native corps and three companies of artillery were to follow. A like force of artillery and native infantry were to be provided from Madras, being in all two European (18th and 51st) and four native (38th and 67th Bengal, and 9th and 35th Madras) corps, with four companies of artillery, mostly Europeans, in addition to those on board the Bombay steamers. The 49th and 26th Madras native infantry are betwixt Maulmain and Mergui—they probably number about 1,200 men; so that in all we shall have about 10,000 fighting men, independent of the ships' crews, at disposal. The entire force is to be commanded by Major-General Godwin, C.B., of H.M.'s army, who was present throughout the last Burmese war, from 1825 to 1827, with Brigadiers Warren and Elliott to command the Bengal and Madras brigades respectively. Col. Foord, of the Madras army, is to be in charge of the artillery, and Major Frazer, of the Bengal army, of the engineers. Orders were received at Bombay for the despatch for the Bay of Bengal, as speedily as possible, of all the steamers which could be spared; and a squadron, under the command of Captain Lynch, con-

sisting of the *Feroze*, transformed from a packet to a frigate, the *Moozuffer*, and the *Sesostrie* frigate, with the troop steamer *Berenice*, sailed within five days' time of their being aware that there was any chance of their being required. The *Queen* was to follow, with the *Medusa* iron steamer. From Calcutta, the *Enterprise*, *Fire Queen*, *Tenasserim*, and *Phlegethon*, with the iron steamer *Nemesis*, were under orders. The vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, capable of transporting 1,000 men each, were also available as troop-ships. The squadron was to sail direct for Rangoon and Martaban, cities by the river side, of 30,000 and 10,000 inhabitants respectively: as they are constructed chiefly of wood, our first fire will set them in a blaze. By some it is surmised that the river steamers will push on as far as draught of water will allow, the fleet remaining at hand throughout the rains.

The *Bombay Times* reports the arrival of despatches from Burmah, professing a desire for peace; the first condition being, that we should change the channel of communication to Major Bogle, the commissioner, instead of Commodore Lambert.

Intelligence had reached Calcutta, that 6,000 Burmese were encamped on their side the Aeeng Pass, ready to invade Arracan the moment war is declared. The pass, which may be considered the key to the interior of Ava, had been reinforced, and the other principal parts of the frontier were considered strong enough to resist any predatory incursion.

The news from the north-west, though devoid of incident, is nevertheless considered to be of a discouraging nature. When the force under Sir Colin Campbell first took the field, it was announced that the most vigorous measures were to be adopted; that a cordon of forts was to be established along our frontier westward of Peshawur, connected by strong patrolling parties, that would cut off the retreat of marauders. "From the first," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "we believe Sir Colin Campbell expressed his disapprobation of these plans, and declared that they would prove abortive, unless a powerful force was sent into the hills to hunt out the barbarians, and utterly destroy their homes and property. Such being the case, we cannot but think it an unwise act on the part of Government to have bestowed the command of the expedition on a general who was known to be averse to the plan of operations that was contemplated. What, indeed, has been the result? A miserable mud fort has been partially constructed, in which a detachment of troops is confined as closely as are the Russians in their most advanced strongholds in Circassia. No man dare wander a mile from its friendly protection, nor is it safe to travel thence to Peshawur, a distance of only twenty miles, without an armed escort."

On the 15th, the whole of Sir Colin's force moved into cantonments at Peshawur. A garrison was left in the fort of Dubb, another at Shubkuddur, and a company of the 29th N.I., under Lieut. Davidson, had been sent to relieve the company of the 23rd N.I., at the bridge of boats. The troops had destroyed a number of villages within our own territory.

The only person who is said to have any influence with these border tribes is Colonel Mackeson; partly owing to his familiar acquaintance with the Pushtoo, or vernacular language, and partly to his tact and good temper.

The five Teekal Urbabs, whom we mentioned in our last Summary as having been seized by Colonel Mackeson, had been sent off to Hindustan, it having been clearly proved that they had intrigued with the enemy.

Saadut Khan is said to have acted with great indiscretion. "Instead of endeavouring to conciliate the Affghan ruler, or his people," observes the Delhi editor, "he has been guilty of the folly of detaining a very large kafilah from Cabul, at the same time declaring that he would allow no trade to be held with the Feringhees. As a large portion of the Ameer's revenue is derived from this traffic, it was scarcely probable that he would tamely submit to such an insult and outrage. Accordingly, Gholam Hyder instantly proceeded to Jellalabad to compel the Momund chieftain to make restitution of his ill-gotten spoils."

There is no later intelligence from Herat. The snow had blocked up the roads between Cabul and Candahar, through which latter place runs the road to Herat. It is very certain, however, that the Persians are in Herat.

From Scinde we learn that the commissioner and other civil authorities looked upon everything as settled. The northern division under Brigadier Hewitt had retraced its steps towards Mooltan: it was at Naoshera on the 12th February. The Bombay division, lately under the command of General Manson (who died of dysentery on the 23rd February), had commenced its retrograde movement towards Kurrachee. Ali Moorad's army of 200 men had not allowed him to retire quietly; they broke out into open rebellion against him, and a party of the Scinde horse had to be sent for to put down the *émeute*, on which occasion seven of the rebels were killed. Ali Moorad had sent in his guns. A letter from Kurrachee says: "Ali Moorad has not only given up his possessions quietly, but has expressed his exceeding amazement at our sending an army at all to take possession; officers are at present in the districts, and the whole affair will, in a very short time, be numbered amongst the things that were."

The intelligence from Oude and the Deccan presents no feature of interest or importance.

The Commander-in-Chief was at Lahore, where he arrived on the 19th February.

Sir John Grey had resigned the command of the Bombay army, and proceeded to Europe.

There is nothing in the news from other parts which invites prominent notice.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. Henry E. McKenzie Fleming, 61st, at Goorjanwallah, Feb. 12.

BENGAL.—Maj. C. F. Farmer, inv. estab. at Mussoorie, aged 49, Feb. 4.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. D. A. Fenning, 1st L.C. at Bellary, Feb. 16; Lieut. gen. T. Stewart, Madras Army, at Kenilworth, aged 75, March 24.

BOMBAY.—Brig. gen. A. Manson, C.B. art. at Bombay, Feb. 23.

The Rajah of Burdwan has established a society in his capital, called the Sutyā Suadbainee Sobha, for discussing religious topics.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

The *Fire Queen* has arrived from Rangoon. She left Calcutta with the Governor-General's despatches on the 28th of January, reached the mouth of the Rangoon river on the 30th, and then towed the *Fox* frigate up the river. On passing the stockade both the steamer and frigate were fired upon, by which a man from the *Fox* was killed. The fire was returned from the frigate with shot and shell. The *Tenasserim* steamer, passing up the next day, was also fired into, and the *Fire Queen* again in passing down. The *Fox* returned from Rangoon in tow of the *Tenasserim*, and was not fired upon, in consequence of the commodore having informed the Governor of Rangoon that, if another shot was fired, he would utterly destroy the stockades. The commodore, on arriving off Rangoon, sent a boat in charge of a lieutenant, accompanied by Capt. Latter, with a flag of truce, to convey a letter from the Governor-General and one from himself. They were received at the wharf by a golden umbrella'd official. The next morning, 2nd February, a reply was brought by a dirty unofficial man, looking like a labourer, in a common canoe, befitting his appearance. Here ends the negotiation for the present. It is said that the Governor-General made no fresh demands, except for a written apology from the Rangoon Governor to himself, for the insult offered to our officers. The former demand was £900 compensation for the losses sustained by Captains Lewis and Sheppard, and the admission of a resident or agent at Rangoon or Ava. The Governor-General will deserve a statue from the Peace Society for the moderation of these terms. As to the poor commodore, the Governor has distinctly announced his determination not to treat except with some other commissioner. The Burmese are fully prepared for war; the old town of Rangoon has been cleared of its inhabitants, and fortified. Three forts have been erected with the most singular rapidity, and one hundred pieces of cannon mounted on them. The most extensive preparations have been made to meet us in the field; and it is difficult to perceive how these warlike arrangements can be compatible with a resolution to submit to our demands. To all appearance, the public authorities at Rangoon are resolved to try conclusions with us in the field before they comply with our requisitions.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 12.

The plans of Government are now definitively developed. Two expeditions are to be fitted out with all speed, the one to be despatched from Calcutta, the other from Madras. Each division will consist of one European and several native regiments, with a large complement of artillery. H.M.'s 80th Foot is now on its way down from Dinapore in all haste, and the arsenal in Fort William resounds with preparations. The Government steamers have been ordered round from Bombay to Madras to convey the troops from thence to their destination. General Godwin, recently returned from England, who now commands the division of Umballa, will take the command of the expedition. The Governor-General has done wisely in selecting an officer who was employed during the last Burmese war, and who adds to all his other qualifications, an acquaintance with the country and the people, and their mode of warfare; the appointment has given general satisfaction. General Steel, of the Madras army, possesses the same advantages of local experience for the command of the Madras division. He was engaged throughout the last enterprise, and the general voice of the community seems to point him out as the fittest officer for the command.

It is said to be intended that the two divisions shall embark with as little delay as possible, and that they are expected to capture the towns of Rangoon and Martaban, and complete the object of the expedition before the rains set in. The *Chronicle* affirms that they are simply to reduce these two towns to ruins, "to level Rangoon with the dust, so as not to leave one stone upon another; houses, stores, pagodas and all will be annihilated by our artillery." According to the *Englishman*, the expedition is intended "to display to the Burmese what is in store for them, if they persist in refusing redress for the injuries inflicted on British subjects." But we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion that the Governor-General intends to fit out an expedition of eight or ten thousand men simply to burn down two seaports, and then to retire from the country, in the hope that the Burmese court will sue for peace to prevent a repetition of the bombardment, and a march to the capital. If our troops retire before a final settlement of the dispute, it will be the first instance in our Indian history of such an experiment, and we think, that as it has no past experience to support the probability of its success, so it will find few, if any, advocates among our military authorities. Our retirement will be attributed to fear; even if it were known that the dread of the rains, and not of the

Burmese arms, had induced this *hejirah*, still the discovery that there was one season of the year in which we could not carry on operations, would tend rather to give heart to the cabinet of Ava, than to subdue it by terror; and the demolition of Rangoon would be forgotten, as soon as we had been compelled to retire from the scene. If we are constrained to send a large and expensive armament to Burmah, we ought not to lose the opportunity of connecting our possessions in Arracan with those in Moulmein, by the permanent occupation of the intermediate province. To enter upon a second Burmese war without a determination to annex the maritime provinces would be an act of inconceivable impolicy, with which we sincerely trust our Government will not be chargeable.

The *Phlegethon* arrived on Sunday last from Moulmein, with despatches for the Governor-General. It appears that the king had sent a communication to Col. Bogle, the commissioner, requesting that negotiations might be again opened, and that a negotiator other than Commodore Lambert might be appointed to treat. The royal letter has, it is said, rendered a pacific termination of the difficulties once more a subject of hope, but it is not allowed to interfere with our preparations. For our part, we have little confidence in the sincerity of the monarch. The proposal is the same which was made by the Plenipotentiary at Rangoon, and emanates from the same source. If the Woongee at Rangoon felt that his master was tremblingly alive to the importance of peace, he would not have insulted the commodore by sending his reply through the hands of a labourer, in a common boat. If these communications were designed for any other purpose than to gain time, the despatch would have been transmitted under circumstances calculated to ensure its success.—*Ibid.* Feb. 19.

Lieut.-Gen. Godwin, C.B., is to assume command of the Rangoon expedition. Col. George Warren is to command the Bengal brigade, the Madras authorities making their own arrangements for the command of theirs. H.M.'s 80th Foot have left Dinapore for the presidency, but as yet the 29th Foot, at Meerut, had not been ordered down to take their place. There is no doubt that this will be the arrangement, but it has been left entirely to the Commander-in-Chief, and the orders will come from him. The 80th can embark here 900 bayonets strong. All the commissariat, ordnance, and other preparations for the expedition, are being carried on here with great activity, and everything will be ready for the reception and transport of the troops before they arrive at the presidency.

Major Hugh Frazer, of the Bengal Engineers, is warned for service in Burmah, and goes down in command of the contingent of that arm, which will be attached to the Rangoon and Martaban expedition. The Burmese portion of the town of Rangoon is known to be strongly fortified, and the big pagoda is peculiarly formidable, and it is said will have to be taken by regular trenches and approaches. The details of his portion of the force, and the selection of the subordinates, &c. have been left to Major Frazer's own arrangement, and are all being got ready for the expedition, which will sail from Bengal and Mudras, if the Burmese should not give in previously, about the 25th of next month. The letter from the King of Ava to the Governor-General of India is, it is true, pacific, but what reliance is to be placed on its sincerity is another consideration.—*Morn. Chron.* Feb. 19.

Mr. SUTHERLAND has tendered his resignation of the marine secretaryship, in consequence of his medical advisers having recommended him not to spend another year in India; not on account of any particular illness, but a general decline of health, occasioned by his long residence in this country and incessant and arduous occupation.

Mr. BLUNT, late of the civil service, has sued the managers and trustees of the Civil Service Annuity Fund for the amount of his subscriptions thereto over and above the value of his annuity at the age of seventy-two, as ascertained by the table annexed to the rules of the institution; and also to recover the sum of Co.'s Rs. 4,667-5-3 paid by him (under protest) on retirement, for the purpose of obtaining payment of his annuity quarterly and rateably up to the time of his decease, instead of at the expiration of each year, as contemplated by the original constitution of the Fund. The main question was decided against him; but he had a verdict for the amount which he had paid, under protest, to obtain the annuity. This will carry the costs of the action.

THE 38TH N.I.—Five or six of the native officers of the 38th N.I., stationed at Barrackpore, proceeded to Fort William, where a detachment of the corps was doing duty, to induce the men to join them in volunteering for foreign service, on certain conditions, one of which was the retention of Col. Burney in the command of the corps.

LIEUT. BULNOIS.—The following extract of a letter, dated Peshawur, 18th January, gives a very particular and, we have reason to believe, authentic account of the circumstances attending the death of Lieut. Bulnois: "He, in the evening, went out riding with three officers of the 71st N.I. They got rather a long way from the fort, riding towards a small tower or fortalice at the foot of the hills. At length, one of the party suggested that they had come too near the place, as there might be some men in it. Bulnois laughed, and said that the place was deserted. While two of them turned, he rode on to the tower, and the fourth officer about 200 yards behind him. Bulnois got up to the tower, which is a small mud place, and struck it with his riding-whip, when suddenly a party of men rushed from one side, and shot him off his horse. They then dragged him away. Bulnois's brother officers, being wholly unarmed, tried to get off, but were nearly killed, as the ground was so bad that they could not gallop, and the instant Bulnois was shot, the hill fellows came swarming down, and fired at them for a long way, but they luckily got off uninjured. On getting back to Dub, the commandant went out with a party of Irregulars, who were fired on. Infantry was then sent, but when they came to the scene of the murder they found the place abandoned. They also found poor Bulnois's coat, with thirteen tulwar cuts in it. The body was recovered through negotiation, being brought in by the thanadar of one of the villages. It was buried in the fort of Dub. By all accounts he was shot through the body and head."

MIRZA FUTEH-OOZ-MOOLK, the presumptive heir to the Delhi musnud, visited the Lieut.-Governor in private, and his honour was much pleased with the acquirements of the prince. This visit so much annoyed the king, who is anxious to nominate his own heir, that he has done everything in his power to lower him in the eyes of the rest of the family; he has even ordered his allowances to be reduced.—*Delhi Gaz.*

INSOLVENTS.—Fifteen cases were heard in the Calcutta Insolvent Court on the 7th February, of which two or three were of considerable interest. Mr. D. C. Mackey, of the firm of that name, obtained his discharge from the liabilities of the house, and his private account, without opposition. Col. A. Harvey also obtained his discharge, on condition of making over his off-reckonings to his creditors. Major George Cox, of the Invalids, applied for release from liabilities to a very large amount, but the case was adjourned, to enable him to state more clearly, how he had disposed of a bonus of Rs. 30,000, which he had received from his corps for invaliding. He had incurred liabilities to the extent of more than Rs. 50,000, but had kept no accounts.

THE SUTTEE AT PACHETE.—A commission has been appointed to investigate the circumstances of the reported sutttee at Pachete. The commissioners are Capt. G. N. Oakes and Mr. A. W. Russel. The *Englishman* says, that two women servants of the Ranee were immolated with their mistress on the occasion of the sutttee.

SILVER ORE.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, a small medal was exhibited made of silver from argentiferous ore, found in Deoghur. The specimen of ore forwarded to Mr. Piddington by Captain Sherwill, weighed 14 lbs., and from it 154 grains of silver were extracted. The ore does not appear to be readily procurable, but the amount extracted proves that it would repay the expense of working.

THE BANKS.—The divisible surplus of the Agra Bank amounts to 3,26,469-14-7, which provides for the usual dividend of 8 per cent, and leaves a sum to be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund, that brings up that fund to nearly 10 per cent. on the working capital. The Delhi Bank has declared a dividend of 9 per cent.

MR. D. PRINGLE, whose resignation of the civil service has been notified in the *Gazette*, and whose name appears in the list of passengers for England, per *Oriental*, has not left Calcutta. On coming down here he learnt that the commissioners, in their report on Mr. Cruise's charges, had made certain statements which might have an injurious and unjust effect on his character, should publicity be given to them hereafter. He, therefore, determined to forfeit his passage, to remain here, and to demand an inquiry. We think this resolution is highly creditable to Mr. Pringle, and the adoption of a course so bold and honourable disposes us to think favourably of his case.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 10.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.—We are informed that final orders have been issued for the amalgamation of the Punjab branches of the offices of accountant and civil auditor, now at Agra, with those of the N.W. Provinces. This arrangement would appear to settle the question of the removal of the former to Lahore, and may be looked upon as the precursor of others and final ones connected with the Punjab.—*Lahore Chron.* Feb. 11.

QUARREL OF ZEMINDARS.—The *Citizen* records, on the authority of a correspondent at Ugruddepa, a great battle which has taken place there between two zemindars well known in Burdwan and Kishnagur. The number of men engaged is said to have been about 500, many of whom had guns, and several lives were lost.

BORNEO PIRATES.—An expedition (including the *Cleopatra* and *Philo* steamers) is to be sent from Singapore against the pirates on the N.E. coast of Borneo.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA states, that he did not give the obnoxious order regarding the burial ground gate.

THE UNION BANK.—The *Calcutta Journals* mention that Mr. Fulton, an attorney, despatched to Calcutta by the English shareholders of the Union Bank, in concert with other parties interested in the fate of that unfortunate concern, has called a meeting of shareholders for the 28th February, the object of which is to discover the disposal of certain property, believed to have been in the possession of the bank at the time of its failure, and to devise measures for its recovery, should that be considered practicable. The sum is considerable, being the value of 20,000 chests of Indigo.

OPIMUM.—Gambling, according to the *Hurkaru*, is again going on to an immense extent. A large portion of the drug offered at the last sale, was bought up by a single purchaser, who ran the price up in such a manner as seriously to interfere with the shipments. To such an extent has this been the case, that the P. and O. Company's steamer *Shanghai*, and the opium clipper were all detained in port, awaiting the settlement of the affair. The late decisions in the supreme courts against these bets have had little or no effect, as the native "bears and bulls" seldom or never resort to a legal tribunal for the settlement of their disputes.

EXTRAORDINARY ARREST.—A gentleman of high respectability, proceeding to England in the February steamer, the *Oriental*, which left Calcutta on Sunday morning, was arrested by a bailiff in his cabin at twelve o'clock at night, and compelled to return to Calcutta. It appears that the bailiff, unable to effect the capture on Sunday, quietly went on board and waited until the day had expired, and then burst into the gentleman's cabin, smashing the fine inlaid panel door, and secured his prisoner. On his arrival in Calcutta, the gentleman discovered that he had been *securit*, many years ago, for a debt of certain tradesmen to a certain amount, which had been paid off, although the trading firm had subsequently incurred fresh responsibilities to its creditors. The gentleman, we are informed, is a member of a wealthy firm, and left his partners, his business, and his property in Calcutta, so that his arrest and forcible return appear to have been a most vexatious and unnecessary proceeding. Since his arrival in Calcutta, he has been liberated without bail. —*Delhi Gaz.* Feb. 21.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A small portion, some fourteen or fifteen miles, of the great western road, lies along the right bank of the Hooghly, from Moyapoor upwards to Calcutta. The managers of the electric telegraph have found a new use for the wonderful power placed at their disposal. They noted the passing of the runners with the express from Bombay, and signified the fact to all Calcutta three hours before the mail could reach its destination.

ON DTS.—Lieut. Gen. Auchmuty, c.s. will be appointed temporary commander of the forces, on the retirement of Sir John Grey.—Col. Birch is to supersede Col. Stuart, c.s., as military secretary to Government.—Capt. Colebrooke, lately appointed to the command of the regiment of Ferozepore, is to have command of the Bhaugulpore hill rangers, which appointment has become vacant by the death of Capt. Don.—Capt. Renny, 2nd in command of the Ferozepore corps, will, it is said, have the command.—The brigade staff of the divided posts of Wuzerabad and Seealkote will be stationed, for the future, at the latter place, and Brigadier Hearsey has taken up his quarters there accordingly.—The arrangement by which Lieut. Currie, commissary of ordnance at Lahore, was to proceed to the Arsenal, has been set aside, and he will, in all probability, succeed Capt. G. L. Cooper at Cawnpore.—Mr. Morland succeeds to the judgeship of Agra. On the promotion of Mr. Martin Gubbins, which will take place very shortly, Mr. Riddell, post-master general N.W.P., will be appointed magistrate and collector of Agra; and Mr. Spankie will in all probability, succeed Mr. Riddell.—The services of the Rev. A. W. Wallis, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.—The Rev. Horatio Moule, now at Singapore, is to succeed the Rev. H. Smith, as chaplain of St. Paul's Church at Agra.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Pursuant to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, communicated in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the military letter No. 95, dated 10th September, 1851, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to declare that henceforth general officers on the permanent divisional staff of the armies of the three presidencies will be subject, during authorized absence, whether in India or at sea within Indian limits, to the rules which regulate the allowances of other staff officers when absent on leave, on medical certificate, or on private affairs.

2. A general officer on the divisional staff will accordingly, when proceeding on general leave, forfeit Rupees (1,086-3-2) one thousand and eighty-six, three annas and two pie, per mensem, or half the difference between his salary of Rupees (3,333-5-4) three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, five annas and four pie a month, and the aggregate of the Batta (760-15-0) seven hundred and sixty and fifteen annas, and tentage, Rupees (400) four hundred, therein included.

3. In case of his being compelled, by sickness or other cause, to leave his division for any time exceeding six months, a special appointment will be made for the discharge of his duties. For any shorter time of absence the command may, with the sanction of Government, be allowed to devolve on the next senior officer in the division. In both cases the portion of salary forfeited by the absentee will, with the Indian pay and allowances, extra batta, if entitled thereto, or regimental house rent, if not so entitled, and the tentage of the regimental rank of the *locum tenens*, form his entire remuneration for his duties.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINSLIE, W. register of deeds at Cuttack, to be a marriage registrar of Cuttack.

ALEXANDER, R. rec. charge of treasury of collect. mag. salt office and sea customs, Feb. 12.

ALLAN, J. register of deeds at Bhagulpore, to be a marriage registrar of Bhagulpore.

ARCHER, C. register of deeds at Nuddeah, to be a marriage registrar of Nuddeah.

BARLOW, Sir R. Bart. a jud. of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, res. ch. of his duties, Feb. 16.

BEDFORD, J. R. register of deeds at Rajshahye, to be a marriage registrar of Rajshahye.

BOULDERSON, H. S. resigned civ. serv. Feb. 6.

BOWRING, S. del. over ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong to H. Stainforth, Feb. 11.

BRIGHT, G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad, joined his station, Feb. 7.

BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddeah, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen.

BROWN, J. dep. coll. made over ch. of Bebar treas. and stamps to J. Macleod, Feb. 4.

CHAPMAN, G. C. dep. mag. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Deoghur, vested with full powers of a mag. in certain districts.

CHAPMAN, C. assu. ch. of Hidgelee salt agency fr. H. Baillie.

CHEEK, G. N. register of deeds at West Burdwan, to be a marriage registrar of West Burdwan.

CHRISTIAN, G. J. to be sec. to the sudder board of revenue, N.W.P. Feb. 6.

CLARKE, J. S. resigned civ. serv. Feb. 15.

COCKBURN, F. J. rec. ch. of off. of superint. of Darjeeling fr. D. A. Campbell, Feb. 1.

CRABER, E. C. register of deeds at Chittagong, to be a marriage registrar of Chittagong.

CRAWFORD, J. A. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.

DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. register of deeds at Boorbhoom, to be a marriage registrar of Boorbhoom.

DASHWOOD, H. W. c.s. reported qual. for the pub. serv. to N. W. prov.

DAVIDSON, C. T. civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, resu. ch. fr. R. Hampton, Jan. 29.

DIAPER, H. register of deeds at Behar, to be a marriage registrar of Behar.

DICK, H. K. to be comm. of Rohilkund div.

DICKEN, W. S. register of deeds at Patna, to be a marriage registrar of Patna.

DIROM, W. M. salt ag. of Chittagong, del. ov. ch. of agency to R. Ince, Jan. 28.

DRUMMOND, F. B. made over ch. of Tirhoot collectorate to W. R. Davies.

ELTON, H. N. register of deeds at Mymensing, to be a marriage registrar of Mymensing.

FAGAN, C. W. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Azimghur, Feb. 6.

FORBES, F. C. qual. for pub. serv. by prof. in two n. languages, Feb. 3; reported qual. for the pub. serv. and to N. W. prov.

FORBES, J. V. register of deeds at Midnapore, to be a marriage registrar of Midnapore.

FRANCO, G. F. resigned civ. serv. Feb. 1.
 GARTIN, C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Sarun.
 GREATHED, H. H. to be mag. and coll. of Bijnore.
 HALKETT, H. S. register of deeds at Backergunge, to be a marriage registrar of Backergunge.
 JACKSON, L. S. to offic. as maj. of Patna dur. abs. of H. D. H. Fergusson.
 JOWETT, J. register of deeds at Diaagepore, to be a marriage registrar of Diaagepore.
 KINSEY, R. B. register of deeds at Tirhoot, to be a marriage registrar of Tirhoot.
 LANE, T. B. c.s. reported his arrival, Feb. 3.
 LANG, A. perm. to resign fr. Feb. 17.
 LAUTOUR, E. F. mag. of Chittagong, made over ch. to F. B. Simpson, Jan. 26.
 LEYCESTER, G. P. to be coll. of Dacca, fr. Dec. 27.
 LITTLEDALE, A. mag. of Rajshahy, made over ch. of off. to J. C. Dodgson, Feb. 7.
 LOCH, T. C. register of deeds at Moorshedabad, to be a marriage registrar of Moorshedabad; made over ch. of off. of mag. to C. F. Camac, Feb. 13.
 LOW, H. M. to be postmaster of Sumbulpore, Jan. 26.
 MACKILLOP, C. W. register of deeds in 24-Pergunnahs, to be a marriage registrar in 24-Pergunnahs.
 MACKILLOP, J. R. to offic. at joint mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur.
 MACPHERSON, W. ecclesiastical registrar of the Supreme Court, to be a marriage registrar of Calcutta, in district of town of Calcutta.
 MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Puttialce.
 MIDDLETON, J. F. register of deeds at Dacca, to be a marriage registrar of Dacca.
 MONEY, W. J. H. made ov. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge, Jan. 28; rec. ch. of current du. of office of civ. and sess. jud. of 24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 9.
 MORLAND, E. H. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Agra, Feb. 10.
 MUIR, W. to be sec. to gov. N.W.P. in all departments, Feb. 6.
 PALMER, C. register of deeds at Jessore, to be a marriage registrar of Jessore.
 PIGOU, A. register of deeds at East Burdwan, to be a marriage registrar of East Burdwan.
 POLLOCK, A. R. S. qual. for pub. serv. by prof. in two native languages, Feb. 4.
 PRINGLE, D. resigned civ. serv. Feb. 7.
 RICKETTS, H. a member of board of rev. resu. ch. of duties.
 ROBERTS, W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, Feb. 13.
 ROBERTSON, D. to offic. as judge of Bareilly, Feb. 6.
 RUSSELL, A. E. register of deeds at Purneah, to be a marriage registrar of Purneah.
 SANDYS, E. register of deeds at Tipperah, to be a marriage registrar of Tipperah.
 SINGER, P. B. extra assist. in the Punjab, relieved R. Berkely of the ch. of the Sealkote treasury, Jan. 15.
 SIMPSON, A. register of deeds at Sarun, to be a marriage registrar of Sarun.
 SKINNER, R. M. to be judge of Jessore, from Dec. 27.
 SMYTH, C. P. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore, Feb. 5.
 SPENCER, W. C. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom.
 STAINFORTH, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, rec. ch. of his off. fr. S. Bowring, Feb. 11; to offic. as comm. of 14th or Moorshedabad div. dur. abs. of Torrens, Feb. 12.
 STRACHEY, J. re-attached to N. W. provinces, Feb. 3.
 SWETENHAM, H. to be judge of Purneah, fr. Dec. 27.
 SWINTON, A. A. register of deeds at Shahabad, to be a marriage registrar of Shahabad.
 THOMASON, J. G. to be an asst. in Agra div. Feb. 11.
 THORNHILL, R. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, Feb. 6.
 THORNTON, R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, Feb. 6.
 THORNTON, John, to be a mem. of the sudder board of revenue N.W.P. Feb. 6.
 TOTTENHAM, C. to be coll. of Chittagong, fr. Dec. 27.
 TRENCH, P. C. to be mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore.
 TUCKER, R. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Fattchepore dur. abs. of Muir, Feb. 13.
 UNWIN, H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Mynpooree.
 VINCENT, F. A. dep. mag. made over ch. of sub-div. of Deaghur, asst. ch. of sub-div. of Barh, Feb. 13.
 WALTER, J. K. to be register of deeds and marriage registrar for zillah of Rungpore.
 WAUCHOPE, S. register of deeds at Hooghly, to be a marriage registrar of Hooghly.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, E. C. 1 mo.
 BERESFORD, H. B. 2 years to Van Diemen's Land, m.c.
 BIRD, F. M. 1 month.
 COLVIN, B. W. to presidency on m. c. prep. to apply for leave to England.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. 2 months in ext.
 DIROM, W. M. 22 months m.c. in ext.

DRUMMOND, F. B. 12 days.
 ERSKINE, Hon. J. C. 1 year and 10 months in ext.
 GLOVER, F. A. B. 15 days in ext.
 GRANT, J. 1 mo.
 HAMPTON, R. 1 mo. in ext.
 JAMES, H. F. 1 year to Cape m.c.
 KIRK, J. sudder ameen and moonsiff of Rohtuck, 1 month.
 LEWIS, J. 1 mo.
 RICKETTS, M. leave cancelled.
 STRONG, C. R. leave cane. fr. Feb. 5.
 TULLOH, C. R. 3 weeks, prep. to resigning the serv.
 YULE, G. U. 1 month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOAZ, Rev. T. pastor of Union Chapel at Calcutta, to be a marriage registrar of town of Calcutta.
 BURNBY, Rev. H. B. asst. chaplain, placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal; to be jun. chaplain of the old or Mission Church, Jan. 3.
 BURNBY, Rev. H. P. leave cancelled.
 GAWEN, Rev. J. to be chaplain of Berhampore and Moorshedabad.
 GLADWIN, Rev. C. rec. ecclesiastical ch. of Darjeeling, Jan. 24.
 HAMILTON, Rev. C. W. to be 2nd chapl. to station of Pesbawur.
 HERDMAN, Rev. J. C. 1 mo. leave of absence.
 JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. 1 mo. leave of absence.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. offic. price. assist. to com. of opium at Gawalparah, resu. ch. of the treasury of the collectorate, and his judicial and revenue offices fr. H. Driver, Feb. 10.
 BAGGS, Dep. commissary J. granted a commission as lieut. on vet. estab. Feb. 2.
 BAILLIE, 1st Lieut. G. art. to ch. of magazine, and to offic. as comm. of ordnance at Agra.
 BAMFIELD, Lieut. and act. adjt. A. H. to offic. as 2nd in com. 7th irreg. cav. in addit. to his own duties, consequent on the resignation of the com. of that corps by Brev. Lieut. col. F. Wheeler.
 BARTLETT, Lieut. H. T. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Punjabec.
 BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. d. d. regt. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, to be qr. mr. v. Doran, Jan. 21.
 BURNBY, Lieut. col. G. posted to 32nd N.I.
 BIRCH, Brev. maj. F. W. 41st N.I. to be postmr. to force proc. on special service.
 BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. assumed ch. as offic. jun. asst. to commiss. of Assam at Luckimpore fr. Capt. C. Holroyd, Jan. 6.
 BLAIR, Lieut. col. C. D. c.s. fr. 7th to 8th L.C.
 BODDAM, Ens. W. W. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
 BODDAM, 1st Lieut. H. M. art. passed colloq. exam.
 BOUCHIER, Lieut. G. art. interp. and qu. mr. 9th batt. to ch. of No. 3 lt. field battery at Dum Dum.
 BRAYSE, unattached Ens. J. to be unattached lieut. fr. Feb. 13.
 BUTLER, Capt. J. princ. asst. to commiss. of Assam at Nowgong, resu. ch. of the treasury of the collectorate, and his judicial and revenue offices fr. J. D. Bruce, Feb. 5.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. W. C. D. 44th N.I. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. H. art. fr. 2nd to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. G. F. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Punjabec.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. H. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
 CHARLTON, Maj. A. invalids, perm. to retire fr. the service of the Company, on pens. of his rank, fr. date of sailing of the vessel on which he may embark for Europe, Feb. 20.
 CLARKE, Ens. W. C. S. to do duty with 73rd N.I. at Meerut.
 COCKBURN, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 COOKSON, Lieut. S. B. to offic. as 2nd in com. Khelat-i-Ghilzie regt.
 COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. fr. 32nd to 13th N.I.
 CRACKLOW, 2nd Lieut. G. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. W. R. 6th N.I. to be capt. by brev. Jan. 31.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam at Luckimpore, made over ch. of treasury to Lieut. Bivar.
 DANIELL, Cornet C. A. 8th L.C. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 15.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. J. P. to rank from Oct. 20.
 DENNY, Ens. C. A. to rank from Dec. 12.
 DEPREZ, Lieut. G. C. art. unposted, to 1st comp. 3rd batt.
 DOBBIN, Lieut. G. M. unposted, to 2nd comp. 8th batt. art.
 DORAN, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. to be qr. mr. and adjt. regt. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, Jan. 21.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. pl. at disp. of the lieut. gov. N.W.P. with a view to his appt. as comndt. of palace guards at Delhi.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. commis. of ordnance at Moulton, to proceed to Phillour to take ch. of magazine.
 D'O'LY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. to be an extra a.d.c. on Gov. Gen. personal staff, from Jan. 19.
 DUNDAS, Lieut. C. S. 2nd tr. h. art. to continue to perf. du. of adj. v. D'O'ly.
 ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. offic. asst. res. at Nagpore, rec. ch. of residency fr. Ramsay, Jan. 16.
 ELPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Wilcox, retired.

- EMERSON, Lieut. J. rec. ch. of off. of jun. asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent in S. W. frontier, Jan. 2, relieved G. H. M. Ricketts at Singbhoom, Jan. 30.
- FARRINGTON, Lieut. O. J. McL. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Wilcox, retired.
- GASCOIN, Lieut. C. A. art. to survey the river Gogra fr. Chuppra, near Patna, to Fyzabad, in Oude, Feb. 21.
- GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. perm. to resu. app. of a.-d.-c. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. J. Thackwell, to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Blackman.
- GODDARD, Maj. T. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.
- GORDON, Ens. F. J. C. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
- GORDON, Lieut. W. P. to ass. com. of hill rangers in add. to duties as adj.
- GRAHAM, Ens. G. A. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
- GRANT, Ens. B. D. recd. ch. of off. of jun. asst. to Gov. Gen. agt. on south-west frontier, Feb. 9.
- GRIFFITHS, Ens. G. H. 8th N.I. to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Kennedy, trans. to inv. estab.
- HAMPTON, Lieut. W. inv. estab. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.
- HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. adjt. 4th Panjab cav. pl. at disp. of the C. in C. Feb. 20.
- HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. 54th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Feb. 15.
- HAWES, Ens. G. H. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
- HAWES, Col. R. 4th L. C. to be a brigadier of the 2nd class fr. date on which Brig. Wheeler's tour on the staff expires; posted to Umballah station, v. Penny, fr. 8th to 7th L. C.
- HAWKINS, 2nd Lieut. E. L. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- HAY, Brev. maj. P. 54th N. I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Barrackpore.
- HICKEY, Capt. C. E. maj. of brig. posted to Ferozepore.
- HILL, Corn. Sir J. Bart. 1st L. C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 31, in succ. to Jenkins, prom.
- HITCHINS, 2nd Lieut. H. O. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- HOLMES, Lieut. J. G. 59th N.I. to be capt. by brevet, fr. Feb. 15.
- HOMFREY, Ens. R. P. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
- HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. prin. asst. to comm. in Tenasserim provinces, rec. ch. of treasury at Moumela fr. Lieut. R. D. Ardagh.
- HOUSTOUN, Ens. A. C. 62nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- JACK, Lieut. col. A. new prom. to 30th N.I. at Barrackpore.
- JENKINS, Ens. F. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
- JENKINS, Lieut. col. F. new prom. posted to 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind.
- JENKINS, Lieut. C. V. 1st L. C. to be capt. of a troop fr. Jan. 31, in succ. to O. Hanlon, retired.
- KAYE, Capt. E. new prom. to 4th comp. 5th batt. art.
- KEATINGE, Lieut. R. A. art. asst. supt. of Nimar, to be pol. asst. in Nimar fr. date of dept. of Lieut. Evans on furl.
- KENNEDY, Lieut. F. H. 8th N.I. trans. to inv. estab. Feb. 1.
- LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. art. to do duty with art. at Cawnpore.
- LAMBERT, Ens. E. A. C. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- LAMB, Lieut. T. assu. ch. of office of jun. asst. to commissr. of Assam at Kamroop, Jan. 24.
- LAWRENCE, Capt. R. C. 73rd N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.
- LEMARCHAND, Lieut. C. S. 3rd comp. 9th batt. art. to offic. as exc. off. of 6th or Allahabad div. of public works, v. Sale.
- LEWIN, 2nd Lieut. E. P. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Punjabee.
- MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J. B. art. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd to 1st comp. 6th batt.
- MAINWARING, Lieut. J. I. 42nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. Jan. 31.
- MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. art. to ch. of 2nd comp. sappers and miners, v. Boulnois.
- MARA, unattached Ens. P. to be unattached lieut. fr. Feb. 13.
- MARTIN, Cornet C. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, to rank fr. Nov. 20.
- MAIR, Lieut. G. art. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. as capt. comdt. of No. 2 lt. field battery in Gwallor contingent, v. Warburton.
- MEAD, Lieut. C. J. unposted, to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art.
- MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. J. 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I. rec. ch. of off. of dep. Bheel agent, Jan. 26.
- MILLER, Ens. J. C. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.
- MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 1st batt.
- MUSPRATT, Cornet C. H. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, to rank fr. Nov. 20.
- NICHOLSON, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. rec. ch. of Dehra Ishmael Khan dist. fr. Maj. R. G. Taylor, Jan. 19.
- O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. posted fr. Umballah to Barrackpore.
- PATERSON, Lieut. J. C. 2nd Eur. fus. returned to duty, Feb. 5.
- PENNY, Brig. N. C.B. trans. to com. Jullunder field force, to proc. and join.
- PENNY, Capt. R. regt. of Ferozepore, to assume temp. ch. of off. of dep. jud. adv. gen. on dept. of Capt. J. R. Younger, on leave.
- PONTET, Ens. J. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Jan. 15.
- PUGH, Lieut. J. M. 47th N.I. to be station staff at Jhelum.
- REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. passed exam. in Punjabee.
- REYNOLDS, Capt. J. H. 33rd N.I. returned to duty.
- RICHARDES, Ens. C. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
- RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
- ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. F. S. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- ROBERTS, Capt. A. C.B. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 8.
- ROBERTSON, Capt. R. to offic. as superint. of Bhuttecana dur abs. of Capt. E. Robinson.
- ROBERTSON, Ens. C. H. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 6th N.I. to offic. as adj. left wing of corps, v. E. J. Richards; to offic. as stat. staff, v. Stewart, Jan. 19.
- ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. 30th N.I. to 43rd L.I. at Umritsar, Jan. 19.
- ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. offic. princ. asst. to commissr. of Assam, at Kamroop, made over ch. of treas., collectorate and current duties to Ens. T. Lamb, on Feb. 2, prep. to proc. to interior.
- RYAN, Lieut. E. M. 20th N.I. do. du. with batt. to offic. as 2nd in com. to com. of irreg. cav.; att. thereto, v. Rattray, m.c.; to be in charge of office of princ. asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent at Hazareebaugh, v. Simpson.
- RYDER, Lieut. S. C. D. 14th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
- SCOTT, Ens. S. F. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
- SEWELL, Ens. R. M. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
- SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. col. Sir R. rec. ch. of Joudpore pol. agt. fr. Lieut. E. J. Hardecastle, Dec. 30.
- SHAW, Ens. W. F. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- SHEBBEARE, Lieut. R. H. 60th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
- SHERWILL, Brev. maj. M. E. posted fr. Ferozepore to Umballa.
- SIDDONS, Capt. G. posted fr. Barrackpore.
- SIMONS, Lieut. A. P. fr. art. 4th comp. 3rd to 5th comp. 7th batt.
- SIMPSON, Capt. T. to offic. as dep. commissr. in S.W. frontier during dep. of Hannington to Dinapore, Jan. 26.
- SKINNER, Capt. H. to be comdt. 14th I.C.
- SMITH, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of div. on dept. of Lydiard.
- SPARKS, Capt. T. P. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Ramree, made over ch. of office and treasury to Lieut. G. Faithful.
- STANNUS, Brev. maj. H. J. 5th L.C. returned to duty, Feb. 5.
- STAPLES, Capt. N. A. art. fr. 1st comp. 8th to 4th comp. 4th batt.
- STREEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. to do duty at convalescent depôt, Landour.
- STEWART, R. Lieut. 6th N.I. to be adj. v. Richards.
- STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to rank from Dec. 12.
- STEWART, Ens. H. R. to rank from Dec. 13.
- ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. Fus. joined Kotah contingent as offic. 2nd in com. Jan. 5.
- STOKES, Lieut. S. W. art. from 2nd tr. 2nd brig. h. art. to 5th comp. 8th batt.
- SUTTON, Ens. C. to rank from Dec. 12.
- TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Anderton.
- TENNANT, Brig. J. C.B. to ass. com. of Cis-Jhelum div. on dept. of Hewett on field service.
- THOMSON, Ens. J. to rank from Dec. 12.
- TOLLEMACHE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to rank from Dec. 12.
- TROTTER, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- TULLOCH, Brev. capt. J. S. D. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Punjabee.
- TULLOCH, Ens. F. D. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
- WAKE, Capt. C. H. 34th N.I. perm. to ret. from the serv. on pens. of his rank.
- WALCOT, Lieut. W. N. 47th N.I. returned to duty.
- WALL, Ens. R. H. 16th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
- WALSH, Capt. C. G. 14th N.I. to assume ch. of off. of exc. eng. of 3rd or Dinapore div. of dept. of public works, as a temp. arrangement, consequent on dept. of Capt. Ommancey, Jan. 22.
- WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- WILCOX, Ens. E. R. C. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
- WILCOX, Capt. J. 4th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj.
- WILSON, Ens. F. H. to rank fr. Dec. 12.
- WINTLE, 1st Lieut. A. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to 1st batt.
- WORTHINGTON, Lieut. J. Y. h. art. fr. 5th comp. 7th batt. to 2nd tr. 2nd brig. h. art.
- YOUNG, Ens. W. S. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

TREVOR, W. S. Feb. 5.

INFANTRY.

CHAPMAN, H. W. Feb. 1.	RIPLEY, F. J. Feb. 1.
GORDON, F. J. C. Feb. 1.	SEWELL, R. M. Feb. 1.
GRAHAM, G. A. Feb. 10.	STEWART, W. R. Feb. 10.
JENKINS, F. H. Feb. 1.	TULLOCH, F. D. Feb. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADDINGTON, Ens. the Hon. R. 74th N.I. Jan. 9 to March 9, to Cossyah Hills, m. c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. B. E. 15th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c. instead of to Australia.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 74th N.I. fr. Jan. 9 to March 9, to the Cossyah Hills, on m. c.

ANLEY, Ens. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to remain at Calcutta.

APPERLEY, Brev. maj. W. W. 4th N.L.C. fr. Jan. 10 to April 10, to presidency, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

BACON, Ens. F. K. int. and qr. mr. 22nd N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to J. 10, to Bombay.



BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. Jan. 1 to May 1, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd L.I. fr. Jan. 25 to Feb. 10, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.
 BECHER, 1st Lieut. W. D. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. Dec. 16 to Jan. 6, to Allypore.
 BIRCH, Lieut. G. 60th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 7, to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to Cape of Good Hope and Australia.
 BIRCH, Capt. W. C. dep. com. of Shahpore, 1 mo.
 BLAND, Lieut. T. H. L. 61st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 BRODIE, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to Europe.
 BROWN, Ens. J. H. 33rd N.I. fr. May 6 to June 5.
 CADDY, Lieut. D. T. 70th N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. leave canc. at his request.
 CHRISTIE, Lieut. P. art. to Europe, on m. c.
 CLARK, Ens. W. W. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 CLARK, Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. Dec. 26, 1851, to May 26, to Cawnpore.
 CORFIELD, Capt. A. H. invalids, 2 years to Cape, on m. c.
 CORNISH, Brev. capt. P. G. 10th N.I. fr. Dec. 22 to Nov. 30, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 COX, Maj. G. inv. estab. 2 years to Cape and N. S. Wales.
 DE TRISSIER, Lieut. H. P. art. to Europe, on furl.
 DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. art. fr. Jan. 5 to March 5, to rem. at Meerut on m. c.
 ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. offic. asst. resident at Nagpore, leave canc.
 GLASFORD, Brev. maj. J. eng. to Eur. m. c.
 HERBERT, Capt. G. E. 9th L.C. fr. Feb. 7 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 HILL, Lieut. C. 2 months.
 JONES, 2nd Lieut. C. D. engs. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15 to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. F. H. 8th N.I. Jan. 15 to April 1.
 LAKE, Lieut. E. engs. to Eur. on furl.
 LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. fr. Sept. 7, 1851, to Feb. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to sea, on m. c.
 LINDSAY, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. fr. Feb. 20 to June 20, to presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 LUDLOW, Lieut. col. J. 12th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. M. 1 year fr. Oct. 12, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 MACLAGAN, Lieut. [R. prin. civ. eng. coll. Roockee, 3 mo. to Bombay prep. to furl.
 MACLEOD, Capt. N. C. eng. in ext. to Jan. 8, prep. to apply for perm. to proceed to sea on m. c.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. V. 37th N.I. to Jan. 25, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 MAYOW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eur. fus. to Europe on m. c.
 MCSHERRY, Lieut. col. T. 1st N.I. to Europe.
 METCALF, Lieut. W. 35th L.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Darjeeling and pres. on m. c.
 MORISON, Lieut. J. W. 57th N.I. fr. Jan. 25 to May 25, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 MUNRO, Lieut. L. 43rd N.I. inv. to May 1852, to Bombay, prep. to Europe.
 MURRAY, Lieut. C. 70th N.I. fr. Jan. 5 to Nov. 20, in ext. to Dhurrumsallah and Simla, on m. c.
 NEWHOUSE, Lieut. L. R. 19th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 PARKER, Capt. Sir G. Bart. 74th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 PLUMBE, Maj. T. 27th N.I. March 1 to May 5, to pres. prep. to Europe.
 PUGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. fr. Jan. 20 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 RATTRAY, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain in Scinde Sagur dist. on m. c.
 ROBINSON, Capt. A. 19th N.I. fr. 27 to Nov. 30, to Almorah and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 ROBINSON, Capt. F. superint. of Bhutteana, 20 days, on m. c.
 ROTTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 9, to remain at Meerut, on m. c.
 SALT, Lieut. T. H. art. to Europe, on furl.
 STEVENS, Capt. J. F. superint. of Raepore mail-road, to Dec. 31, in ext.
 STORY, Brev. lieut. col. P. F. C.B. 9th L.C. fr. Feb. 4 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 TIERNEY, Capt. E. T. 28th N.I. fr. Feb. 3 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.
 WILLIS, Maj. P. W. engs. to Europe, on furl.
 WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. art. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to continue in med. ch. of art. at Jhelum, to relieve Asst. surg. Inglis fr. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. proc. to Lahore.
 ALLEN, Asst. Surg. J. B. ass. ch. of med. duties of civ. station of Noacolly.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to join and do duty with 2nd L.C. ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. G. to aff. med. aid to Sylhet lt. inf. batt. v. Fayer.
 BEALE, A. to be civ. asst. surg. of Purneah.
 BERWICH, Surg. G. J. M.D. app. to med. ch. of invalids.

BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. to rank fr. Dec. 30.
 BOWLING, Surg. H. H. to proc. and do duty in Cawnpore circle of medical superintendence; fr. 58th to 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. W. posted to 2nd Oude local inf.
 CHEYNE, Surg. G. M. posted to 16th N.I.
 CHRISTISON, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to rank fr. Oct. 20; to do du. with art. at Dum Dum, to med. ch. H.M.'s recruit depot at Chinsurah, *pro tem*.
 CLARK, Surg. H. fr. 17th N.I. to art. div. Sealkote, Jan. 26.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. to rank fr. Nov. 24.
 CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to rank fr. Nov. 20; to proc. and do duty in cis-Jhelum circle of med. superintendence.
 DE RENZI, Asst. surg. A. C. C. to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art.
 DIAPER, H. to be civ. asst. surg. of Behar.
 FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. resu. ch. of med. du. of civ. station of Cherra Poonjee, fr. C. G. Andrews, Jan. 19.
 GOVAN, Asst. surg. G. M. M.D. to rank from Dec. 20.
 HENDERSON, Vet. surg. C. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
 HULSE, Vet. surg. H. C. returned to duty, Feb. 6.
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. T. C. to relieve Asst. surg. Fletcher from med. ch. of detach. H.M.'s 80th Foot.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to med. ch. of 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 13 light field battery; to resume med. ch. of 3rd N.I. on returning to Jhelum.
 JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. returned to duty, Feb. 1.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to rank from Nov. 3, to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 39th N.I. to med. ch. 4th comp. 6th batt. art. at Multan.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. 4th tr. 1st brig. h. art. to proc. in med. ch. of 4th comp. 1st batt. foot art. to Govindgurgah, and return without delay.
 LOCOCH, Asst. surg. H. S. passed colloq. exam.
 MADDEN, Surg. E. from 16th N.I. to 24th N.I.
 MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. fr. 2nd Oude local inf. to 17th N.I.
 O'DWYER, Surg. J. from 52nd to 7th N.I. at Loodianah, Jan. 26.
 PARRY, Vet. surg. R. B. posted to 3rd brig. H. A. to prpc. and join head qrs. at Lahore.
 RANSFORD, Surg. J. art. to rec. ch. of 2nd com. 6th batt. art. f. Asst. surg. Lowdell.
 SEELEY, Asst. surg. G. B. to make over med. ch. of garrison at Delhi to Surg. R. W. Wrighton, 53rd N.I. Jan. 22.
 SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. from 68th to 58th N.I.
 STROVER, Asst. surg. T. R. to be surg. fr. Jan. 31, v. Stokes, retired.
 TAIT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to rank fr. Sept. 17.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. 49th N.I. to afford med. aid to magazine estab. v. Corbyo, on leave.
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. M.D. to med. ch. of detach. of Eur. recruits proc. to upper provinces; posted to 27th N.I. at Berhampore.
 WETHERED, Surg. T. A. posted to 2nd N.I.
 WILLIS, Vet. surg. R. h. art. to aff. prof. aid to horses of No. 11 lt. field batt.
 WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. 53rd N.I. to rec. med. ch. of garrison at Delhi, Jan. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

BOWLING, J. P. Feb. 2.
 GOVAN, G. M. Feb. 1.
 TAIT, D. M.D. Jan. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. 1 mo. fr. June 25 to Ghazee-pore.
 COLLUM, Surg. R. 1 month.
 FAITHFULL, Surg. R. W. 59th N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to Jan. 19, in ext. to enable him to rejoice.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 3, in ext. to rem. at Cashmere.
 LOCOCK, Asst. surg. H. S. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. Dec. 8 to Jan. 6, to Delhi.
 MADDEN, Surg. 16th N.I. fr. Feb. 16 to May 16, to presidency, prep. to apply for leave to Cape, on m. c.
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. J. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. H. Wood to do duty at Landour, conval. depot; Lieut. C. R. Colt, Feb. 1 to March 1, in ext.; Lieut. S. Pearson, 6 mo. to England; Lieut. H. F. G. Coleman, 6 mo. to England.—10th Hussars. Maj. G. A. F. Quentin, 2 yrs to England.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. W. D. Boyd, to do duty at Landour, conval. depot; Lieut. T. L. Mayne, fr. Meerut to Madras, with a view to empl. on staff of Gen. Armstrong.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Ens. Bayley, Feb. 28 to May 31, to Bombay; Lieut. col. Hartley, Feb. 23 to March 22; Lieut. Aldridge, to Feb. 29, to Bombay, on m. c.—10th. Lieut. R. G. Jephson, Feb. 15 to June 30.—18th. Capt. G. F. S. Call, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. W. P. Cockburn, 18 mo. to England.—24th. Capt. G. E. L. Williams, Feb. 6 to May 31.—29th. Lieut. H. P. Onslow, Jan. 24 to Dec. 31. 32nd. Col. Markham, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England;

Capt. W. E. D. Lowe, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. H. D. O'Callaghan, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—51st. Capt. Wolley, to Oct. 31, to England; Lieut. J. H. Dickson, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Lieut. E. D. Fenton, 3 mo. to Bombay and 1 yr. to England.—60th. Lieut. D. D. Muter, to April 1, in ext.; Lieut. F. A. St. John, March 1 to Aug. 31.—61st. Lieut. col. W. Jones, April 2 to June 30.—64th. Lieut. col. Stopford, c.s. to com. reserve force at Hyderabad; Capt. C. W. Sibley, to be brig. maj. to reserve force at Hyderabad; Asst. surg. H. Franklin, fr. 3rd lt. drag. to be surg. v. Archer, dec.—70th. Lieut. M. Cooper, to act as interp. to 18th Royal Irish; Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston to med. ch. of depôt at Chinsurah.—78th. Lieut. Delessar, 2 yrs. to South Australia.—80th. Lieut. Hon. J. H. M. Browne, to be capt. v. Cumming, who retires; Ens. G. S. Sullivan, to be lieut. in succe. to Cumming; Ens. F. E. Appleyard, to be lieut. v. Brown.—87th. Capt. W. B. Lea, to do du. at conval. depôt at Murree.—96th. Lieut. G. F. C. Bray, exam. in Bengalee; Lieut. H. M. Lees passed in Hindustani; Lieut. col. T. M. Wilson, to March 8 in ext.—98th. Lieut. C. S. Smelt, Jan. 5 to Apr. 4; Capt. Colby to com. conval. depôt at Murree.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER, wife of James, s. at Agra, Feb. 13.
BABINGTON, wife of L. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 16.
BARWELL, wife of Lieut. 13th N.I. s. at Delhi, Feb. 12.
BEAN, wife of Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. d. at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 7.
BERKELEY, wife of V. s. at Bolandshuhur, Feb. 16.
BOILEAU, wife of Maj. F. B. art. s. at Mussoorie, Feb. 5.
BOYLE, Mrs. Andrew, d. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
BUSH, wife of A. L. s. still-born, at Umballah, Feb. 8.
DAVIS, wife of C. d. at Moradabad, Feb. 9.
DIXON, wife of T. A. s. at Rampore Bauleah, Feb. 3.
D'MELLO, Mrs. Albert H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 22.
FABIA, wife of G. A. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
FARMER, wife of the late Major C. F. s. at Deyrah, Feb. 15.
FILOSE, the lady of M. T. s. at Gwalior, Feb. 11.
FITZPATRICK, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 8.
GARDENER, wife of James, d. at Umballa, Feb. 11.
GRANT, wife of C. c.s. s. at Deyrah, Feb. 7.
JAMES, Mrs. L. E. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
KERR, wife of R. A. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 5.
LYELL, wife of Maj. 43rd L.I. s. at Meerut, Feb. 11.
McDONALD, the lady of Surg. D. M.D. 2nd irr. cav. d. at Peshawar, Feb. 4.
McMULLIN, the lady of Lieut. J. R. 50th N.I. d. at Duttigar, Feb. 5.
MICHAEL, Mrs. J. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 13.
MORTON, Mrs. G. L. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
POGOSE, wife of J. G. N. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
PRICE, wife of Lieut. G. 1st Eur. inf. d. still-born, at Roorkee, Feb. 5.
REMINGTON, wife of Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. s. at Mussoorie, Feb. 6.
RIDDELL, wife of Capt. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 18.
SALVADOR, wife of J. O. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 21.
SCOTT, Mrs. J. G. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 8.
SHADWELL, wife of J. B. s. at Cherrapoonjee, Feb. 3.
SHANK, wife of Alex. C. S. twin-daughters, at Benares, Feb. 8.
SHEPHERD, wife of W. J. d. at Agra, Feb. 9.
STANNERS, the lady of Maj. 5th L.C. d. near Calcutta, Jan. 19.
TREVOR, wife of E. T. c.s. s. at Kishnagur, Feb. 8.
TRONSON, the lady of E. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 13.
TUCKER, wife of Capt. T. 8th L.C. s. at Cawnpore, Jan. 31.
VAN GRIEKEN, wife of G. A. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
WARDROPER, wife of Capt. 25th N.I. d. at Darjeeling, Feb. 9.
WYATT, the lady of G. N. s. at Champaran, Feb. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. to Mary, d. of Maj. Bradshawe, at Mirzapore, Feb. 17.
BROWN, G. to Cecelia, d. of W. Thompson, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.
ELLAY, H. A. to Miss Matilda Maldin, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.
GRANT, Surg. R. J. G. to Georgina G. d. of James Inglis, at Wuzerabad.
HAMILTON, J. M. to J. S. C. d. of G. C. Hay, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.
JOHNS, J. R. to Mrs. E. Mackenzie, at Meerut, Jan. 28.
JONES, J. A. to Mary Jane, d. of John Paul, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
LOCKEN, J. R. to Elizabeth Ann, d. of J. Watson, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.
LUSHINGTON, F. to Miss Edith Mowbray, Feb. 5.
POGSON, J. F. to Adelaide Mary, d. of the late Lieut. M'Auliff, H. art. at Umballa, Feb. 5.
SAGE, C. to Sophia M. d. of the late G. Domett, at Dacca, Jan. 19.
SETH, J. A. to Miss Ann V. M. Vardan, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
STEVENS, J. W. to Miss Mary T. Le Tellier, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.

DEATHS.

ADIS, J. at Calcutta, aged 61, Feb. 7.
BARWELL, inf. s. of Lieut. E. 13th N.I. at Delhi, Feb. 13.
BOLTON, Ellen, inf. d. of Ens. J. C. 2nd L.C. at Umballah, Feb. 17.
BUSK, Ann E. wife of A. L. at Umballah, Feb. 13.
CLARKE, George, at Calcutta, aged 44, Feb. 10.

DELIANA, Matilda, d. of W. at Calcutta, Feb. 22.
FANKS, Mrs. Sarah, at Calcutta, aged 57, Feb. 4.
FARMER, Maj. C. F. (inv. estab.) at Mussoorie, aged 49, Feb. 4.
FLEMING, Capt. Henry H. McKenzie H.M.'s 61st Goorjranwallah, Feb. 12.
GOODALL, G. at Calcutta, aged 64, Feb. 18.
KERR, Cecelia, d. of Robt. at Calcutta, aged 30, Feb. 16.
O'CONNOR, Anne, wife of T. at Dum Dum, aged 35, Feb. 6.
RANSFORD, Ellen F. wife of Surg. J. art. at Cawnpore, aged 28, Feb. 4.
RICHARDS, J. B. at Calcutta, aged 67, Feb. 15.
ROGERS, Alex. at Calcutta, aged 52, Feb. 22.
SAMPLER, J. H. wife of Capt. F. at Darjeeling, aged 34, Feb. 12.
URQUHART, Elizabeth, inf. d. of David, at Calcutta, Feb. 4.
WOOD, the lady of H. W. J. at Ballygunge, Feb. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 8. *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Liverpool.—9. *Myaram Dyaram*, Brady, China; *Hindoo*, Miller, New York.—12. *Futlay Allum*, Biale, Mauritius; *Aeneas*, Wright, Mauritius; *Edward Cohen*, Ripley, San Francisco; *Townsend*, Wooderson, Boston; *Maria Amelie*, Raro, Bourbon.—14. Steamer *Phlegethon*, Neblett, Moulmein and Cape.—15. *China*, Fergusson, Hong-Kong.—16. *Princess Royal*, Mawson, Liverpool; *Asia*, Newlands, London; *Europe*, Wharton, London; *Eliza Warwick*, Watson, Honolulu.—17. *Coromandel*, Hadden, Moulmein; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China; *Gallant*, Black, Singapore.—18. *Koh-i-Noor*, Inglis, Liverpool; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, London.—19. *Clarissa*, Darley, Moulmein; *Medford*, Eltvidt, Boston.—22. *Mary Ann*, Rouse, Mangalore; *Eliza*, Sturdee, Trinidad.—23. *Oriza*, Christian, Liverpool; *Courier*, Banatyne, Liverpool; *Lahore*, Harris, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mary Cannon*.—FEB. 8.—From LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Renny.
Per *Futlay Allum*.—FEB. 12.—From MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Biale and 2 children.
Per *Aeneas*.—FEB. 12.—From MAURITIUS.—Capt. and Mrs. Briggs.
Per *Edward Cohen*.—FEB. 12.—From SAN FRANCISCO.—Mrs. Ripley.
Per *Townsend*.—FEB. 12.—From BOSTON.—Mr. T. T. Tuckerman and Mr. J. E. Parkman.
Per *Europe*.—FEB. 16.—From LONDON.—Mrs. Wharton.
Per *Clarissa*.—FEB. 19.—From MOULMEIN.—Mr. H. Bruce.
Per *Maseppa*.—Mr. Marshall.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 8. *Parland*, Smith, Mauritius; *Duke of Wellington*, Hargraves, Akyab; *Alfred*, Henning, London and Cape.—9. *Hardie*, Soule, London.—10. *John Brighton*, Scott, China; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmein; *Marlborough*, Webb, London; *Union*, Meacom, Boston.—12. *Rohomany*, Woodhouse, Juddah.—13. *Mohussur*, Thompson, Mauritius.—16. *Euphemia*, Easley, London; *Tigrid*, Sekirk, London.—17. *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, London; *Virginia*, Jarvis, Madras and Colombo; *St. Abbs*, Willis, China and Singapore.—19. *Shanghai*, Christian, Straits; *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, London; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, London.—20. *Blenheim*, Close, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Shanghai*, for PENANG.—Mr. T. J. Franks. For HONG-KONG.—Miss Clarke and Mr. G. Mackertoon.
Per *Prince of Wales* (Feb. 19), to LONDON.—John Muir, Esq. c.s.; W. M. Dirom, Esq. c.s.; Mrs. Abercrombie Dick.—For the CAPE. Mrs. Boulderson, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. W. Beckett, Mrs. Hickson, Mrs. Hunt and 2 children, Mrs. Childs and child, Mrs. Wood and 2 children, Mrs. Siddons and 4 children, Mrs. Smith, and child, Miss Hunt, H. S. Boulderson, Esq. c. s.; J. Stokes, M.D.; Capt. Wake, 34th N.I.; Capt. Bennett, 1st Eur. fus.; Lieut. Fraser, 45th N.I.; H. C. Sutherland, Esq.; Mrs. McTaggart and 2 children; Miss and Master Campbell, 3 Masters Donzelle, 2 Masters Raikes, Master and Miss Buriton Bennett, Master Grant, Miss and Master Ommany, Master Chalke, Master and Miss Hobday, Miss Tayler, M^{rs} and Mrs. Reid and 2 children.
Per *Trafalgar* (Feb. 19) to LONDON.—Mrs. Barwell, Mrs. Pidcock, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Hyslop, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Ross; A. Champion Barwell, Esq. B.C.S.; Henry Pidcock, Esq. B.C.S.; Hawkins James, Esq. B.C.S.; Sir George Parker, Bart. 74th N.I.; Col. Marshall, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. col. Manson, 7th N.I.; Maj. Willis, engs.; Maj. Glassford, engs.; Maj. Hyslop, 59th N.I.; Maj. Lake, Capt. Buchanan, H.M.'s 70th foot; J. Betts, Esq. Misses Money, Ommany, Manson, Willis; two Masters Pidcock; two Mansons, Buchanan, and Hyslop.
Per *Blenheim*, FEB. 20.—To LONDON. Mrs. J. Smith and daughters, Mrs. Cowie and family, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Campbell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. and Miss Steer and servant, Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Lidiard and family, Mrs. Vaux and child, Mrs. Napleton, Mrs. Jenkins and servant, Mrs. Paterson and daughter, Mr. Stewart, Miss Kemp and servant, Col. Dick's three children and two servants, Mr. Bland, Mr. Mackinnon, Mrs. Walpole, Beebee Amundoo.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 24, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 0 to	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	dis.	2 2 ..	2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do. ..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	prem.	2 12 ..	3 0
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	14 0 ..	15 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	12 0 ..	12 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2350
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 495
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.	..

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 10 .. 221 2	
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	} each.
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 0	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 12 .. 20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. to 2l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 5s. 6d.

MADRAS.

CULTIVATION OF THE SHEVAROY HILLS.

The Shevaroy hills, in the Salem district, consist of a series of elevated ranges, upon which tea, coffee, and a variety of valuable products can be raised with much facility. The native inhabitants are rude and totally uneducated. The land is assessed, on an average, at one, or at most two, annas an acre, and pays perhaps about Rs. 5,000 a year. There are no roads except those made by the people themselves. A church and a reading-room both grace the principal station of Yernaad, but they have been established without the slightest aid from Government. About 2,500 acres of ground have been taken up for the cultivation of coffee, four-fifths of which are now covered with trees in full bearing. There are thirty planters, European and East-Indian, on the hills, and about a dozen good houses have been erected for the convenience of the more wealthy of their number, and that of the civilians stationed at Salem. The climate is very delightful, and, combined with the great attractions of the locality, would no doubt entice many Europeans to settle, were it not that the ingenious devices of the Company interpose insuperable objections to the employment of capital.

The apparent profits of a well-cultivated estate on the Shevaroy hills are great; perhaps they reach thirty per cent. over the income of a coffee plantation of equal extent in Ceylon, owing to the cheapness of labour and the better climate; but the first holders have scarcely reason to congratulate themselves on their prospects. Five out of six of the small planters have been obliged to resign their hopes of independence; in many cases just as they had broken the neck of their difficulties. And they were just the men who might have been expected to succeed. They overlooked their plantations themselves, and were forced from necessity to keep down the cost of cultivation as much as possible. No better results followed in the case of an estate belonging to the late Mr. Neave, upon which upwards of a lakh of rupees has been expended. In consequence of his death, it is now in the market, and will not realise a fourth of the capital embarked. We are not about to investigate at this moment the causes of these failures at opposite ends of the social scale. Our object in alluding to them is merely to show that the chances of realising profit are sufficiently precarious without the imposition of needless burdens on the part of the public.

The cost of cultivating lands is about Rs. 5-8 per acre monthly, out of which at least Rs. 4 is paid for labour. On the whole extent of the area taken up, Rs. 8,000 a month is laid out in wages, all of which, by a process more or less direct, finds its

way to the pockets of Honourable John in the payment of kists. An acre of land produces about 8 cwt. of coffee, which at 45s., the average price of the Shevaroy article, gives a gross annual value of 36,000l., and 800 tons of shipping are required to convey it home, at an ordinary freight of 3l. 10s. Up to the close of 1850, many new tracts of jungle land had been taken up and cleared. Hitherto the lands required for coffee-planting had been freely granted at an assessment of one rupee an acre, which is eight times as much as the natives pay to Government; but about the time alluded to, Mr. Fischer, the well-known semindar of Salem, applied for some jungle adjoining his beautiful estate of Balmudies, expecting of course to obtain it on the usual terms. In reply he received the following official letter from Mr. T. Conway, the sub-collector of Salem: "With reference to your application for a grant of the lands on the Shevaroy hills, situated opposite to your bungalow at the Balmudies, I have the honour to forward for your information the annexed transcript of a rule of Government, which requires that such lands should be put up to public competition, and request to know whether you are prepared to take the lands at an upset price of eight rupees an acre, in the event of no competitor appearing to enhance it. 'If, on careful inquiry being made upon the above points, the result should be satisfactory, a full report is to be made to the Board of Revenue upon the subject, embracing all particulars and accompanied by an extract from the Survey of the Neilgherries, so as to exhibit the extent and situation of the land applied for, and of that in its immediate vicinity. On their approval being signified, the collector will, after due notice, proceed to put up the land to public auction, at an upset price, in the manner which may appear to him most convenient and best adapted for insuring fair and equal competition. The upset price must vary with circumstances, but should usually be from eight to ten years' assessment of the land to be sold. The amount which he would propose for such price should always be stated in his preliminary report to the Board—and it is to be understood as being altogether distinct from, and in addition to, the actual land assessment, which will be collected yearly according to the terms of the lease. The land will then be knocked down to the highest bidder, or to the original applicant at the upset price, if there be no advance upon it, but under the following conditions and limitations.'"

As we are writing for the public, and not for revenue boards and governors in council, it would be wasting time to point out the obvious consequences of this wretched policy. It is enough to say that not a rood of land has been taken up from the day it was first promulgated. There are not less than 20,000 acres still available for planting, which if cultivated would compel an expenditure of Rs. 80,000 a month for wages, and in five years hence yield a crop worth 360,000l. a year, and give employment to 8,000 tons of shipping! When the sub-collector was remonstrated with on the subject of the new orders, he showed a fine appreciation of the wisdom of "superior authority" by remarking, that "they wanted capitalists and not paupers in the hills." —*Athenaeum*.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the probable contingency of a war with Burmah:—A wing of H. M. 83rd regiment, stationed at Trichinopoly, to embark from Colomire per steamer *Tenasserim*. A wing of H. M. 83rd regiment to embark from Madras per *Hugh Lindsay*, or such other vessel as may be available. The 35th to embark on arrival from Hurryhur. The 9th N. I. to embark immediately on any vessels being chartered for their transport; and a battalion of European artillery, stationed at the Mount, are also under orders to embark at the shortest notice. Orders have been received by the 30th M. N. I., stationed at Masulipatam, to embark immediately for Burmah. Two companies of sappers and miners have also been despatched to Maulmain.

FRAUDS IN THE SALT DEPARTMENT.—An investigation into reported frauds in the Salt department is now going on under the superintendence of Mr. R. S. Ellis, assistant collector of land customs. The amount of defalcations will, it is expected, reach Rs. 40,000, which, coupled with the loss that was sustained in the great storm of last year, will make a total deficiency of at least a lakh of rupees in the revenue collections under this head. Not having taken the precaution to store a supply of salt sufficient to meet the contingencies of cheating and bad weather, the Government are quite unable to satisfy the demands of the dealers in the Mofussil, and the latter are of course unable to procure it elsewhere. The price will in consequence be enhanced to the consumers, who are taxed enough at the best of times, without the visitation of this worst consequence of monopoly—the actual deprivation of a necessary of existence.—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 21.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—A "barrister," whose letter appears in the *Athenaeum*, says, "the cry for cheap law has been carried out in a manner which, in Madras, has not only greatly reduced the incomes of the bar, but has almost wholly excluded from practice all barristers who decline to place themselves on a level with attorneys. The following figures will speak for themselves:—Receipts at the bar for the last three months of 1848, Rs. 4,798; 1850, Rs. 4,367; and 1851, Rs. 192. Any one can calculate how far Rs. 192 will go in paying for either house-rent, servants' wages, or even food for a gentleman's family, for three months!"

THE MOPLAHS.—Government have deputed a commission to inquire into the causes of the Moplah outbreaks in Malabar, and Mr. Strange, one of the judges of the Madras Court of Sudder and Poudjary Adawlut, has been selected for that duty. A Malabar correspondent of the *Bangalore Herald*, has furnished him with "alarming rumours respecting those restless beings, the Moplahs. We are told that the Tangu of Shernaad, a high Moplah ecclesiastic, being suspected as the prime agent in the last outbreak, was summoned to appear before the magistrate to undergo an examination. This individual not only refused to comply with the summons, but threatened opposition and bloodshed, should its enforcement be attempted. Our informant declares, that the country about Shernaad is in a state of commotion, and that smiths and other artisans amongst the Moplahs are busily engaged making and repairing warlike weapons, and that upwards of two thousand Moplahs, a few armed with guns, and the remainder with knives, spears, or swords, are prepared to defend with their lives their favourite priest. One rumour says that they have threatened to march on Calicut, in case their tangul should be interfered with. It is said that these people muster daily in thousands in the Shernaad talook." The *Herald* also informs us, that Mr. Frere, the magistrate of Tellicherry, had been compelled to make a requisition for European troops from Cannanore, to resist the Moplahs, who are said to be advancing on the town. A hundred Europeans, under the command of Capt. Sykes, had accordingly been dispatched, and it was expected that more bloodshed would be the result.

CHOLERA, of a most virulent description, made its appearance in the camp of the light wing of the 31st Light Infantry, at the village of Jecundahully. The wing was within eight miles of Hurrayhur on Friday last. They were to march four miles nearer the station on Saturday, when, to prevent the introduction of the dreadful disease, they were to encamp until further orders. In the meantime, steps were taken to prevent communication between the camp and station.—*Bangalore Herald*, Feb. 17.

MAJOR FREDERICK COTTON, of the engineers, will succeed his brother in the management of the great works of irrigation, with which the latter has inseparably connected his name. Colonel Cotton will take up his appointment next month as chief engineer at the Presidency, in the room of Colonel Lawe, who retires with a bonus of Rs. 50,000 from the corps.—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 21.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CHANGE OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 10th, 1852.—With reference to G. O. C. dated Jan. 13, it is notified that head-quarters will be established at Ootacamund on March 1st.

All correspondence for the departments of the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general to be addressed accordingly.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CATOR, F. S. W. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntur.
DOWDSEWELL, W. civ. and sess. jud. of Masulipatam, resu. ch. of court, Feb. 13.
PORTER, R. T. to reside at Bangalore agreeably to his request.
ROBINSON, J. D. ret'd. to duty, Feb. 14.
STRANGE, T. L. to be a commis. for inquiring into the Moplah disturbances in the district of Malabar.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, Lieut. R. S. 17th N.I. passed final exam. in Hindustani for interp. Feb. 19.
BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 13.
BELL, Col. J. inf. to be a brigadier of 1st class, and com. of Hyderabad subsid. force, v. James, Feb. 13.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. Feb. 30 to April 20.
CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 20th N.I. Jan. 29 to April 30.
CHURCH, Ens. T. R. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CLEVELAND, Col. J. W. 18th N.I. to be a brig. gen. on the staff, and to command the south div. of the army, Jan. 26.
CLERK, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. placed at disp. of Govt. for nom. to civ. employ in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Feb. 13.

CORBETT, Ens. R. J. 9th N.I. to 38th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Claggett, dec.; to rank as ens. fr. Feb. 20, 1851.
CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. 41st N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff, Feb. 10.
DICKINSON, Ens. H. G. 45th N.I. to join.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S. 4th L.C. passed final exam. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 10.
DOWKER, Ens. H. C. 22nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for general staff, to receive moonshee allowance.
FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. made cred. progress in Hindustani; the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to this officer.
FRESHFIELD, Capt. J. S. 1st L.C. Feb. 12 to Dec. 20, 1853, Bangalore and Neigherries.
GIB, Lieut. C. 31st L.C. to be capt. by brevet fr. Feb. 13.
GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd N.I. passed final exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Feb. 19.
GROSE, Maj. C. H. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay.
GRANT, Lieut. L. 32nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Jubbulpore, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance.
GREEN, Col. T. L. 50th N.I. to com. brig. at Aden, Jan. 1.
HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HART, Capt. H. D. 39th N.I. passed final exam. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 10.
HAWKES, Ens. H. P. 44th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff; moonshee allowance to be disbursed to this officer, Feb. 10.
JAMES, Col. J. P. inf. to be a brig. gen. on staff, and to com. N. div. of army.
JOHNSON, Ens. W. R. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to be asst. to civil eng. in 1st div. Jan. 20.
LYS, Capt. F. B. 45th N.I. to be brig. maj. at Aden, Jan. 1.
MAYNE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
MAYNE, Capt. J. E. 8th L.C. passed final exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Feb. 19.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. G. C. M. art. fr. 1st batt. to h. brig.
POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Feb. 19.
PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. passed final exam. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 10.
PRIOR, Lieut. B. J. C. 33rd N.I. passed final exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Feb. 19.
RICH, Capt. A. N. 33rd N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Mhora—creditable progress, Feb. 19.
RICHARDS, Ens. C. J. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ROBERTSON, Capt. A. 48th N.I. to dept. of public works in the Punjab, Feb. 20.
TIGHE, Cornet J. S. (not arrived) to rank from Dec. 8, 1851, posted to 8th L.C. Feb. 17.
WALPOLE, Brig. gen. H. resigned com. of S. division, Feb. 13.
WORSOP, Lieut. M. A. 21st N.I. made creditable progress in Hindustani; the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to this officer, Feb. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIDDLE, Maj. W. 25th N.I. to Europe on m.c.
BOURDIEU, Brev. capt. J. H. art. to Europe on m.c. to embark from Madras.
CROFTON, Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. leave cancelled.
GRIFFIN, Lieut. J. G. B. 25th N.I. to June 1, Muctall.
GRIMES, Capt. J. 8th N.I. to Europe.
HARCOURT, 2nd Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. from Feb. 20 to June 1, to Madras.
HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st fus. to Europe on m.c. to embark from Madras.
HASTIE, Ens. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. March 1 to June 30, to Calcutta.
HOBSON, Cornet S. 2nd L.C. fr. March 1 to April 30, to Cuddalore and Madras.
HORNE, Lieut. P. D. art. March 1 to June 1, Cannanore and western coast.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. leave cancelled.
MACDONALD, Brev. capt. W. C. R. 2nd L.C. fr. March 10 to May 10, to Mysore and Neigherries.
MACKENZIE, Brev. maj. S. F. 2nd L.C. fr. March 10 to May 10, to Mysore and Neigherries.
MACLEOD, Col. D. 3rd L.C. to Europe, on furl.
PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on furl. to embark fr. Bombay.
RAWLINS, Lieut. H. W. 30th N.I. 2 months.
ROBINSON, Ens. H. S. 40th N.I. to March 6th in ext. to remain at Bangalore.
STEPHENSON, Capt. J. L. 1st fus. fr. Feb. 24 to June 18, to Bangalore.
VINE, Capt. W. 6th L.C. to Europe, on furl.
WALPOLE, Brig. gen. H. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 months.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE, wife of W. G. d. at Palamcottah, Feb. 12.
CRAKE, wife of W. A. s. at Madras, Feb. 11.

EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. G. R. 2nd L. C. s. at Madras, Feb. 18.
 INNES, wife of Dr. Hins, 84th, s. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 9.
 OSWALD, wife of Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. 13th N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 8.
 PENMAN, wife of J. E. s. at Negapatam, Feb. 15.
 QUANBROUGH, wife of Lieut. G. I.N. s. at Vepery, Feb. 18.

MARRIAGES.

COPELSTON, F. to Frances, d. of M. Blood, at Madras, Feb. 2.
 LUSHINGTON, F. to Miss Edith Mowbray, at Madras, Feb. 5.

DEATHS.

AVENELL, Jane, d. of James, at Royapoorum, aged 22, Feb. 18.
 BAZELY, Jane Mary Ann, wife of N. at Black Town, Feb. 15.
 DICK, Mrs. S. F. at Madras, aged 63, Feb. 23.
 DINGER, Ellen Sarah, d. of John, at Madras, aged 9, Feb. 20.
 FENNING, Lieut. col. D. A. 1st L.C. at Bellary, Feb. 16.
 TALBOT, Christopher, at Madras, aged 1, Feb. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 14. *Minden*, Crawford, Calingapatam; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FEB. 14. Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.—Lieut. Harrison, Eosign Davis, Lieut. Bridge, Capt. and Mrs. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Johnstone and 3 children, and Mrs. Sinclair and child.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 18. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Penang.—19. *Vernon*, Voss, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (Feb. 18). To PENANG.—Miss Nelson.

Per *Vernon* (Feb. 19).—Hon. Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Maj. Pears, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Hobbs, Rev. G. H. Evans, Maj. Hicks, the Hon. Capt. Erskine, Rev. Mr. Hobbs, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Trydell, and Ens. Williams; Sub-conductor O'Driscoll Mrs. Cahill and 3 children, W. Barrett, and 124 invalids H.M. service.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 26, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	1 to 1 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan ..	7 1/2 to 8 1/2 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	8 1/2 to 9 1/2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	17 to 18 prem.

BOMBAY.

THE FIRST RUNNING OF A RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE IN INDIA.

The snorting of the iron horse has at last been heard on Indian ground,—in other words, the steam locomotive, recently imported from England by the contractors, Messrs. Faviell and Fowler, was tried on the line at Byculla, on the 23rd February. Not above a dozen Europeans were present; of natives, however, thousands upon thousands were attracted to the spot. The greater part gazed with an expression of wonderment, not unmixed with awe, at the smoking, hissing machine, as it stood at the entrance of its shed, ready for action; and as it moved slowly onwards, this expression of countenance changed into one of gratified surprise, as if they had scarcely expected that the huge affair could be got into motion. "There! she is moving! she is moving!" burst from their lips, and a group of Beloochees cried "*Shabash! shabash!*" A loud whistling was heard, a cloud of spray fell like a shower on the crowd, and the engine moved on her way, first (so to speak) at a walking pace, then at a trot, and latterly at a speed of about 15 miles an hour. Crowds of the natives ran after her for a time, pressing all round her, and scarcely leaving the line clear; but not the slightest accident occurred. The starting-place was on that portion of the line near to the government printing office, and the locomotive ran from this (a distance of about two miles) to Parell, where she stopped for some time, probably to give the governor an opportunity of looking at his namesake (she is called "*The Falkland*"). She then came back, as before, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, to the great admiration of the assembled people, as testified by their looks, and an occasional shout of "*Shabash! Shabash!*" and clapping of hands. A second trip, similar to the first, was performed, a

lady being among the passengers on the occasion. On both trips there were a few slight stoppages to rectify small matters; but the engine appeared to be in perfect mechanical order.

By what name is a railway locomotive to be known among the natives? This is not an utterly uninteresting question. They have already commenced to call her "*Ag-boat*," which is the name given by them to a steam-vessel; but this is absurd. It is suggested that the proper appellation would be "*Bauf-ka-Ruthee*," which means a steam-chariot. Now is the time to settle this important matter. If the term "*Ag-boat*" is allowed to prevail at this time, it will infallibly stick.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24th arrived at Aden on Feb. 29th, and was expected about March 8th. This mail had been detained at Suez for one month, owing to the *Haddington* steamer being disabled in her machinery.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GEN. ALEXANDER MANSON, C.B., of the Bombay artillery, commanding the Scinde division, whose death took place at the presidency on the 23rd of February, entered the army as a Cadet in 1810. He was present at the storm and capture of the Fort of Chya, 13th of April, 1811; severely wounded through the knee; was with Col. Elrington's detachment against Pahlunpore and Deesa, October, 1817; throughout the Mahratta war of 1817-18; was with the Guzerat division of the army of the Deccan; at the siege of Asseerghur, March and April, 1819; attack on Nuggur Parkur and Escalade of Dwarka, 1820; at the attack on Meeteallah, 1821. General Manson was a man of much intelligence and general information; was remarkable for unvarying good humour and an unfeeling fund of anecdote and flow of animal spirits. He had suffered severely in his family,—two fine promising sons having three years ago followed each other rapidly to the grave. The funeral of this lamented officer took place on the 24th, at the Cathedral, where the service was performed by the arch-deacon, and his remains were followed to their last resting place in the English burial ground at Sonapoor by all his personal friends, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the civil members of the Government, the Secretaries to Government, the whole of the General Staff and the officers of the regiments in garrison, and several members of the civil service.—*B. Times*.

HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE.—A very remarkable instance of the operation of this law has come before the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay. It appears that in the year 1848, the son of a Hindoo banker, whose firm has been in existence for more than a century, instituted a suit to prevent his father alienating the ancestral property. The principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, before whom the case was originally instituted, decreed in favour of the son, for the sum of twenty-five lakhs. The decree was, however, reversed, on the ground that the son had mixed up questions of ancestral and personal property. A special appeal was therefore preferred to the Sudder Court, but no judgment has yet been passed.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM NAPIER recently forwarded a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, in which he stated that Major John Jacob, of the Scinde horse, had insulted him, and that nothing but his physical infirmities prevented him from coming to India, and thrashing Major Jacob. That officer, on the other hand, writes to the *Bombay Times* to say, that in such a case, he "would strike Sir William Napier dead!"

A MUSKET of a very superior description, invented and made by the armourer sergeant of the 78th Highlanders while at Aden, has for some time past been in the hands of the military board for trial and approval. Frequent trials were made with it at Aden, and it was pronounced equally as efficient as an implement of destruction as any rifle ever constructed. It was entirely the design and work of the sergeant, who is represented as one of the best gunsmiths and mechanics in India.—*B. Times*.

PALIBOTHA.—Mr. Kinloch Forbes, assistant collector at Ahmedabad, has been directed by Government, at the wish of the Court of Directors, to investigate the appearances around the inhumed city of Palibottha.—*Ibid*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 16, 1852.—The following extracts from a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 13th Aug. 1851, addressed to the Government of India, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

"By the Articles of War, regimental officers are directed to collect the effects of deceased officers and men, make out an inventory thereof, and transmit it, with an account of debts and with the balances, to the military secretary, within one month after the death of the officer or soldier.

"On the 1st of every month the sub-treasurer will furnish to

the Secretary to Government in the Military Department an account of all deposits in the general treasury made on account of the estate of deceased officers and soldiers of the Company's service, during the preceding month.

"In this account, the officer's or soldier's name, corps, and date of death, are to be stated, together with the amount deposited on account of his estate, and the date on which the deposit was made.

"The military secretary, on receipt of this document, will cause it to be published in the Government Gazette, at the same time notifying that such estates, against which no claim may be preferred within twelve months from the date of the officer's or soldier's death, as therein specified, will cease to be payable in India.

"Returns of sums which, under this notification, shall have ceased to be payable in India, will be prepared monthly, and contain the names of all officers and men, and of those only whose estates had remained in India during the specified period of twelve months after the date of the party's decease. They will be made up on the 1st of every month succeeding the one in which the twelve months from the date of the officer's or soldier's death expired, and be forwarded to England by the following mail.

"We transmit herewith form of deposit roll, to be prepared on demy paper, and we direct that the information required in the several columns of this form may be invariably inserted in them.

"To enable us to furnish the relatives of deceased officers and soldiers of our service with the fullest possible information regarding their effects, whether such effects be remitted to us for payment or not, we desire that the original wills, and copies of them, as the different cases may require, with copies of the inventories and accounts of debts and credits furnished by the regimental officers to the military secretary, may in all cases be forwarded to us, those connected with the parties whose estates are included in the deposit rolls being appended to the rolls in which the estates are remitted."

To enable the sub-treasurer to fill up the form marked A, in the complete manner prescribed by the Court, it is ordered that all remittances to the treasury on account of estates of deceased officers and soldiers, be intimated to the sub-treasurer according to form marked B, and a duplicate of this return invariably to be transmitted by the same post, or on the same day, to the office of the Military Secretary to Government.

This order takes effect from the 1st Jan. 1852.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 23, 1852.—The following Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, showing the officers belonging to this presidency who are entitled to participate in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, are published for information:—

No. 1.

Statement showing the proportion of off-reckonings payable in advance to sharers in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1851, inclusive of the sum payable from the treasury, in India or in England.

COMMANDANTS OF REGIMENTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

Half Sharers.

	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, c.b., full year, Europe	
Colonel D Cunningham, do. India	3,413 5 4
Lieut. col. comdt. M. Stack, c.b. do. do. ...	3,413 5 4

ARTILLERY.

Half Sharers.

Maj. Gen. Richard Whish, full year, Europe ...	
Do. S. R. Stover, do. do.	
Do. L. C. Russell, c.b. (the late), from 1st Jan. to 28th April, 1851, inclusive, Europe	
Colonel J. G. Griffith, full year, Europe ...	
Do. Alex. Manson, c.b., do. India ...	3,413 5 4
Do. F. Schuler, from 29th April to 31st Dec., inclusive, v., Russell, dec., Europe	

INFANTRY.

Full Sharers.

Lieut. Gen. H. S. Osborne, full year, Europe ...	
Do. Sir D. Leighton, k.c.b., do. do.	

Half Sharers.

Lieut. Gen. G. R. Kemp,* do. do.	
Do. J. F. Dyson,* do. do.	
Do. W. Gilbert, do. do.	

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional half-share from the public treasury.

	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Maj. Gen. B. Kennett, full year, India	3,418 5 4
Do. E. W. Shuldham, do. Europe	
Do. W. Sandwith, c.b., do. do.	
Do. J. Salter, c.b., do. do.	
Do. E. Frederick, c.b., do. do.	
Do. G. B. Brooks, do. do.	
Do. P. Lodwick, do. do.	
Do. J. Morse, do. do.	
Do. T. Morgan, do. do.	
Do. D. Barr, do. do.	
Do. F. Farquharson, do. do.	
Do. Sir H. Pottinger, Bt., c.c.b., do. India	3,413 5 4
Colonel J. Sherriff (the late), from 1st Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1851, inclusive, India	308 9 7½
Do. R. Taylor, full year, Europe	
Do. M. E. Bagnold, do. do.	
Do. C. B. James, do. India	3,413 5 4
Do. J. H. Dunsterville, do. Europe	
Do. C. Payne, do. do.	
Do. C. Ovens, do. do.	
Do. D. Capon, do. do.	
Do. W. D. Robertson, do. India	3,413 5 4
Do. M. Soppitt, do. Europe	
Do. W. Spiller, do. do.	
Do. George Moore, do. India	3,413 5 4
Do. T. Leighton, do. Europe	
Do. F. Stalker, from 3rd Feb. to 31st Dec. 1851, inclusive, v. Sherriff, dec., India	3,104 11 8½

CLOTHING AGENT.

Full Share.

Major B. Crispin, full year, India	6,400 0 0
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No. 2.

Statement showing the names of the invalid officers entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1851, and the proportion payable to them in advance on that account.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

Amount.

Major E. Hallum, from Jan. to 24th Nov. 1851, inclusive	900 0 0
Lieut. Col. H. Sandwith, from 25th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1851, inclusive	202 11 10

Total Co.'s Rs. 17,102 11 10

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DALLAS, R. A. to practise as vakel in Sudder Dewannee Adawlut.
LYOYD, F. act. asst. jud. of Poona, to act as asst. to agent for Sirdars, in Deccan, Feb. 23.
KARR, G. B. S. to be act. agent at Colaba, Feb. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, H. 1 year.
MANSON, C. J. 1 mo.
MORGAN, J. R. 10 days.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

KEAYS, Rev. R. Y. to be archdeacon and commissary, Feb. 25.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Maj. W. S. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. to field force for service in Upper Scinde, fr. Jan. 7.
AUCHMUTY, Lieut. gen. S. B. fr. Poona to N. div. Feb. 57.
BAYLY, Lieut. A. A. art. posted to 1st batt. March 2; to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Gaisford, ret.
BRETT, Capt. R. B. art. posted to 4th batt. March 2.
BRETT, Lieut. R. B. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Gaisford, ret.
COGHLAN, Maj. W. M. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 23, v. Lester, prom.; posted to 1st batt. March 2.
COTGRAVE, Capt. T. E. art. to be maj. fr. Feb. 23, v. Coghlan, prom.; posted to 4th batt. to join hd. qrs. at Ahmedabad, on being relieved by Capt. Pownell, March 2.
COLLIER, Ens. C. A. to act as adj. to 26th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Sinclair.
CONNELL, Ens. W. A. 11th N.I. to join his regt. March 1.
CURTIS, Capt. W. F. to be dep. judge adv. gen. to field force for service in Upper Scinde, fr. Jan. 7.
CURTIS, Lieut. to act as interp. to N.V. batt. fr. Jan. 19, dur. abs. of Bedford.
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. to be brig. maj. to field force at Rooree, under com. of Maj. Jacob, fr. Dec. 31.
FRASER, Capt. T. G. to be asst. comm. gen. to field force for service in Upper Scinde, fr. Jan. 7.

GLASSE, Capt. J. M. art. to be a member of committee for ex. of remount horses, v. Lightfoot, Feb. 17.
 GREEN, Lieut. col. E. C.B. to be asst. adj. gen. to field force for service in Upper Scinde, fr. Jan. 7.
 HARRIS, Lieut. T. M. 3rd batt. art. tr. to h. brig. v. Lightfoot to Eur. Feb. 17.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 23, v. Coghlan prom. posted to 1st batt. March 2.
 HEATHORN, Lieut. to rank as 2nd lieut. and posted to art. Feb. 23.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 23, v. Coghlan, prom. posted to 2nd batt. March 2.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. to be acting qr. mr. and interp. 3rd batt. art. v. Harris.
 HEWETT, Brig. W. H. to com. brig. of inf. of field force at Subulcote, for serv. in Upper Scinde, March 2.
 HUTT, Brev. maj. G. C.B. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. March 2.
 JACOB, Brev. maj. J. C.B. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. March 2; to com. troops of field force at Rooree, as. for service in Upper Scinde, March 2.
 JONES, Ens. F. W. 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 24.
 KEMBALL, Capt. A. B. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. March 2.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. V. S. to be an asst. mag. in Rutnagherry collectorate, Feb. 23.
 LAURENCE, Lieut. J. R. S. 9th N.I. to join his regt. March 1.
 LESTER, Col. F. P. art. to be coll. fr. Feb. 23, v. Manson, dec.; posted to h. brig. March 2.
 LIDDELL, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. ret. to du. Feb. 6.
 MACAN, Lieut. col. H. fr. 17th to 24th N.I.
 MANSON, Brig. gen. A. C.B. to com. field force for service in Upper Scinde fr. Jan. 7.
 MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. reported fit for duty, to rejoin his corps.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta to 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 18, 1851.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta to 17th N.I. Jan. 20.
 PEACOCKE, Capt. to conduct duties of qr. mr. gen. dept. at Rooree fr. Jan. 4.
 PIERS, Lieut. T. T. fort adj. at Surat, to act as commiss. agent at station fr. Jan. 23.
 POWELL, Capt. B. R. 26th N.I. to ch. of comm. dept. and supt. of bazaars and police at Rajcote.
 POWNELL, Capt. J. C. art. fr. 2nd batt. to h. brig. to com. 4th tr. at Deesa, March 2.
 PRUEN, Capt. G. A. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. March 2.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. fr. 24th to 17th N.I.
 ROBERTS, Brig. to com. 2nd class brig. posted to Kurrachee, Feb. 28, to be a brig. maj. on div. staff, v. Manson, dec.; posted to Scinde div.
 ROSS, Lieut. T. T. 18th N.I. to act as adj. Feb. 20.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd in com. of Kolapoor local inf. assu. ch. Jan. 31; to be postmaster, in suc. to Clarke.
 SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to act as executive eng. in Upper Scinde.
 SHAW, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. to join his regt. March 1.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. W. art. to rejoin.
 STAVELY, Lieut. gen. W. fr. Northern to Poona div. Feb. 27.
 WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th L.I. to act as paymaster to Scinde div. fr. Jan. 13.
 WATSON, Lieut. col. J. W. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. March 2.
 WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. C.B. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. March 2.
 WILSON, Brig. G. to com. 1st class brig. at Deesa, v. Robertson.
 WILSON, Ens. A. R. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to remain at pres. until March 31, when he will proc. to join.
 WRENCH, Lieut. E. J. to rank as 2nd lieut. fr. Feb. 17, and posted to art. v. Bayley, prom.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. ARTILLERY.

STEVENSON, W. F. Feb. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRAS, Lieut. C. P. 29th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 20, to Bombay.
 BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. B. art. fr. March 10 to May 31 to Bombay and Scinde.
 BLACK, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. 2 years to sea and Singapore, on m.c.
 BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. April 1 to May 31.
 BURGESS, Lieut. B. 20th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 CHRISTIE, Brev. maj. T. T. to May 25, in ext.
 COLLIER, Lieut. J. A. 7th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 CORMACH, Capt. W. F. 1 month.
 CREAUGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 20, to Bombay.
 DAVIES, Capt. H. F. 29th N.I. fr. April 5 to May 20, to Bombay.
 DOBBIE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. March 10 to May 31.
 DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. A. A. 11th N.I. Feb. 24 to March 23.
 FOREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. Jan. 27 to March 27.
 GLEIG, Lieut. D. M. 2nd N.I. April 1 to May 31.
 GORDON, Ens. J. 19th N.I. fr. Feb. 23 to March 5, in ext. to remain at pres.
 HICKMAN, Ens. D. H. 5th N.I. Jan. 28 to Feb. 29, on m.c.
 HOARE, Capt. inv. estab. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 HOUGH, Capt. L. S. 2nd Belooch batt. fr. March 20 to May 20, to Bombay.

KING, Lieut. S. B. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 MANSON, Capt. A. R. 4th N.I. 3 years to Europe on furl.
 MILES, Lieut. W. M. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 20 to Feb. 29, to Bombay.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 20, to Bombay.
 PELHAM, Capt. H. N. vet. batt. to Europe, 3 years, on m.c.
 REID, Brig. A. T. com. at Ahmednuggur, March 15 to May 31, Mahabuleshwur hills.
 RUDD, Capt. H. 5th L.I. fr. Feb. 18 to March 25, to remain at pres.
 SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Bombay.
 SOPPITT, Lieut. M. J. 12th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 15, to Dharwar.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. W. art. fr. Feb. 24 to March 15, to remain at pres.
 STRETTELL, Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to remain at pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Surg. to ch. of duties of supt. at Mahabuleshwur.
 BATHO, Asst. surg. J. E. ret. to duty, Feb. 6; app. to med. ch. of 16th N.I. v. Mosgrove, Feb. 25.
 BEATTY, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. of the Indian navy.
 COLES, Asst. surg. M.D. to act as asst. surg. Eur. gen. hospital fr. Jan. 30, dur. abs. of Mead.
 COSTELLOE, Surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. of Indian navy.
 ELLIOTT, Surg. to assume med. ch. of staff and details of field force assembled at Sukkur.
 HALLEN, Vet. surg. J. H. B. 1st L.C. passed colloq. exam.
 HAMILTON, Surg. to assume med. ch. of right wing 6th N.I., 14th N.I. and detach of Poona irreg. horse, fr. Surg. Kays.
 HARRISON, Surg. to afford med. aid to 27th N.I. dur. abs. of Weston.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. to relieve Asst. surg. Welsh, and do duty in Indian navy until Asst. surg. Beatty joins, to repair to pres.
 KAYS, Surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. of Indian navy.
 LARKINS, Asst. surg. 22nd N.I. to afford med. aid to staff and details at Sukkur.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. 2nd Belooch batt. to rec. med. charge of police and civ. depts. at that station, v. Elliott.
 MCPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 ROOME, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. of Indian navy.
 SEAWARD, Asst. surg. to act as supt. at Mahabuleshwur, dur. abs. of Costelloe.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. of Indian navy.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. 1st batt. art. to be curator of the museum of Grant med. coll. and asst. surg. of Jamsotjee Jejeebhoy hospital, Feb. 20.
 WELSH, Asst. surg. ret. fr. duty in Indian navy, placed at disp. of C. in C. for mil. duty; to med. ch. of 11th N.I.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. to proc. to pres. for duty in Indian navy.
 WRIGHT, Surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. of Indian navy.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ROOM, H. Feb. 6.
 THOMSON, C. Feb. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Asst. surg. G. F. H. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 CAHILL, Surg. T. S. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 GIBSON, Surg. A. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 LODWICK, Asst. surg. F. to Europe, 3 years.
 PEELE, Asst. surg. R. D. C. 2 years to sea, Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, on m.c.
 PEET, Asst. surg. J. 2 years to sea and New South Wales.
 TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. J. C. 11th N.I. March 1 to April 30.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BEATTY, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of the I.N. for duty.
 BERTHON, Lieut. arr. fr. the *Indus* to join the *Queen*, Feb. 27.
 BRAZIER, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Moozuffer*, Feb. 21.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. of the *Chiee*, arr. fr. the Persian Gulf, perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 14.
 COOKSON, Lieut. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Auckland*, Feb. 14.
 COSTELLOE, Surg. to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 27.
 DAVIES, Lieut. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Sesostris*, Feb. 20.
 DAWSON, Mids. fr. the *Euphrates* to the *Sesostris*, Feb. 21.
 DROUGHT, Com. fr. the *Ferooz* to the *Hastings*, Feb. 20; to be superintend. of Pattimars, Feb. 21; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, March 1.
 EDLIN, Lieut. of the *Sesostris*, perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 13.
 GARDNER, Com. to com. steamer *Queen*, Feb. 26; fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, March 1.
 HARDING, Mids. to join the *Queen*, Feb. 27.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. to do duty in place of Welsh, until Beatty joins, Feb. 23; to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 27; to join the *Queen*, March 1.
 KAYS, Surg. M. T. not having joined the *Moozuffer*, to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 26.
 KAYS, Surg. to join the *Moozuffer*, Feb. 21.
 KING, Lieut. S. B. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 LAMB, Prov. mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Sesostris*, Feb. 21.
 LIARDET, Mids. ret. to du. to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 26.

LYNCH, Capt. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ferooz*, Feb. 20.
MITCHESON, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ferooz*, Feb. 20.
QUANBOROUGH, Lieut. 1 yr. in extens. to Coromandel coast.
ROBINSON, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Mooruff*, Feb. 20.
ROOME, Asst. surg. to the *Acbar*, Feb. 26.
SEATON, Volunt. F. L. adm. to the serv. Feb. 19.
STEWART, Asst. surg. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Sesostris*, Feb. 20.
THOMPSON, Asst. surg. to join the *Bernice*, Feb. 21.
WELSH, Asst. surg. ret. fr. du. in India N. and pl. at disp. of C. in C. for military du. Feb. 23.
WRIGHT, Surg. to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 26.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BATE, the lady of Lieut. F. 7th N.I. d. Ahmedabad, Feb. 17.
GRAY, wife of Lieut. W. 1st fus. d. at Kavarasboe, Feb. 4.
WEIBB, wife of Asst. surg. C. M.D. s. at Sattara, Feb. 14.
WOONNAM, wife of Capt. h. art. d. at Poona, Feb. 21.
YOUNG, wife of R. F. d. at Mazagon, Feb. 17.

MARRIAGES.

FELL, R. to Catherine Paterson, at Poona, Feb. 13.
GAYE, Lieut. D. art. to Kate, d. of C. S. Cahill, at Dharwar, Feb. 23.
LAURIE, Lieut. J. J. 21st N.I. to Frances Anna, d. of the late Capt. Neyland, at Nussersabad, Feb. 18.
LEED, P. C.S. to Emily L. d. of J. W. Muspratt, at Byculla, March 8.
MCDONALD, C. M. to Miss Hope Baillic, at Bombay, Feb. 23.

DEATHS.

AITKEN, J. A. s. of Lieut. art. at Khotah, aged 2, Feb. 22.
DE QUADROS, A. at Matharapacy, aged 28, Feb. 18.
FISHER, Capt. E. A. steamer *Victoria*, at Bushire, aged 33, Feb. 19.
HANSON, Brig. gen. A. C.B. art. at Bombay, Feb. 23.
MERRITT, Dr. G. at Colaba, Feb. 22.
RAYMOND, James, at Bombay, aged 33, Feb. 20.
SMYTTAN, W. R. s. of Mr. at Malabar Hill, Feb. 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 15. *John Adams*, Porter, Calcutta.—19. *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—20. *Singapore*, Evans, Hong-Kong.—15. *Hydrosee*, Brown, Calcutta.—21. Steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Cochin.—23. *Earl Grey*, Urquhart, Sydney; *Regina*, Quistom, China.—25. *Gleaner*, Starks, Madras; *Columbia*, Ramsay, Newcastle.—27. *Briton*, Berwick, Bushire.—28. *Northumberland*, Smith, Aden.—29. Steamer *Seaforth*, Waas, Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Punjab*.—FEB. 19.—From CALCUTTA and CANNANORE.—Capt. G. S. Debbie, 44th M. N.I.
Per *Singapore*.—FEB. 20.—From HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. J. Lowndes, Mrs. C. Evans, W. Wallace, Mr. S. R. Eraney, Mr. A. Steel, Mr. R. N. Cama, Ens. Law, Col. Cunningham, and 6 natives.
Per *John Adams*.—FEB. 15.—From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO.—5 natives.
Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*.—FEB. 25.—From SURAT.—Capt. Andrews, 7th regt. and Mrs. Andrews; Lieut. Thomas, 13th regt. N.I.; J. Harkness, Esq. and several natives.
Per *Eleanor*.—FEB. 25.—From MADRAS.—H. M. Liardet, midship.
Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—FEB. 25.—From SURAT.—Mrs. Fisher and W. Linch, Esq.
Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—FEB. 25.—From SURAT.—Mrs. Staveley, Lieut. gen. W. Staveley, C.B.; Capt. Cook, A.-de-C.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*.—FEB. 25.—From KURRA-CHEE.—Mrs. Irwin and child, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Capt. Berthon, I.N.; Dr. Irwin, Lieut. Taylor, Lord Fitzroy, Capt. Holden Rose, 9th Queen's royal lancers; Lieut. Robertson, H.M.'s 10th foot; Lieut. Aldersey, 10th foot; Capt. North, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Lieut. Gammett, Bengal army; and R. T. Phillips, Esq.
Per *Briton*.—FEB. 27.—From BUSHIRE.—Mrs. Gasper and family and 3 servants, Mr. Garper, Mr. Binning, Madras civil service, and 2 servants.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 18.—Steamer *Ganges*, Marshall, Gall, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; *Maranon*, White, China.—20. *Alliance*, Campbell, Calcutta.—22. *Margaretta*, Uryer, London; *Araminta*, Hogg, Hull.—23. *Royal Victoria*, Nacoda, Colombo.—24. Steamer *Feroze*, Lynch, Madras; steamer *Mooruff*, Hewett, Madras; steamer *Sesostris*, Campbell, Madras; steamer *Bernice*, Niebet, Madras; *Lodianna*, Marshall, Colombo; *Gamecock*, Hollis, China.—25. *Georgiana*, Williams, Calcutta; *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, China.—29. *Hydree*, Rowe, Calcutta; *Maple Leaf*, Sally, Liverpool.—MAR. 2. *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Singapore.—4. Steamer *Acbar*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Eliza*.—To LONDON.—Capt. Walsh, H.M.'s 87th; Lieut. Ward, H.M.'s 69th; Dr. Moir and 2 children.
Per steamer *Sir Geo. Clerk*.—Coraet Muspratt, Capt. and Mrs. Edgerly.
Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mr. and Miss Wakefield, Miss Maling, Col. Gidley, Lieut. Hemming.
Per steamer *Phlox*.—Capt. and Mrs. Compton.
Per *Georgiana*, Feb. 25.—To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Robert Main.
Per *Alexander Baring*, Feb. 25.—To CHINA.—Mr. Brooks.
Per *Maple Leaf*, Feb. 29.—To LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Clifford and Mr. Drury.
Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Capt. Robertson and Lieut. James.
Per steamer *Acbar*.—MARCH 4.—To SUEZ.—Mrs. Goldsmid and 3 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Peart and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Lovell and a child; Mrs. Walker and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Estridge, Mrs. Irwin and a child; Mrs. Patton and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Robinson and 2 children, with servant; five Misses Peart; his Excellency Lieut. gen. Sir John Grey and staff; Dr. Peart, Capt. Estridge, W. H. Gray, Esq.; D. Sillar, Esq.; G. H. Walker, Esq.; Lieut. col. M'Sherry, Dr. Cahill, H. Fowler, Esq.; — Selden, Esq.; Lieut. J. A. Collier, 7th regt. Bom. N.I.; Lieut. C. Cazenove, 6th L.C.; Dr. A. Gibson, Lord F. Fitzroy, Capt. Holden Rose, Lieut. col. Prior, Maj. G. Quentin, 10th Huss.; Capt. J. R. Malcolm, Mr. W. M'Gill; and Syed Woomer bin Alley Alkha and a servant, to Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 4, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 103½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 93 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 99½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 89½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 15 p. ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 19 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 4 dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 6 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,300
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7-16
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 5-16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns, ..	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills. 6 .. 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100... 101½
..... 30 days' sight..... 102
..... at sight..... 102½
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 100½
..... at sight..... 101
(On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 218 to 219.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALTENDORFF, wife of F. A. d. at Matura, Feb. 2.
FOY, Mrs. P. P. d. at Colombo, Feb. 8.
VANHOUTE, Mrs. F. P. s. at Kandy, Feb. 8.

MARRIAGE.

FRANKE, J. W. to Miss Sophia H. R. Cocq, at Matura.

DEATHS.

GARSTIN, Alice Kate, inf. d. of Rev. Dr. at Galle, Feb. 2.
PEREIRA, J. at Negombo, Feb. 8.
VOLLENHOVEN, J. H. at Matura, aged 53, Feb. 4.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

DISCOVERIES IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the 12th February, Mr. J. Smith called the attention of the members to an interesting communication from the Rev. Dr. Krapf, dated 1st October last, and published in the last number of the *Bombay Church Missionary Record*.

In July last, Dr. Krapf left Rabbai, a missionary station, near Mombas, in the dominions of the Imam of Muscat, on the east coast of Africa, in about 4° S. lat., and after 146 hours' hard marching in a N.W. direction, arrived at Ketui, the capital of Ukambani, and residence of its chief Kivoi, situated in about the first degree of S. lat., and thirty-seventh of E. long. From this town, in a direction N.W. by W., and at a distance of about 105 geographical miles, is a very remarkable mountain, called Kenia, situated near the equator, in about $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E., and covered with perpetual snow. It is described by Dr. Krapf, who had seen it on a former journey, as appearing like a gigantic wall, from the summit of which rise two immense peaks, towering majestically over the general mass to a height (judging from the line of perpetual congelation at the equator, and from its being stated to be very much higher than Kilimandjaro, a mountain about 180 miles inland from Mombas, and also covered with eternal snow) of at least 22,000 feet. At Ketui, Dr. Krapf became acquainted with a merchant from Uembu, a country about six or seven days' journey to the northward, and from this man, who had travelled in these countries a good deal, Dr. Krapf acquired the following information:—"He told me," writes Dr. Krapf, "that the Ndurkenia (i.e. Mount Kenia) was five days' journey distant from Uembu. The white matter (snow) which lies upon the mountain they called Kirira, in the Kikua language. From the Ndurkenia the water runs down into a lake on the north-eastern side of the snow mountain Kenia. From this lake the Dana, the Tumbiri, and the Nsaraddi, take their origin. The last-mentioned river goes to the north-east into a much larger lake, called Baringo. This lake, according to my informant, has no end, although one should travel for a hundred days to see the end; or can the opposite shore be seen. The Tumbiri river, he said, goes through the Wakua of Kibia into the sea, and must be identical with either the Osi river or the Jub. This information leaves no doubt about the sources of the Nile. They are in the Lake of Ndurkenia, or the White Mountain, which therefore supplies the greatest East-African rivers,—the Dana, the Jub, and the Nile,—with water."

The account given by the native merchant to Dr. Krapf of the existence of this lake, and its great extent, is almost exactly the same as that recorded by Pliny to have been given to the military officers of the Emperor Nero, by the natives of the country, eighteen hundred years ago. Nero, he informs us, despatched two Centurions, well equipped, and furnished with every convenience, to ascertain the rise of this mysterious stream; and adds that, on their return home, he expressly heard them assert, "we at length reached some immense lakes, whose termination the bordering inhabitants were unacquainted with, and which had baffled every possible inquiry." It is possible that this may have reference to the Lake Dambea of the Blue River, but not probable, inasmuch as the term "Nilus" was applied exclusively by the ancients to the Bahr-el-Abyad, or White River,—the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue River, being denoted by the name "Astapas," which is totally distinct from and not to be confounded with the Nile. The coincidence between the two native reports is, however, remarkable, especially when viewed in connection with other cumulative information of precisely similar import, both of ancient and recent date. The first Egyptian expedition in 1842 explored the Bahr-el-Abyad as far as $4^{\circ} 22'$ N., and long. $31^{\circ} 45'$ E. It was then descending from the S.E., and said to come from a lake. The Sheikh of Fasnolo told M. Linant that south of the Shiloukhs the Bahr-el-Abyad is lost in some extensive lakes, which that traveller considered highly probable, from the prodigious quantity of fish which arrive with the freshes at their first appearance, for these fish could only come from lakes, where they remain imprisoned when the waters are low, and escape when the inundation takes place.

The existence of two lakes, as feeders to the Nile, is mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy, who says they owe their origin to the melting of the snows on the Mountains of the Moon. He places the one lake in lat. 6° S. and long. 57° E. from Ferro, and the other in lat. 7° S. and long. 65° E., which, making allowance for the southerly excess of ten or twelve degrees pertaining to all Ptolemy's latitudes, would place the lakes about one or two degrees north of the equator, where

recent modern information would also lead us to look for them. This was illustrated by reference to the very excellent map of Africa, constructed by the celebrated Gerard Mercator, in which that continent is delineated strictly in accordance with the descriptions of Ptolemy. The Lake Coloe, through which the Astapas or Blue River flows, and identified with the Lake Dambea, is placed by Ptolemy on the equator, whereas its centre is in about 12° N. There appears thus to be no doubt that this snow-capped mountain on the equator is one of Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon," and, if Dr. Krapf's native informant is to be relied on (though we should have expected the direction of the river to be N.W. instead of N.E.), the true source of the Bahr-el-Abyad,—at least, of its eastern branch.

The highest point to which the Bahr-el-Abyad has as yet been ascended, which was by Dr. Knoblicher, of Khartam, the Pope's vicar-general in Central Africa, appears to be in lat. $4^{\circ} 9'$ N., a spot several miles higher than the extreme point reached by the expedition sent by Mahomed Ali, the late Pasha of Egypt, to discover the sources of the Nile. Favoured by a strong north wind, and under the guidance of a skilful pilot, Dr. Knoblicher was enabled to ascend the great cataract which had stopped the further progress of Arnaud—much to the astonishment of the natives, who were greatly surprised at the sight of the vessels and the white men. The Nile was there about 200 yards broad and from two to three deep, and was seen trending away in a south-westerly direction, until it vanished between two mountains, beyond which, according to the natives, the river came straight from the south. We have no means of ascertaining the longitude of the extreme point to which Dr. Knoblicher thus succeeded in penetrating, which is to be regretted, as it appears that he was prevented from furnishing himself with a chronometer solely by want of means. Assuming, however, the longitude to be about $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E., and connecting this extreme point to which the head of the Nile has been approached from the north with other points to the south of the water shed which separates the great Mediterranean basin of Africa from that which has its outlet in the Indian Ocean, the positions of which have been determined approximately by Dr. Krapf and Mr. Rebmaun, it would appear that the *terra incognita* remaining to be explored, and within whose limits the long-sought-for sources of the Nile are to be found, may be roughly described by an equilateral triangle, each of whose sides is about 370 geographical miles, and whose angles respectively are on the north, the extreme point reached by Dr. Knoblicher, as above; on the east, Mount Kenia, in lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$ S., and long. 35° E.; and on the west, the great lake in Uniamesi, of which the northernmost point is laid down by Mr. Rebmaun (approximately) in lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ S., and long. 29° E. This lake in Uniamesi, which, according to Dr. Krapf and Dr. Beke, signifies "the possession of the Moon," would appear to be fed from the southern slopes of the same mountains, the snows on the northern sides of which, melted by the sun when approaching and passing the equator in March, form the incipient streams of the Nile. We have no modern information respecting Ptolemy's western lake, but there is now every appearance of the correctness in the main of that celebrated geographer's account of the sources of the Nile, in lakes fed by the snows of the Mountains of the Moon, being ere long established; or, in the prophetic words of the famous D'Anville, a century ago, that "these objects" (the Mountains of the Moon and the lakes of the Nile) "may yet appear in geography, although it is not deemed expedient at present to place them in the southern hemisphere."

Their description by Ptolemy is concise and minute. "Round the Barbarian Gulf (*Sinus Barbaricus*, the bight of Zanzibar) dwell a tribe of cannibal negroes (*Ethiopes anthropophagi*), on the west of whose country are the Mountains of the Moon (or rather the range or chain of the Mountains of the Moon,—*τῶν ἀλάνης ὄρος*), the snows of which are received into the lakes of the Nile. Of these mountains" (or rather of this range), "the one extremity is in 57° E. long. and $12^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., and the other is in 67° E. long. and $12^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat.; and of the lakes, the western is in 57° E. and $6^{\circ} 0'$ S., the eastern in 65° E. and $7^{\circ} 0'$ S., and the junction of the waters from the two lakes 60° and $2^{\circ} 0'$ S."

Notwithstanding the errors in the absolute positions, both as regards latitude and longitude, of these localities, there is no reason to suppose that he is very far out in their relative positions. Making the usual correction, therefore, of 12° of latitude, it would place the entire range in $0^{\circ} 30'$ S.; which coincides with the latitude of Mount Kenia, which is undoubtedly the most easterly limit of the chain, and is placed by Mr. Macqueen, from a careful examination of Dr. Krapf's journals, as well as personal communication with himself, in $0^{\circ} 20'$ S. It is of importance to ascertain the correct longitude of Mount Kenia, and

it is to be hoped that Dr. Krapf may be furnished with the means of determining it when he undertakes his next journey.

Mr. Joseph McCabe, the well-known traveller, arrived in Bloem Fontein, from Kolobeng (Dr. Livingston's station), last evening. From him we learn that Dr. Livingston, in company with Mr. Oswell, had reached the residence of Sebitoana, beyond the Great Lake, who, report says, fled at their approach; but Dr. Livingston had followed him on horseback. Messrs. Samuel Edwards and Wilson had been to the lake. Messrs. Bushe, Shelly, and Green, had passed Kolobeng, and had proceeded towards the lake. Piet Jacobs and Jan Viljoen, two of the Trans-Vaal emigrants, had been to the lake, and returned to the Mariqua, and had, it is said, brought ten of the natives with them. Some of Jan Bloem's people, with a number of waggons, had passed into the interior.—*Cape Town Mail, Nov. 8.*

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, April 2, 1852.

THE accounts from Washington announce the despatch of a formidable expedition fitted out by the United States government against Japan, consisting of three steam-frigates, a brig of war, three sloops of war, and a store-ship, under the command of Commodore Perry. The vessels, in addition to the usual complement of small arms, are provided with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c., and a park of howitzers. The commander of the squadron is instructed, it is said, to take possession of Jeddo, the capital, to effect landings at different points of the coast, and "to leave no efforts untried to open commercial relations." An American journal professes to be gratified to learn that the expedition, formidable as its force appears, is designed to be "entirely peaceful in its character;" but, in the course of a long and elaborate article (which will be found in a succeeding column), its mission is admitted to be somewhat less inoffensive, and more in accordance with its scale of equipment. The commander is to enforce justice; to secure protection to American commerce; to insist upon "a reform in the policy and bearing of the Japanese towards the rest of the world," and the doctrine is pretty broadly laid down, that it is not merely the *right*, but the *duty*, of a commercial people to compel such a state as Japan to "submit to the law of nations," and to "a certain degree of intercourse." In short, there is very little doubt that the real design of this expedition, "strong enough to enforce compliance with all proper demands," is to subject to American authority the whole of that remarkable insular empire. The accomplishment of this design would not only open to the United States a most valuable commerce, but furnish stations that would enable her navy to command the Chinese seas, and exercise a potent influence over China itself.

The first question which naturally occurs, upon the supposition that such is the design of the American government, is whether it be justifiable. It is a question of some difficulty, how far one nation has a right to insist upon maintaining an intercourse and carrying on commercial

traffic with another, in opposition to the declared wishes of the ruling authorities in the latter. We had occasion to examine this question when considering * the frustration of Sir James Brooke's endeavours to establish commercial relations with Siam. We then observed that,

"At the first view it would appear that, in the exceptional case supposed, there is no remedy; that all nations, represented by their rulers, have a right, if they think fit, to reject the advantages which accrue from the interchange of commodities, and that, if they are insensible to argument, and obdurate to solicitation and importunity, they must be left to the consequences of their own obstinacy and folly. But a close consideration of the subject may well suggest a doubt whether such an option can really be allowed to one society, as would entitle it to obstruct the highway of international trade, which tends to the moral and material benefit of the whole human family. The productions of the earth were designed by the Author of the Universe for the common use, and to be the common property, of mankind in the gross; and an individual nation cannot be at liberty to hoard its products, if abundant enough for foreign supply, and to exclude other nations from an enjoyment which would not contract its own, without contravening the purposes of the Creator. Writers upon public law lay down the doctrine, that nations which wilfully alienate themselves from the rest of mankind, and pursue a solitary and selfish policy, are not entitled to the protection of that law, or to be included within the pale of civilized people."

The American journalist adopts the same principle, which he, however, pushes to an extreme length when he argues that every maritime nation may be compelled, under any circumstances, to submit to intercourse with other people; that it is the right of all the nations of the world to have free access to every part of the coast of the whole world, and that, when this right is denied, it is the duty of the party excluded to extort a compliance by force. But upon the doctrine, a little more guarded, which we have laid down, it is impossible to contest the right of America, or any other civilized state, to claim the admission of its traders into the ports of Japan, for the purpose of peaceable commerce, and the voluntary interchange of commodities suited to the wants of the respective countries, subject to moderate duties and municipal regulations. The degree of compulsion is a question which arises out of the other. If the Japanese government be obstinate, deaf to reason, and blind to the advantages offered to it, can that of the United States apply a "pressure from without," in the shape of shots and shells? This question is one of some delicacy, but it cannot be negatived without virtually negating the other. It must be remembered, however, that all "rights of nations" are to be exercised consistently with the maxims of equity and justice, which are the foundation of the rights themselves. War may be just or unjust not only in itself, with reference to its origin and object, but in the manner in which it is conducted. The Americans are, therefore, bound to carry on their proceedings to effect the end in view,—which is not, as avowed, altogether a national one, but which concerns the whole mercantile world,—in an equitable manner, having due regard to the interests and even the prejudices of the state to be coerced.

After the precedent set by ourselves in the case of China, it would be as presumptuous as it would be idle to protest against the proceedings of the Americans in this instance, or it might be not difficult to make out exceptional reasons why the empire of Japan should be exempted from the application of that principle of the community of intercourse to which we have before alluded. The repugnance of the Japanese to the admission of foreign traders is founded not upon the arrogant and absurd doctrines of their neighbours, the Chinese, but upon political grounds, strengthened

* Vol. ix. No. 166, p. 47.

painful experience of the effects of such admission. It is not, perhaps, generally known that, whereas the Chinese upon immutable principles of policy have always interdicted the entrance into their territories of "nations from afar," the Japanese afforded them free access, and excluded them only in consequence of the misconduct of their visitors and the manner with which the kind treatment they experienced was ungratefully repaid.

Upon this head we would refer our readers to a valuable little work, published a short time back by the Hakluyt Society,* containing a collection of early documents respecting Japan, including letters from Captain William Adams, a Kentish man, who visited Japan as a trader in the year 1600, where he resided for many years, and until his death, in 1620, being well treated by the emperor, who gave him "a living like unto a lordship in England," though he appears to have suffered much from the ill-will of the "Jesuits and Portingalls." His letters, which extend from 1611 to 1617, are highly curious, and give a minute report, in a quaint and simple narrative, of the state of the empire and the manners of the people. Mr. Rundall, the editor, in his Prefatory Remarks, observes:—

"In the early intercourse which existed between the empire and the states of the West, the government of Japan is exhibited in a most favourable light. It was distinguished, at that period, by high-bred courtesy, combined with refined liberality in principle, and generous hospitality in practice. Without any reservation in regard to circumstances, rank, calling, or nation, the hand of good-fellowship was then cordially extended to the stranger. In the instance of a governor of the Philippines,† although shipwrecked and destitute, the claims of rank were admitted; he was received with the honours due to a prince; while he sojourned in the land, similar honours were paid him, and to facilitate his departure, he was furnished with all the means generosity could dictate. The lowly William Adams, when cast in wretchedness on the shores of Japan, acquired possessions in the empire equal to those of a prince. Merchants, for a century, found a free and open market for their wares. Missionaries were allowed to commence a career of proselytism, and they pursued it with zeal and success. With the unqualified concurrence of the authorities, they erected in several of the principal cities of the empire, edifices for the celebration of divine worship, according to the ritual of the Romish church, while, with the sanction of the authorities also, numerous institutions for the instruction of their neophytes were established. In regard to the people of Europe, Japan, at that period, exhibited more liberality than the nations of Europe exhibited towards each other."

What was the cause of the change of policy? Mr. Rundall's preface traces it to the abominable excesses of the Spaniards and Portuguese, who, whilst, out of religious zeal, they destroyed the temples of the Japanese, insulted their creed, and persecuted their priests, did not scruple to carry away their people and sell them as slaves. But the immediate cause of the expulsion of these Europeans was their manifest ambitious designs, and the communication, by the Dutch, in 1837, to the Japanese authorities of a correspondence, alleged to have been carried on with Portugal, which power was invited to send forces for the conquest of the empire, on pretence of aiding the native Christians; which was confirmed, it is said, by a subsequent discovery.

The conduct of Europeans and Americans towards the Japanese, in later times, has not been calculated to reconcile them to a renewal of intercourse. In 1805, two officers of the Russian imperial navy landed in the Japanese territories, and "pillage, slaughter, rape, and incendiarism," it is asserted, "marked their track." In 1808, H.M. ship *Phæton*, through some misunderstanding, offered

a gross insult to the Japanese authorities, in the Bay of Nangasaki, the result of which was the self-execution of several of the chief native officers. In 1837, the American ship *Morrison*, with a full knowledge that Nangasaki was the only port open to foreigners, proceeded to the Bay of Yedo, and anchored not many miles distant from the imperial residence, with what view is not very clear. She was driven away by the guns of a battery. "It must be confessed," Mr. Rundall justly remarks, "that the nature of the intercourse between the Europeans and the Japanese cannot have tended either to elevate the character of the former in the estimation of the people of the empire, or to have produced such feelings as can lead to a desire for the formation of intimate relations." Where accident, or even curiosity, has led foreign vessels to Japan, and the proceedings of the visitors, whether American, Russian, or English, have been orderly, they have experienced the utmost courtesy and kindness. So late as 1845, Sir E. Belcher, in H.M. ship *Samarang*, paid a visit to Nangasaki, having been previously warned, he says, against the "treachery" of the Japanese. Nothing, however, could exceed the friendliness with which he was received; he was furnished with all the supplies he needed, gratuitously; allowed to land, and when he departed, was solicited by the nobles and leading men, with every appearance of sincerity, to renew his visit.

These are far surer criteria of the dispositions of the Japanese than the reports of British and American whalers, who are accused of making descents upon the coasts of the country and perpetrating atrocities there.

Letters, it appears, have been received at Washington from Japan, which state that the Japanese had applied to the Dutch to assist them in enforcing the doctrine of non-intervention.

"It may be affirmed, as a principle not susceptible of dispute, that good management of any portion of the affairs of any community is almost always proportional to the degree of knowledge respecting it diffused in that community." This remark was made by Mr. Mill, in order to show the injurious consequences of the defective knowledge of India by the British community then prevailing. Although much progress has been since made in supplying that deficiency, it still exists, in a less degree, and the principle enunciated by the historian suggests at once a motive for diffusing generally a knowledge of Indian affairs, and a caution in legislating for their management.

The materials for acquiring this knowledge are now most ample. We have volumes upon volumes of evidence taken by Parliamentary Committees. We have histories of India of all dimensions, and, we may add, of all qualities. We have many varieties of descriptions of India. If a visit to that country be deemed a necessary complement of this knowledge, it may be accomplished in a few weeks, with less inconvenience than was formerly incurred by a land-journey from London to Edinburgh. Notwithstanding all these facilities, however, it is mortifying to be obliged to confess that a great deal of ignorance is still found, amongst educated as well as uneducated classes, respecting the country and people of India; though we are not prepared to concur with a writer of a work recently noticed by us, who estimates the proportion of the ill-informed at nine-tenths of the educated classes, including members of Parliament.

* Memorials of the Empire of Japan in the XVI. and XVII. Centuries. Edited, with Notes, by Thomas Rundall. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society. 1850.

† Don Rodrigo de Vivero y Velasco, in 1608. See *Asiatic Journal* for July, 1830.

This repugnance on the part of the community at home to become familiar with a subject of vital interest to the empire, gives an accidental value to the peculiar machinery by which Indian affairs are managed. The East-India Company having a stake in the just administration of those affairs, and their directors being conversant therewith,—many of them having filled various posts in the civil and military services of the Company,—provision is made against the pernicious results of ignorance in the ruling authorities of British India,—not a colony or settlement, but a country of vast extent, inhabited by various ancient races, utterly dissimilar from ourselves in all the elements of civilization, and all the accidents of social habits and institutions.

More mischievous, perhaps, than positive ignorance is a slender, superficial acquaintance with India, gained by a short sojourn at one of the presidencies, which, whilst it imposes upon others, often renders the person himself confident, dogmatical, and proof against all evidence but his own impressions. That more errors respecting the people of India may be learned in India than out of it, is no paradox. "The powers of observation in every individual," again to quote Mr. Mill, "are exceedingly limited, and it is only by combining the observations of a number of individuals that a competent knowledge of any extensive subject can ever be acquired: of so extensive and complicated a scene as India, how small a portion would the whole period of his life enable any man to observe!" Upon this basis he founds his argument, that a person qualified for dealing with evidence would make a better historian of India without a local knowledge of the country than with it. The regarding such knowledge as a positive *disqualification*, is undoubtedly pushing his argument too far. "Had Mr. Mill passed but a short time in the country, or been but moderately versed in any department of its literature," is the remark of Professor Wilson, "his history would have been exempt from many of those blemishes by which its perfectness is now impaired, and its utility diminished." Nevertheless, in a more confined sense, Mr. Mill's axiom is just; "our conceptions of a great whole are apt to be distorted, and made to disagree with their object, by an undue impression, received from some particular part."

We think it important to point out these two sources of error, at this particular moment, when Indian subjects are about to undergo a Parliamentary re-investigation by men who, themselves mostly devoid of local knowledge, will have to collect facts and deduce inferences from the evidence of witnesses in possession of that knowledge. So far from regarding this diversity as an evil, we feel that, upon Mr. Mill's doctrine, if the members of the Committees are moderately imbued with an enlightenment upon Indian topics, and exercise their judicial functions discreetly, they will draw sounder conclusions from the discrepant testimony of witnesses who speak from local knowledge than if they had enjoyed that knowledge themselves.

It might be objected that, upon the most important points relating to the various branches of internal administration in India, the witnesses will be Company's servants, who may be tempted to spread a favourable hue over the acts and qualifications of their own order; so that the Committees will have to encounter not merely prejudice and false impressions, but representations by parties supposed to be competent to give the best testimony, which are delu-

sive and defective. Little apprehension need be entertained upon this ground. It is one of the most valuable incidents of our Indian Government, as now constituted, that its public servants exhibit a spirit of independence, which, indeed, they have no reason to repress. An officer of the Company, civil or military, has nothing to fear from boldly speaking the truth, however unpalatable it may be to his employers. Among the witnesses whose evidence tended more than any other to show the expediency of withdrawing from the Company their highly-valued commercial privileges, were some of their own servants.

The worst effects of the imperfect knowledge to which we referred in the outset of these observations are not likely to be found in the Committees, but in the community. If it should suit the views of any party to raise, as in the last Charter discussions, an agitation in this country upon the subject of Indian affairs, we should fear the result; for the corollary of Mr. Mill's "principle" is, that the misgovernment of India may be the proximate, its loss the ultimate, consequence of a deficiency of knowledge respecting it amongst the British community at home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—If the "Mahomedan Moonshee" means to assert that the slender acquirements in Hindoostanee, which he has detailed as the basis of an examination, are not possessed by any Englishmen in India, I do not hesitate to say he is guilty of misrepresentation.

How the examination which he proposes, of a single scholar in this country, is to establish the ignorance or knowledge of the entire services in India, it is for him to show. That experiment was no part of my proposal. I offered to point out the names of many Englishmen whose attainments in the Oriental languages, I thought, would surprise the Moonshee; and here are half-a-dozen, including members of the civil, military, and medical services: Shore, Sleeman, Macleod, Spilsbury, Banks, and Brown. I select these, not because they happen to be choice scholars, but because they were all serving at a small station in Central India, and as the Moonshee is perfectly familiar with all their names, I challenge him to deny that they were good colloquial linguists, and could severally read the proceedings of a case in Hindoostanee or Persian, without the aid of a moonshee. These are not rare instances; I could name a hundred others.

My own acquirements have nothing to do with the question, though I believe I could satisfy the Moonshee that I have found my way through many a tough *missal* without any aid. I must, however, say a few words in defence of my *aumrah*, whom the Moonshee erroneously thinks he has convicted of being asses. They were men of education and ability, whose names he would hear with pleasure; in proof whereof, I may mention that one of them compiled a work in the Hindoostanee language, which was printed at the expense of Government, and the Moonshee will be glad to learn that nearly all of them have obtained promotion for their good services.

Your correspondent has cited several instances of ignorance on the part of English officials in India, whereon he bases the assumption that all are equally deficient in knowledge of the native languages. His last and crowning example consists of a very stale scrap of Oriental *Joe Millerism*, the entire joke of which turns upon the fact, that the word "*hurchund*" is not only a Persian conjunction, but corresponds in orthography and pronunciation with a very common Hindoo proper name, "*Hur Chund*." The Moonshee, perhaps, will allow me to match this with

"A story so pat, you may think it is coin'd,
On purpose to answer you, out of my mint;
But I can assure you, I saw it in print."

An Englishman was explaining to some natives of India the meaning of the word "gratitude," and, finding that it did not come home to their apprehension, called a beggar, and bestowed upon him rather a considerable sum of money. The man overwhelmed the Englishman with thanks. "Now, my friends," said he, "you see he is very grateful." "Ah," replied one of his auditors, who had made some advance in the English language, "I think master is *great fool* now." Your correspondent

would no doubt think it very unreasonable in me to deduce from this anecdote that his countrymen neither understand the feelings of gratitude, nor are capable of comprehending the niceties of the English language; and yet he wants his readers to accept the figments he has enumerated as proofs of the grossest and most culpable ignorance of the native languages on the part of English officials throughout India.

Meanwhile, the press teems with translations of Oriental works, and the scientific societies of England and India are periodically publishing papers on the literature, antiquities, architecture, and mythology of the Hindoos,—subjects requiring great knowledge of the languages, manners, and customs of the people of the country,—contributed by Englishmen of every grade and branch of the Indian services. Nay, your very last number of the *Indian Mail* furnishes a refutation of the sweeping calumny of the Moonshee, in an article on the “language used in the Company's Courts;” from which it appears that a large body of Englishmen are familiar at least with one, if not with two, of the native languages; and this upon the authority, not only of the editor of the *Friend of India* (himself an Orientalist of no ordinary standard), but, moreover, of a memorial presented to Government by a number of the Moonshee's own countrymen.

The object of the Moonshee's ambition is highly commendable, and he has the ability to render himself very useful. But he must really allow Englishmen to be as good judges of the acquirements of Indians in the English language, as he has constituted himself of the attainments of Englishmen in Persian and Hindoostanee. He refers to Dr. Forbes as an authority in Oriental literature, and yet contradicts his statement that “no native of India ever did or ever will know English, idiomatically, unless he be brought here when very young;” a statement which can be exemplified in the Moonshee's own person; for, however well he may write the language, it is impossible to listen to the Moonshee's English for ten minutes, without discovering that his style and pronunciation are purely Oriental.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, March, 1852.

AN OLD MULL.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—I am glad to observe, from an article in your last number, that you call public attention to “The Sanitary State of British India.” From my own experience, I can confirm the statements of the writer, that, in India, disease “rides rampant;” that “epidemics prevail at all and every season;” that no steps are taken to protect the natives or our own countrymen from the fell destroyer; and that, in respect to sanitary conditions, “our Indian towns remain unchanged from what they were 2,000 years ago.”

I do hope, with the writer of the article I allude to, that the Indian authorities will see “the absolute and urgent necessity of putting in force, without delay,” a system of reform in this matter. This is the fittest season to urge the subject of sanitary reform in India; but so many other considerations of more obvious interest, though of less pressing importance, are likely to engross the attention of Parliament, that there is great risk of this being overlooked.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BENGAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN.

“Washington, March 10.

“The following is a list of the squadron recently sent to Japan:—The steam-frigates *Mississippi* (flag), *Princeton*, and *Susquehanna*; brig-of-war *Perry*; sloops-of-war *St. Mary's*, *Plymouth*, and *Saratoga*; and store-ship *Supply*. The *Susquehanna*, *Saratoga*, and *Plymouth*, are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron, which will be commanded by Commodore Perry. In addition to the usual complement of small arms, the *Mississippi* will be provided with 120 stands of muskets, and the same number each of pistols, cutlasses, &c.; she will take an equal number extra for the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. The *Mississippi* will also take with her a park of twelve 24-pound howitzers. The objects of the expedition are as follows:—It is designed to effect a landing at the capital of Japan, Jeddo, at all hazards, and orders have been given to make various expeditions at different points, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial relations with that long-sealed people. It is supposed that the expedition will be absent about eighteen months.”

The unusual strength of the force about to sail to the China Seas and the north-eastern coast of Africa, and the fact that the most distinguished and proverbially the most efficient officer in the navy, Commodore Perry, is about to assume the command of the East-India squadron, have naturally excited more than ordinary inquiry and discussion in relation to the immediate objects of the expedition. By some it has been characterized as a warlike expedition; and very generally it is believed to have in view offensive operations against the empire of Japan. In common with our cotemporaries, we have instituted inquiries in regard to the objects of the expedition, and we are gratified to learn that it is designed to be entirely peaceful in its character, but, at the same time, sufficiently imposing to command respect in the enforcement of justice, and of sufficient strength to enforce compliance with all proper demands.

The empire of Japan covers an area of more than 100,000 square miles, and lies between the 30th and 43rd degrees of N. latitude, and the 129th and 143rd degrees of E. longitude; and, lying on the eastern side of the continent, has a climate similar to our own, between the same parallels of latitude; that is, between New Orleans and New York. Its population is estimated at 30,000,000, and, covering an archipelago, its sea-coast is more extensive than the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. It not only lies directly opposite our possessions on the Pacific coast, but the two great islands of Nippon and Yesso form the Strait of Sangar, through which hundreds of our whale fleet are compelled annually to pass; but to land upon the shores of which for supplies of wood, water, or the necessities of life, or to be forced upon them by stress of weather, subjects the unfortunate whaler to robbery and death. Japan not only refuses to hold commercial intercourse with the rest of the world,—a very questionable right,—but she goes further, and, occupying as she does an enormous extent of sea coast, she not only refuses to open her ports to foreign vessels in distress, but actually opens her batteries upon them when they approach within gunshot of her shores; and when driven upon them by stress of weather, she seizes upon, imprisons, exhibits in cages, and actually murders, the crews of such ill-fated vessels.

Now, we deny the right of any nation situated upon, and occupying a portion of, the sea-coast of the world, to refuse all commercial intercourse with other nations. Such a course may be tolerated by civilized nations so long as it does not interfere with their commerce and the welfare of the human race; but we insist that it is the right of civilized and Christian nations to compel barbarians thus situated to submit to the general law of nations, and to a certain degree of intercourse; and especially is it the right of all the nations of the world to have free access to every port and every part of the coast of the whole world in times of distress and danger, and to demand, at the hands of the people occupying such harbours and coast, protection, aid, and hospitality. This, we say, is the right of all nations in all the harbours and on all the coasts of the world; and when this right is denied and withheld, it becomes the duty of a commercial people to remedy the evil, and to secure to their commerce the protection to which it is so justly entitled. Japan denies this right. Among the hundreds of American whalers annually compelled to pass the Straits of Sangar, some are inevitably forced by stress of weather upon the inhospitable coasts on either hand, and the consequences are imprisonment or death; and vessels in distress, instead of being permitted to make a friendly harbour for repairs and to rest, are compelled to keep at sea, to the almost certain destruction of all on board. This has been submitted to too long already, and the constant increase of our whale fleet, and the consequent increase of disasters in this barbarous and inhospitable region, have compelled our Government, unprompted except by its wise foresight, to insist upon a reform in the policy and bearing of the Japanese towards the rest of the world. The single fact that at one time, within the last year, there were 121 American whalers lying in the harbours of the Sandwich Islands,—far away from their cruising-grounds, because they could not enter any harbour on the coast of Japan for repairs,—shows not only the extent of our commerce in that region, but the claims of humanity itself for protection against the barbarians who thus cut off, as it were, the commerce of the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Ochotsk.

Without being prompted thereto, as has been charged, by the merchants of this city, but in obedience to a wise policy which seeks alike to extend our commerce and protect our manufactures and agriculture, the administration has most wisely determined to demand redress for past grievances from Japan, and to insist that in future the seamen of the civilized world, when cast upon their shores by the providence of God, or when compelled to seek refuge from the elements in the harbours on their coast, shall be treated with humanity at least, if not with the hospitality which it is their right to demand under such circum-

stances. With this view, Commodore Perry has been selected to command an expedition, which will necessarily require great prudence and discretion, united to great forbearance, firmness, and perseverance.

If we are correctly informed, Commodore Perry will not only demand redress for past offences against us, and the release of all American prisoners, but he will also insist upon the release of all who may be held in bondage merely for having been cast upon their shores by Providence, no matter to what nation they may belong. And he will insist, too, that in future, all the nations of the world shall have the right to seek the harbours of Japan in stress of weather, and to repair damages; and that they shall be hospitably received, and their wants be supplied by such as may be disposed to aid them, instead of punishing with death, as at present, whoever dares to succour the distressed. So far as commerce is concerned, if anything can be accomplished, it will, of course, be the result of peaceful negotiation; and he will negotiate for the United States only. But he will claim and insist that all nations and peoples shall have the right to use the ports of Japan in distress, and be protected by the government. We do not suppose that he will attempt forcibly to interfere with any of their police regulations, or demand the right to land men, if the wants of commerce are freely supplied without landing. But, once give the civilized world access to the harbours of Japan, and that great empire will no longer remain a *terra incognita*. Such access must lead to commerce, and commerce is the great civilizer of mankind. It may be years before we get free access into the city of Jeddo, the capital of the empire; but it will not be long before some clever Yankee informs us whether it has a population of 2,000,000 or only 500,000 souls. We shall then soon learn, too, whether the standing army of the emperor consists of 525,000 men, including 60,000 cavalry, or of nearly 1,000,000 of men, of whom 100,000 are cavalry. What we do know is, that Japan raises an enormous quantity of wheat, rice, barley, &c., which, together with silks, gold, copper, and silver, are sent down the coast to China, and that the revenue of the empire is estimated at 140,000,000 *dra*. We do know that every city and port is strongly fortified, as is the whole coast; and that if one of our whalers, in beating through the Straits of Sangar, gets within two miles of the shore on either side, she is sure to have a battery opened upon her; and if shipwrecked, her crew are taken prisoners, and never permitted to return to their country and their homes. We do know that these things should not and will not continue to exist under the present Whig President, with Daniel Webster at the head of the state department, and W. H. Graham secretary of the navy; and we hope and trust that the day is near at hand when, under a judicious protective system, we shall be sending enormous quantities of cotton goods, iron, &c., to Japan, and receive in return her gold, silver, and dyewoods; at the same time that the commerce of the world will find in her numerous ports safe and hospitable asylums, instead of the barbarism now extended towards it by one of the most populous kingdoms of the earth.—*New York Courier*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 29.

Deposition of Meer Ali Moorad Khan.—The Earl of Ellenborough, in moving for copy of the proclamation issued by the Commissioner in Scinde (Mr. Frere), by order of the Governor-general of India, degrading Meer Ali Moorad Khan, of Khyrpore, and confiscating all his lands, except his hereditary possessions (which document appeared in our last publication), entered at much length into the case. He observed that the Meer was an independent prince, and an ally of the British Government, and that so strong a measure could be justified only under these conditions:—first, that the tribunal before which his offence was to be investigated should be free even from the suspicion of partiality; next, that the evidence taken before that tribunal should be free from taint; and, thirdly, that if the tribunal should be satisfied of the defendant's guilt, the punishment should be commensurate with his offence, and not inconsistent with the condition of the person accused. Not only had not these three circumstances combined in the case of Ali Moorad, but not one of them had taken place. Our quarrel with the Meer was that of one state with another, and we were justified in requiring from him the surrender of possessions he wrongfully withheld from us, and even to inflict a fine for an injury done; but there our power and rights as a state ended: we were not justified in dealing with him as a prince and as a subject at once. His lordship then proceeded to show the services which had been rendered to us by Ali Moorad, without which, he said, it was doubtful whether, Sir Charles Napier would have been able, in 1843, to terminate successfully the

campaign in Scinde. Subsequently he had joined Sir Charles with a force of his own, and greatly contributed to our ultimate success. In 1846, at the commencement of the operations in Moultan, his quiescence even was of great value to us, and from the beginning to the end, there had never been the smallest suspicion of his political fidelity to our interests. Even had he been merely a subject, he would, therefore, have been entitled to great consideration in the investigation of the charges preferred against him. What was the tribunal which had tried this independent prince? The commission consisted of three persons nominated by the British Government, the plaintiff in the case, and which would obtain considerable profit, provided the result was in its favour. After commenting upon the qualifications of the commissioners, two of whom were military officers, and remarking that it would have been more satisfactory to have committed the inquiry to some high judicial functionary, the noble earl detailed particulars of the evidence taken by the commissioners, some of the witnesses being, he said, by their own confession, perjured, or guilty of fraud. Supposing, however, the decision of the tribunal to be correct, the sentence pronounced was not justifiable. Ali Moorad held his territories under three different titles; one part by his father's will, another part by the treaty of Nownahur, and a third part as rais, or head of the family under the cession of the turban in 1842. Our claim to the lands stated to be unjustly withheld by Ali Moorad did not exceed 4,000*l.* a year. Ali Moorad asserted that they did not amount to even 300*l.* a year. In consequence of the conclusion that Ali Moorad had committed a forgery, he had not only been compelled to give up those lands, but other lands to the amount of 100,000*l.* a year more. It seemed, therefore, that even if the crime of forgery had been committed, the punishment was excessive. But a question arose involving the good faith of this country, not only in the case of Ali Moorad, but also in that of the Nawab of Bahawulpore, our faithful ally for three generations. By a treaty with the Ameers of Scinde—which was afterwards rendered of no avail by the battle of Hyderabad—it was agreed that all the property formerly belonging to the Nawab of Bahawulpore, between our territory and the Indus, should be ceded to him; but the more valuable part of the property was never ceded, in consequence of a prior claim advanced by Ali Moorad. The Nawab had, therefore, been kept out of the largest portion of the territory which it was the intention of the British Government that he should hold, and which had been actually ceded to him by certain treaties. It was the fidelity of the present Nawab to his engagements with us that enabled us to proceed through his territories to Afghanistan. It was his support which enabled our army to retire from Moultan into his territory, and to march from it again to reduce that fortress. He therefore had a right to expect some territorial aggrandizement as the reward of his fidelity. As yet he had only received an annuity of 10,000*l.*, which was utterly inadequate to his services. He therefore hoped that, in whatever way the British Government might deal with the property of Ali Moorad, it would at any rate place the Nawab of Bahawulpore in the position in which he would have stood if the treaty with the Ameers of Scinde had been carried into effect.

Lord Broughton, as the President of the Board of Control who had authorized the transmission of the order by which the Meer had been deprived of his ill-gotten possessions, vindicated the measure. His lordship, having given an outline of the family history of Ali Moorad, who was the youngest of three sons of a chief of Bahawulpore, showed that he had wrested from his eldest brother, Roostum Khan, certain territories left him by his father, and which was relinquished to Ali Moorad by Roostum by treaty. But, not content with the legitimate reward of his victory, he contrived to substitute for a leaf of the *Koran* on which the treaty was signed another on which was a different treaty, and thus put himself in the possession of lands to which he had no title whatever. Whether the value of the land was great or small, what Ali Moorad did was to alter villages into districts, and by so doing he made himself master of lands to which he had no right, and imposed himself on the British Government as a more important person than he really was, and the British Government treated with him as such. That was not all; for Ali Moorad, at the time when Sir C. Napier entered into Scinde, persuaded his brother Roostum Khan to resign the headship of his family, and to give up certain lands attached to the headship. That he did this by the advice of Sir C. Napier, he (Lord Broughton) proved by an extract from one of Sir C. Napier's despatches. It thence appeared that it was the advice of Sir C. Napier on which the Ameer Roostum Khan acted, when he resigned the headship of his family; and that also appeared from expressions used by Roostum himself, in a conference which the Ameers of Scinde had with Captain Outram, and of which Captain Outram had given an account. But this was not all. Ali Moorad entered

into another agreement in December, 1842, by which he agreed to give his brother compensation for the resignation of the turban, and for the cession of the lands attached to it. But the messenger sent to Sir C. Napier with this second agreement was intercepted by Ali Moorad; the agreement was taken from him; it was never known that such an agreement had been made or signed; Sir C. Napier knew nothing of it, and, in consequence of this abstraction of documents, Ali Moorad did not give up that which he had agreed to do, but remained in possession of those lands which he had agreed to give up. This was not only a piece of treachery towards his brother and his family, but a cheat practised upon the British Government, because if those territories had, at the time of the conquest of Scinde, been in possession of Roostum, they would have been forfeited to our Government. But even this was not all. Ali Moorad's next proceeding was to persuade his brother Roostum that Sir C. Napier, instead of being animated by a sincere desire to bring these transactions to a peaceable issue, was resolved to seize and imprison him and his family, and that Roostum's only resource was to fly. The old man fled accordingly, and his flight was the immediate cause of the hostilities between the British Government and the Scindians. As a proof that Ali Moorad was the man who instigated Roostum in his flight, Lord Broughton cited a letter from Sir C. Napier to the Governor-General, in which he said:—"Now, it strikes me that Ali Moorad may have frightened the old man into the foolish step he has taken, on purpose to make his possession of the turban more decisive; that, to do this, he told him I intended to make him a prisoner, Ali pretending to be his friend, and only waiting for his opportunity to betray him." There was also a letter written by the Earl of Ellenborough himself, dated January 6, 1843, in which this passage occurred:—"I feel no confidence even in Ali Moorad. I believe he managed the flight of Meer Roostum." But their lordships would, perhaps, ask how it came that, after the conquest of Scinde, no suspicion, further than that which was evidenced by the letters of the noble earl and of Sir C. Napier, was created as to the misconduct of Ali Moorad, and the forgeries of which he had been guilty? The fact was, however, that such a suspicion did reach Sir C. Napier himself, and was thus alluded to in a despatch from the Bombay Government:—"On this subject (Ali Moorad) we also beg to refer to a confidential memorandum by Sir Charles Napier, recorded when quitting the government of Scinde, and to a demi-official letter addressed by him to the late Governor-General (Lord Hardinge), of the 22nd of September, 1847, containing information relative to the alleged mode in which the supposed fraud was committed." There was also a minute by Sir G. Clerk on the same subject, to this effect:—"In a private memorandum left by the late Governor of Scinde, there stands recorded against this chief (Ali Moorad) an imputation of having, by means of the substitution of a fabricated for a genuine document, appropriated a district which belongs to the British Government. Sir Charles Napier assumes such to have been the case, and, apparently anticipating that still more evidence would be obtained, recommends that, preparatory to the resumption of the district in question, the commissioner and the officer commanding in Scinde should be present at Sukkur, and the troops in Northern Scinde reinforced." This showed that, even in 1847, Sir C. Napier had become cognizant of the supposed fraud, and in consequence of communications made to the Government of Bombay, when Sir G. Clerk, the then Governor, went to Scinde, he looked into the case, and became convinced of the serious nature of the charges. He reported his opinion on the subject, and Mr. Pringle, being desired to look into it, reported to the Government that he had no doubt of the guilt of Ali Moorad. The Governor of Bombay, however, wishing to give to the accused a better chance of escape than that which was afforded by the judgment of one person, considered that a commission ought to be appointed. Nothing could be fairer than the mode in which the inquiry was conducted. Ali Moorad was present; he examined the witnesses adduced in proof of the charges; he was enabled to offer evidence on his side; it was an open inquiry, as to the conduct of which he had never heard any complaint. The decision of this commission was, that everything alleged against the accused was capable of judicial proof; but they did not think it necessary to pronounce a judgment upon any other than the charges of forgery. The report of the commission and all the papers appended to it were transmitted to the Governor-General, who examined the whole, and the united reports of the Bengal and the Bombay Governments were afterwards sent home to the authorities. The Court of Directors had no doubt as to the guilt of Ali Moorad; he did not believe there was a difference of opinion in India, or even in England, on the subject; but there was a difference of opinion as to the punishment which should be inflicted. He did not believe that if the noble earl and Sir C. Napier had known

as much then as they now did of the conduct of Ali Moorad, the conquest of Scinde would ever have taken place. The man had been guilty of the basest of crimes. He had defrauded his nearest relatives; he had been the cause of infinite bloodshed among his own countrymen, and he had cheated the very power to whom he owed his elevation. If the Government had only taken away that of which Ali Moorad had fraudulently sought to deprive them, it would not have been punishment, but restitution. He ought never to have had the land attached to the turban, out of which he had cheated the Government by concealing from them the mode in which it had been acquired. When, then, the Government were made aware of the conduct Ali Moorad had pursued, they had a right to act as they would have acted had they known his proceedings at the time; and even at this moment he was in possession of everything he would have had in the proper course, and of all his rights, save what he had acquired by his misconduct.

The *Earl of Derby* said, assuming that the guilt of Ali Moorad had been proved,—and it had not been denied,—the proceedings of the Board of Control and of the Court of Directors had been characterized by strict justice and equity, and by moderation in the penalty. We had cause of offence against him for having caused unnecessary loss of blood and treasure in wars fomented and encouraged by his misrepresentations. We might, therefore, have declared hostilities against him, and stripped him of his territory as an act of war and of retaliation; and that course was recommended by Mr. Pringle, commissioner in Scinde; and it was solely to avoid the possibility of any misconception with regard to the motives of the Government that the course was finally taken. The facts Ali Moorad himself had not ventured to deny.

Earl Grey hoped the East-India Company and the Government, after what had been stated by such high authority, would look back a little to the circumstances connected with the war in Scinde. When that war first broke out many persons entertained serious doubts as to the justice of it. Officers of the highest character—Sir Henry Pottinger and others—had expressed their opinion that justice had not been done to the unfortunate princes, the Ameers of Scinde. But now they heard, further, that Ali Moorad was accused of forgery, by which he obtained possession of his territory, and that, but for his pernicious influence with the other princes, they would not have adopted the steps which had brought these serious consequences upon them, because they would not have engaged in these unhappy conflicts. If this was the correct view of the case, it was incumbent upon the East-India Company and the Government to consider the position of the Ameers of Scinde, because those unhappy men were now languishing in confinement, and suffering most cruelly from these transactions.

The *Earl of Derby*, though not agreeing with the noble earl to the extent of admitting that the other Ameers were blameless, yet, in consequence of its having been discovered that Ali Moorad had been guilty of intrigues, was ready to allow that that put the case of the other Ameers in a more favourable point of view than before. So strong were the convictions of the Government that such had been the conduct of Ali Moorad, that instructions had already been sent out for the purpose, not of reinvesting these princes in their territory, but with a view of considering how far they had acted under the advice and influence of Ali Moorad. He could not exempt them from blame, but still less could he consider them persons to whom redress from an act of injustice was not due.

Earl Grey believed that no war would have taken place if these princes had not been driven into it by the persuasive influence of Ali Moorad.

The *Earl of Ellenborough* said, that in consequence of certain hostile proceedings on the part of the Ameers, a treaty was agreed to. They signed the treaty one day, and on the second day they were collecting their troops both in the front and in the rear of the British troops, and nothing but the gallantry of Sir Charles Napier on that occasion saved the British army. The Ameers were condemned, not for their treachery which preceded the treaty, but for their treachery afterwards.

The returns were then ordered, as matter of course.

The *Kurrachee Advertiser*, apologizing for the "shabby appearance of its sheet," describes it as the effect of "a jolly row" betwixt the proprietor and the editor!

A Ceylon paper states that the "Bloomer" costume is getting into vogue at Kandy.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held March 24; John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

PATRONAGE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Capt. McGregor rose to submit a motion, which referred to the Military Seminary at Addiscombe. He was desirous of obtaining three returns: first, an abstract of all the expenses of every kind incurred by the East-India Company at or on account of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, showing the total amount of charge connected with that institution; second, an abstract of the sums received from the cadets in each half year for board, clothing, and education, including extra expenses of all kinds; third, a return showing the number of cadets receiving education from the 1st December, 1851, distinguishing the sons of officers in the Company's service, whether retired or deceased, from all others. The two first abstracts embrace the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, as it is possible that the expenses and receipts at the Military College might vary at particular periods, and he wished to take an average of those receipts and expenses during the whole three years. With regard to the third return, he should request that not only might a distinction be made between the cadets who were the sons of Indian servants from those who were the sons of other parties, but that there should be a distinction made as to the presidencies to which the parties belonged. It had not been his intention to accompany this motion with any remarks, but merely to submit it to the Court; but, in consequence of information which had reached him, and which was confirmed two days ago by an official personage, he was induced, in order to remove misconception, to make a few remarks as to the object of his motion. He believed these papers would furnish grounds for submitting to the Court of Directors an appeal in behalf of the poorer classes of Indian servants, and more particularly the sons of the Indian army, that the expenses of their education at Addiscombe College may be reduced. Hoping that that information would tend to such a result, he was desirous of seeing introduced at Addiscombe such a graduated scale of charges as exists at her Majesty's College at Sandhurst. He had lately obtained from one of the Government officers a statement of the general regulation and charges for the education of cadets at Sandhurst. There are three classes of charges at Sandhurst, according to their rank. He found that the sons of all the officers of the army, including surgeons and paymasters, who may have died in the service, and who may have left their families in distress, only pay 40*l.* per annum; that the sons of another class of officers, including regimental field officers, pay 50*l.* a year; that the sons of colonels and lieutenant-colonels pay 70*l.* a year; that the sons of all general officers are charged 80*l.* a year, and the sons of private gentlemen are charged 105*l.* a year. The expense of educating a cadet at Addiscombe is 100*l.* a year: the difference between that sum and the amount charged at Sandhurst is very important. In some instances, the difference amounts to 60*l.* a year, and the smallest difference is not less than 20*l.* a year. Many of those cadets may be found to be pensioners on the Indian fund. These pensioners are, perhaps, receiving only from that fund a sum equal to the charge of 40*l.* a year. He could, however, only speak with precision as to what is allowed in the Bengal service,—that is, 40*l.* a year. Now the whole expense at Addiscombe may be taken at 130*l.* a year, and the student's family have to find the difference; therefore, the change he proposed would be a very important and a very beneficial one. The age and admission at Addiscombe is a point deserving of some consideration. The pension ceases at the sixteenth year, while a student does not enter Addiscombe till after the sixteenth year.

The *Chairman*.—You are mistaken; he enters in his fourteenth year.

Capt. McGregor.—But in the majority of cases the student does not enter till he is sixteen; therefore, during the period he is there, he may be altogether without pecuniary assistance, and exposed to the chance of being discharged for want of means to pay the expenses. Many instances have occurred where students have been compelled to leave Addiscombe on account of the heavy charges. He was aware of an instance where a widow lady had incurred a heavy debt in order to meet her son's expenses at Addiscombe; and he was also aware of a student having been obliged to leave Addiscombe in consequence of the expenses preventing his continuing there. With regard to the Company, there may appear to be a certain equity in increasing the charge to be paid by the student at Addiscombe, on account of the higher disbursements which the Company is called upon to pay on the student's account; but there is a counter-equity,—a strong moral claim in favour of the student, that he should

not be charged any higher sum than that for which he could obtain a similar education and similar qualifications for entering the service elsewhere. He believed that no inconsiderable part of the difference of expense which is charged to the students at Addiscombe, and that which he would have to pay elsewhere for a similar education, arises from the fact that the whole institution is conducted upon a higher scale in the salaries to the various officers; and, in short, that the whole establishment is managed upon a more liberal footing than would be allowed in any other institution. He had such a recollection of Addiscombe, as to be aware that, within the last thirty years, the expense of education there was only 30*l.* a year. But he was also aware that the Company was in the habit of making a specific liberal allowance for preparing young men to undertake the duties of military engineers. This allowance has had the effect of raising the general standard of education, and from that period the expense for the instruction of all the cadets has reached the sum of 100*l.* With regard to the contrast of the system of expense of Addiscombe with that which exists in India, what he recommended was, that which exists under the Court's auspices elsewhere. Rewards were held out in India, varying in amount, to those who qualify themselves in languages; they were paid for that qualification which they obtained at the Company's expense, and which forms the groundwork of their future advancement. Now he thought it was not asking too much that one part of that principle of education should be applied to those young men at Addiscombe who are intended to enter the service, and that some part of the expense may be fitly made as a public charge, instead of being wholly laid on the individual. With regard to the third paper, he found that the number of pupils now under education at Addiscombe is 150; that the annual expense of each cadet is 100*l.*, which will make the total expense 15,000*l.* a year for the board and education of those 150 young men. He thought more was disbursed in their account than is necessary. He should not object to the disbursements being on the most liberal footing. There are officers who deserve well at their hands, and he should be glad to see all the masters well supported; but if the system requires the remuneration of the officers so much beyond what is required at similar institutions, then that is a good ground why a portion of the expense should be at the public charge. The object of the third return is to distinguish the students who are the sons of Indian servants from those who are the sons of private gentlemen. He hoped the numbers will be so stated as to show that, by increasing the charge for the sons of private gentlemen to 125*l.* a year, the charge may be reduced to the sons of Indian servants who may be shown to be in distressed circumstances. At a future period, if he obtained these papers, and should find that they confirm his present views, he should recommend the establishment of a similar scale of charges at Addiscombe to that which now exists at Sandhurst, and that scale should be reduced. Notwithstanding the distinct nature of the notice he had delivered to Mr. Melvill, he found that a misconception had arisen as to his real object, and that it has been supposed that it was his intention to submit a motion with regard to Indian patronage generally. From what he had now stated, it must be obvious that this had arisen entirely from a misapprehension. He held in his hand an extract from a letter from a gentleman who holds the rank of lieutenant-general in the Indian army, who said it would give him infinite pleasure to find that the Court of Directors would take into consideration the claims which the sons of the officers of every description in the Indian service had upon them for throwing a great portion of the expense attending their education upon the public. It was solely with the view of obtaining the necessary information for bringing forward at a future period such a proposition, that he now moved for these papers.

Lieut.-General Briggs seconded the motion, and said he was not at all aware that any observations would have been made by the hon. and gallant proprietor as to the contents of a private letter written by him, an extract of which had been referred to, and which letter contained matter of an entirely different nature from that which was then before the Court. His reason for seconding the motion was, that he thought, since the subject had been introduced, it ought not to be disposed of without some discussion. He admitted that the expense at Addiscombe was too high. He knew of many who were unable to send their sons to Addiscombe on account of the expense. At Sandhurst certain advances were made for the children of deceased officers, and he thought it was a subject for consideration whether the Company ought not to make a similar advance to the orphans of officers in the Indian service. This, however, was more for the consideration of the Directors than the Court of Proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—With reference to the first two documents which my hon. friend has moved for, I have to observe that these

are returns that are made regularly in September of every year. The circumstance of my hon. friend not having been a proprietor for any length of time is no doubt a reason for his not being aware of that fact; but when he says that, finding he could not get the information he required, he was obliged to adopt the course he is now pursuing, I have no doubt he refers to the fact of his having made a personal application to me for those returns, when I informed him that it was not the practice to furnish returns to any individual who might think proper to ask for them, and that the obvious course for him to take was to move for them as a proprietor at the next Court. That course my hon. friend has adopted, and, as I have already stated, the first two returns are at the present moment before the Court. With reference to the third return, requiring a description of the various classes of cadets at Addiscombe, with designations as to whether they are the sons of officers or of civilians in the service of the Company, or of private gentlemen, I beg to say that I have had an abstract drawn up upon the subject, which the Court perhaps will allow me shortly to read. The number of cadets at Addiscombe is 146; of these 19 are the sons of military officers on the effective list, 5 are the sons of officers on the retired list, 10 are the sons of deceased officers, 14 are the sons of effective officers of other departments, the civil, the medical, and the ecclesiastical; 6 are the sons of such officers retired, and 3 are the sons of such officers deceased; making a total of all these classes of 57. Now this number of 57, as compared with the remaining 89 of all other classes of cadets, is, I trust, a piece of information calculated to give satisfaction not only to the hon. gentleman, but to the Court generally. With reference to the charges made for the education of the cadets at Addiscombe, the hon. gentleman has, naturally enough, drawn a comparison between the charges made at Addiscombe and those made at Sandhurst, but he has altogether forgotten that there is a great difference between the two systems, and that there is no analogy between the two services. In the first place we have a power, and which we are always happy to exercise, of giving the sons of such parties as the hon. proprietor has designated, namely, of deceased officers who had belonged to the effective service, direct appointments; and I am happy to say that is very generally adopted with reference to those parties. (Hear, hear.) There are gentlemen in this Court who have a perfect knowledge that these things are so, and who know that appointments are often given to the sons of the widows of officers not having sufficient means of support, and that to effect this object charges are often made to enable these individuals to make provision for their mothers and families; and also let it be remembered that the allowances made to our officers are upon a much more liberal scale, and they are therefore in a better position to pay for the education of their sons than the officers in her Majesty's service. But this subject has not escaped the notice of the Court of Directors. We have had it several times under consideration; but weighing the advantages and the objections of having new regulations at Addiscombe, after two or three deliberations on the subject, it was determined that the objections were more weighty than the advantages to be derived from those alterations. If they had not been so, the decision of the Court would no doubt have been in favour of such alterations. But I differ with the hon. proprietor in his view of the question of expense. He says the expense of education at Addiscombe is larger than it would be at other institutions where similar advantages could be obtained. My experience on this subject and my information differ very much from this view. I think the expense at other institutions for a similar education does not fall under 100*l.* a year, and those institutions not having the same advantages as Addiscombe, which is under a regular staff of officers, of a governor and of teachers, making it an institution more efficient in every respect than any other in the kingdom. I have known many instances where parties, being desirous that their sons should obtain the benefit of going to Addiscombe, have, although in straitened circumstances, preferred sending them there for the sake of the advantages which it was known they would enjoy. I might here conclude my observations upon this subject, having, as I think, answered the various remarks which have fallen from my hon. friend; but as the hon. proprietor has stated that he intends to confine his observations hereafter to that particular part of his subject, I must be allowed to advert for a moment to the course which he has thought fit to pursue out of doors. The hon. proprietor has issued a circular letter to the officers of the army generally, and I think that circular has misled many of them as to the mode in which the patronage of this Company is bestowed generally. The hon. proprietor, probably in reference to the subject which it was his intention to bring forward, sent to me an official letter, in which he indirectly referred to the distribution of the patronage of the Court of Directors. This being the case, I think the proprietors should

be informed as to the real state of the distribution of that patronage. In his circular, the great grievance alleged by the hon. proprietor to exist, is in not preserving that proportion of military appointments which the general regulations for meritorious services would have dictated, and that very few appointments were given on public grounds. Now I must tell the hon. proprietor, that on both these points he is in error. In the first place, in his computation of the number of appointments given to the servants of the Company, he alleges them to amount to about one-eighth of the whole amount. Now I am sure it will be satisfactory to the hon. proprietor himself to hear that, instead of one-eighth, the number of those appointments amounts to one-third of the whole. From the statement which I hold in my hand, giving an account of the appointments from 1840 to 1851, both years included, the number given to the sons of the Company's officers had increased from 1,100 to 2,652, being above 2½, or about one-third. That, at all events, will show the hon. proprietor that he had better have waited till he had made his motion before he issued his circular conveying such an erroneous idea, for instead of one-eighth, the proportion is one-third. Then with reference to the hon. proprietor's observation that few of these appointments are given upon public grounds. This is an opinion rather than an accusation, as it is very difficult to tell what the hon. proprietor considers to be public grounds. If he means to say that the fact of an individual applying for an appointment, or of applying on the part of a friend for an appointment, is from that circumstance contrary to the principle of making appointments on public grounds, why then the whole of the appointments may be said not to be given on public grounds. If such a principle were to be maintained, we must refuse every person who makes application, and must take up the Army List and search for the sons of officers who have most distinguished themselves by their services. Surely my hon. friend cannot contend that that should be. I say we do make the whole of these appointments on public grounds. Let these appointments be compared with the same number of individuals in any other profession. Take the same number from the bar, or from independent gentlemen of this country, and see what proportion their numbers bear to the appointments given to the sons of officers. I will venture to say, that you will find nine out of ten are bestowed in favour of our army. Now is not that a sufficient answer with regard to the accusation of the hon. proprietor? But how impracticable would it be for us to act in accordance with his view, and to discuss the merits of the various officers whose services had distinguished them; or were to attempt to discriminate between the claims of a man who had ten children, and the man who had five, and the man who had only one! Are we to suspend the appointment of the sons of the man who had five children until the whole ten children of the other man are provided for? The whole thing is impossible. It would be very convenient for us to say to any applicant, "your application will be considered at the proper time;" but would that system meet all the cases? What would be the result? There must always be some disappointments,—more than two-thirds of the applicants must be disappointed. How are we to deal with them? Their cases probably would be taken into consideration some two or three years after their sons had become too old for admission, and then in what position should we be placed! What jealousy and dissatisfaction would not such a course create in the minds of the officers! I am very sorry to see that the hon. proprietor has succeeded in inducing a great number of officers to send in a memorial in aid of the views he is taking on this subject. No doubt many of the memorialists will soon discover the error into which they have been led; but it cannot be doubted that many also will have it impressed on their minds that their children will not receive appointments on public grounds, and therefore they will feel an earnest desire that the system of the distribution of patronage should be changed. But I again submit to this Court, when it has been shown that the proportion of those appointments given to the children of the army is one-third instead of one-eighth of the whole of the appointments, that these appointments are made on public grounds. Seeing, therefore, that the stream of patronage flows continually and steadily in the direction of our own servants, I think that the course taken by my hon. friend is not correct, in stimulating the officers of the Indian army to be dissatisfied with the present system. I will not occupy the Court any longer, as it is not intended to oppose the third return which has been moved for, the other two having already been placed before the Court.

Col. Sykes said that at one time he was disposed to entertain the same opinion with regard to the distribution of patronage as that which the hon. proprietor appeared to entertain, and he once thought that that patronage was not quite so fairly distributed as it might have been, and probably ought to have been

Some four years after he came into the Direction, he obtained a return of the distribution of patronage by the Company from the year 1813 to 1833; the substance of the statement contained in that return was quoted by Mr. Fergusson in the House of Commons on the 26th July, 1833, when a motion was brought forward by Mr. Wynn on the very subject which Capt. McGregor had just introduced. On that occasion, the motion of Mr. Wynn was negatived without a division. It appeared that the number of cadets was, in the whole, 5,092. Of these, 400 were the sons of Royal officers of the army, 124 were the sons of the Royal navy officers, 224 were the sons of civil servants, 401 were the sons of officers of the Company's army, 40 were the sons of retired officers, and 390 were the sons of clergymen; showing the proportion to be exactly one-fourth. He, however, was not satisfied with that return, and he obtained another, showing the distribution of patronage from the year 1840 to 1843. This return was drawn up according to the ranks of the parties, and he found that the total number of appointments was 1,976: that there were given to the sons of officers of the Company's army below the rank of captain 128 appointments in those four years; to the sons of captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels, and surgeons of the first rank, 143; to the sons of full colonels and major-generals, 77; making a total of 348 appointments. In the same four years there were given to the sons of the officers of the Royal army and navy, 380; the appointments being still in excess of the Royal service, and very properly and very justly so. The Royal army was constantly in the service of the Company, fighting their battles; those officers, therefore, had as much claim to the patronage in India as the Company's servants themselves, and he was glad that they had met with reward for their public services in India, even though it had been to a larger extent than to the Company's own officers. Having obtained this return up to 1843, he had never ventured upon the subject since, but was quite satisfied. Then there were given to the sons of civilians 105 appointments, and to the sons of clergymen 205, the clergy contributing most materially to the profession of arms, both in peace and in war. The appointments given to all other classes whatever were 938; the consequence was, that eleven-twentieths of the whole appointments of the East-India Company were given to the officers on account of public services; not one-fourth—not one-sixth—not one-eighth, but eleven-twentieths, being more than half of the appointments made in those four years. He thought that fact ought to set the question at rest, as far as the distribution of the patronage of the East-India Company was concerned. If it were possible to make it a rule that the East-India Company should set apart a certain amount of patronage to be given to the most deserving public officers, he should like to know how it would be practicable to carry such a regulation into effect. Suppose they had a hundred appointments set apart for that purpose, the whole of the time of the Court of Directors would be taken up in debating the merits of the claims of the respective parties. A year would not suffice for the debates on that subject. It would be utterly impracticable. Was it not much better to leave the matter as it then stood? It was quite right that the people of England should not be cut off from having the patronage of India; it would be a most unreasonable proceeding. One word with regard to Addiscombe. The hon. proprietor appeared to think that cadets at Addiscombe did not obtain an education equal to what might be obtained elsewhere; but he would not hesitate to say, that the cadets at Addiscombe were furnished with a better grounded education, and one of a more practical result, than the students of any military establishment in Europe, not excepting the Polytechnic at Paris, or the Berlin Academy. If so, then there was no ground for the present motion, though he was glad that the papers were to be granted, as they would satisfy the public that there was no necessity for agitating the question.

Mr. Clarke thought the answers which had been given by the Chairman and by Col. Sykes to the motion were perfectly satisfactory. Their statements were not conflicting, because they referred to different dates. Col. Sykes had shown that the appointments in India were extraordinarily in favour of the Company's servants, while the Chairman had shown that at a subsequent period the proportion was progressing yearly in the same direction, it having been, during the period to which Col. Sykes had referred, one fourth, whereas at the subsequent period mentioned by the Chairman the proportion was one third. How the hon. proprietor could get over that fact, he (Mr. Clarke) did not understand. He thought it rather extraordinary that, after issuing his circular, the hon. proprietor should come forward and attempt to explain away that which he had ventured to state in print.

Mr. Lewis considered that the explanation given by the hon. mover was perfectly irrelevant to the subject of charge made by him against the Directors, and he thought it very indecorous

that such a motion should have been made without previous notice having been given. As far as he knew, the returns which had been read might be correct; no one, however, could form the slightest opinion upon them in the present shape of the question. The returns might prove to be one-sided. He, however, had never heard of or had any reason to impugn the way in which the patronage of the Court had been distinguished. He thought the motion was altogether premature, and he did not see how the Court could come to any conclusion upon it. The hon. mover had given them no statement himself as to the manner in which the patronage had been bestowed. No doubt, most gentlemen had heard complaints from disappointed parties; but it was impossible to satisfy all. If the hon. proprietor had any real complaint to make, he should bring forward a specific motion on the subject.

Lieut. - General Briggs said that, in justice to himself, the hon. proprietor, who introduced the motion, having stated a portion of the letter which he (Lieut. - General Briggs) addressed to him, ought have read the whole, that letter having, in fact, been written in reply to the printed circular issued by the hon. proprietor.

Capt. McGregor disclaimed any disrespect towards the hon. and gallant proprietor in having stated a portion of the letter which he had addressed to him; but the gallant general appeared to have forgotten that that letter referred to a public subject, and was an answer to a public document. The letter commenced, "Sir," and ended, he believed, in the usual way, "your obedient humble servant," with the military rank of the hon. and gallant proprietor attached. All those circumstances supported him in saying that such a letter could not be called a private letter. It happened, however, that he was not in a position to read the letter *in extenso*, because he had not brought it with him. In reference to the speeches of the Chairman and of Col. Sykes, the hon. proprietor said that he did not consider the observations made by those gentlemen were in any degree applicable to the question before the Court. They had taken the opportunity of addressing the Court upon the general exercise of the patronage of the Company. For his part, he did not object to those remarks. He was glad to find that such was the tendency of their patronage. But he had addressed the Indian army at home on a particular subject, upon which he entertained strong views, and which views he found to be very generally shared in by those who strongly supported the Court of Directors. But as to the observations made by the Chairman and by Col. Sykes, there was much in their statements which, hearing for the first time, he could not consider satisfactory. He did not admit the case they had set forth, and must have time to inquire into it. He did not wish to enter upon that question at all, as he should have another opportunity for doing so. He was obliged to the Chairman for the information, that the two first returns he had asked for were already before the Court, and also for his having consented to grant the third return. Was he to understand that there would also be given a return of the mode in which the general patronage of the Company was exercised? Were the documents which had been referred to open to him?

Col. Sykes said, he should be happy to give the hon. proprietor copies of those to which he had referred.

Capt. McGregor wished to add a few words in respectful self-defence. He stood before the Court that day under a strong sense of duty. It was true, he had circulated a letter to the officers of the Indian army resident in England. The first step he took was to place a copy of that letter in the hands of the hon. Chairman, therefore there was nothing like concealment on his part.

The Chairman.—But that letter had been previously circulated.

Capt. McGregor.—Not at all. The printed copies were not in his (Capt. McGregor's) possession until the 1st of January, and in the morning of the 2nd of January he went to the East-India House and delivered a copy of the letter. On that day he issued the circular; and then found that one of his clerks had previously sent away some fifty or sixty copies; but that could only have been on the 1st of January. In the course of preparing that circular, he consulted many officers of standing. He adopted that course in conformity with their counsel. The views expressed by him in that circular were those which he had heard expressed both in and out of the service, and which led him to believe that he had adopted a proper course. But for the present, his object had been obtained. When the subject with regard to patronage should be brought forward, it would appear that it did not merely concern the Indian army; for although he was then stating their case, yet, in point of fact, he was fighting the battles of others. It was the civil servants, of all classes in India, whose case was principally involved in the question. In reference to the memorial which had been signed by 220 field

officers, and which had been presented to the Court, the answer to that would no doubt come in time, and he hoped it would be such as would express the views of the Court; and when those views were expressed, he should then have an opportunity of seeing to what degree he might have overstated the case. But in having overstated it, he might avail himself of this defence, that he could not go beyond the information he possessed; he had asked for information, but he could not get it. That information showed that 5,092 appointments took place in the course of twenty-one years, and that out of the number of those appointments, 401 were given to the officers of the Company's army in India, being at the rate of 19 annually. He was happy to hear that the subsequent returns would show that the proportion was considerably larger. He would not enter into any argument with regard to the memorial or the circular, as neither of them were before the Court. The only thing the Court then had to consider was a motion for papers, and which he had a right to consider was a proper motion, inasmuch as the papers had been granted.

The *Chairman*.—What I complained of was this,—not that my hon. friend had brought forward this motion, but that he did not wait to get the information which he was now asking for before he issued his circular. He issues a circular, in which statements are made of what he calls facts, but which are not facts at all, but are grossly contrary to the facts, and now he comes forward and states that if he had had the information he would not have done it. Why not have come here first?

Mr. Gray considered that the opinion of the hon. proprietor as to patronage was founded on erroneous views. The answers which had been given on that subject were perfectly satisfactory. So far from the conduct of the Directors being liable to the imputation of using unfairly the patronage of the Court, it would appear that they had used sound discretion in the apportioning of that patronage, and he hoped that the explanations which had been given would be considered satisfactory by the public.

Capt. McGregor said it seemed to be understood that the request he made for information from the Chairman was contemporaneous with the issuing of his circular; but the fact was, that his application to the Court of Directors was several weeks previous to his issuing that circular.

The *Chairman*.—I told you that you could not get the information but in the regular way, and that it must be by a motion in the Court of Proprietors.

The motion for the first two returns was then withdrawn, and the motion for the third return was agreed to.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Mr. Sullivan, having observed in the public journals certain information respecting the present condition of the Ameers of Scinde, said that if the information which he had received from that and other sources should be correct, he hoped an opportunity would be afforded for giving to those unfortunate Ameers some compensation for the enormous injuries which had been inflicted upon them. There were two or three facts which he wished to call to the recollection of the Court; the first was, that these unfortunate individuals were deprived of a most valuable portion of their territory on the strength of certain letters which were stated to have been written, but which letters they had never been permitted to see. When they were called for, the answer was, that the letters were in England, and when they were asked for again in England, then the answer was that the letters were sent to India. Those letters had never been produced, and yet they formed the whole case for the confiscation of Scinde, or rather that confiscation was founded exclusively upon those letters. The second point of which he wished to remind the Court was, that the protection which led to the ultimate destruction of the Ameers was forced upon them by Sir Charles Napier's hostile march to Hyderabad. Eight years ago he ventured to predict that if they took possession of Scinde it would prove a canker which would affect the very vitals of our Indian empire. At this very time it cost the Company more than twice its worth. If they consulted their own interests, they would use their best endeavours, both in India and in England, to effect a surrender of that territory which they had so disgracefully appropriated; but if they should not do that, still they ought to give some portion of the province, with a view to make some provision for those who had been so unjustly deprived of it. He saw that a notice had been given in the House of Lords for the production of papers relating to this case. He wished to ask the hon. Chairman whether he had any objection to lay those papers before the Court in such a shape as would enable hon. proprietors to form an impartial opinion upon the question?

The *Chairman*.—The notice of motion which has been given in the House of Lords is for papers, the production of which

will, I have no doubt, be such as will enable their lordships, and every one else, to arrive at an impartial judgment upon the subject. With regard to the condition of the Ameers, it may be satisfactory for me to inform the hon. proprietor, that the question is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Court then adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty held a levee on the 24th March, the presentations at which included the following:

Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

Lieut. Applegarth.

Major Lord Burghersh.

Major T. Donnelly.

Lieut.-Colonel C. R. W. Lane.

Mr. M. C. Morrison.

Lieut.-Colonel Mundy.

Ensign H. H. Foord.

Ensign J. L. Reynolds.

Capt. J. C. Salkeld.

Mr. J. B. Saunders.

Mr. C. Shubrick.

Lieut. S. D. Turner, 21st Bengal N.I.

Mr. W. W. Wells, Bengal Medical Service.

Col. R. W. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Army.

Lieut. A. G. Bax.

Lieut. J. Dinale.

THE BURMESE WAR.—By an advertisement in another column, we perceive that Professor Wilson has in the press "A Narrative of the Late Burmese War," which will appear immediately.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—In order to mark the sense entertained by the mercantile and shipping body, as well as by other members of the community, of the eminent services rendered by Sir James Brooke to the interests of commerce and humanity, in his endeavours to put down the evils of piracy in the Eastern Archipelago, and in his labours to advance the interests of civilization in that part of the world, it is announced that a public dinner will be given to his excellency at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on the 30th of April; R. W. Crawford, Esq., in the chair.

BATTLE OF FERROZESHAH.—An interesting picture has been exhibited at Berlin, the work of Herr Kretschmer, representing Prince Waldemar of Prussia at the battle of Ferrozeshah, supporting his dying physician, who was shot at his side on the first of those two bloody days. The portraits of Lord Hardinge, his two sons, and Major Broadfoot, are skilfully introduced, and the whole grouped most successfully, while every attention has been paid to the reality of the scene.

COCKERELL AND CO.—A dividend of threepence in the pound has been announced on the estate of Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., who suspended on the 25th of September, 1847. A further small payment is ultimately expected.

MR. A. A. LACKERSTEEN'S debts and liabilities are stated at about 212,000*l.*, of which it is estimated 105,000*l.* will be provable against the estate. The assets in hand represent 1,000*l.*, and it is expected an additional 2,000*l.* may be received from Calcutta.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—Pursuant to the determination of her Majesty's Government to form Freemantle, Western Australia, into a convict settlement, orders have been issued that a transport-ship should be fitted up to convey 500 male convicts to that colony. The convict guard will consist of 75 enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who will remain at Freemantle as military colonists.

THE AMOUNT OF SPECIE shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer for India and China is 3,500*l.* gold, and 98,000*l.* silver. About 120,000*l.* in gold will also be forwarded to Alexandria.

COTTON.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Bazley, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, delivered a lecture, in the great room of the Society of Arts, on cotton, as an element of industry, its confined supply, and its extending consumption from increasing and improving agencies. The chair was taken by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the company assembled, which was very numerous, included Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Hope, M.P., Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., Sir J. Boileau, and many other persons of rank and eminence. The lecture, which occupied two hours, was listened to with great apparent interest, though we are bound to say it added little or nothing to the elementary knowledge of the subject which may be picked up from the commonest books.

MESSRS. REID, IRVING, and Co. have announced a fourth dividend of 6d. in the pound, payable at their office, 2, Gresham

Place, on and after the 15th instant; this with former payments will make a dividend of 2s. 6d. from that estate.

THE *Suir Cressy* has been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 19. *Seringapatam*, Morris, Hong Kong.—22. *Pelchelee*, Overend, Bengal; *Robert Barbour*, Smith, Bengal.—24. *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.—25. *Euphrates*, Gowanlock, Shanghai.—26. *Pauline Houghton*, King, Mauritius; H.M.'s steamer *Vulcan*, Penn, Cape of Good Hope; *Zarah*, Langlois, Singapore.—27. *Deogun*, Evans, Bengal; *Antoine*, Hamaun, Sydney (N.S.W.), (to Hamburg); *Harcbell*, Agnew, and *Araby Maid*, Riddoch, Mauritius; *Emperor*, Adamson, Maulmain; *Aberaman*, Young, Hong Kong.—29. *Thomas Campbell*, Clark, Hong Kong; *Commonwealth* (American), Baxter, Bengal; *Allerton*, Bulford, Cochin; *Elizabeth*, Orfeur, Saldanha Bay; *Ethelred*, Grebow, Maulmain.—30. *Joseph Shepherd*, Wyherly, Hong Kong; *John Bull*, Clare, Bombay; *British Isles*, Robinson, Penang. 31. *Tangier* (American), Sweetzer, Mauritius; *Juliet*, Watson, Whampoa; *Mary* (American), Marshall, Bengal; *Sadak*, Scarborough, Cape; *Dorcas*, Morish, Mauritius; *Johanna*, Clausen, Saldanha Bay; *Stately*, Ginder, and *Anne Jane*, Pawcett, Shanghai.—APRIL 1. *Eclipse*, Sedgwick, Mauritius; *Reginald Heber*, Brown, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From THE DOWNS.—MARCH 19. *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stuart, Hobart Town.—18. *Henry Tanner*, Lightfoot, Adelaide; *Roseallan*, Bolton, Batavia, and Sourabaya.—20. *Lancastrian*, Langley, Hong Kong; *Cheapside*, Lewis, Melbourne; *Countess of Seafield*, Leisk, Amoy, and Shanghai; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Cape and Bombay. 24. *Alice Maud*, Weeks, Singapore and Penang; *Devonshire*, Dixon, Algoa Bay and Mauritius.—25. *Brothers*, Wilson, Calcutta; *Benares*, Brown, Bombay; *Favorite*, Alexander, Algoa Bay.—24. *Graafstrom*, Vausantien, from Hartlepool, Port Wakefield; *Prius Veldmaarschelk*, Reit Vergeen (from Shields), Batavia; *Gazelle* (from Dundee), Cape.—26. *Suez*, Seaton (from Sunderland), Aden.—27. *Talavera*, Scott, Madras.—28. *Samarang*, Escott, Canterbury.—29. *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, Launceston; *John Bunyan*, Thomson, Shanghai.—31. *Missionary*, Blacklock, and *Tartar*, Rollings, Cape and Mauritius; *Magellan*, Gittens, Hong Kong.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 17. *Harold*, Mann, Calcutta.—18. *Aden*, Fletcher, Hong Kong; *New Margaret*, Bovey, Calcutta; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Bombay.—19. *Louisa Maria*, Herderschee, Batavia; *Athelstan*, Hickman, Calcutta.—23. *Cannata*, Tillson, Calcutta; *Malsoree*, Cowan, Cape.—14. *Success*, Pison, Hong Kong; *Winifred*, Sands, Calcutta.—26. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Bombay.—27. *Bloomer*, Symonds, Sydney.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 20. *Free Trader*, Wade, Singapore.—22. *City of Edinburgh*, Brown, Calcutta.—24. *Three Bells*, Campbell, Port Phillip; *Tomatin*, Wilson, Mauritius; *Eliza Leishman*, Ferguson, Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 6. *London*, Tillman, Melbourne.—9. *Barbers Gordon*, Lilley, Adelaide.—19. *Chatham*, Copeland, Adelaide.—23. *Emma Eugenia*, Peachey, Portland Bay.

From LEITH.—MARCH 22. *Marchioness of Douro*, Woodnorth, Adelaide.

From SWANSEA.—MARCH 23. *Schelde*, Juegy, Hong Kong. From NEWPORT.—MARCH 19. *Van Oldenbarnevald*, Verbiene, Java.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MARCH 29. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Bengal. From HARTLEPOOL.—MARCH 25. *Clyde*, Murdock, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentlack*, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from SURZ:—

For MALTA.—Surg. Davies, Lieut. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Ommoney, and servant; Mr. A. Douglas, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Oram.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Walker, Lieut. H. de Lisle.

For BOMBAY.—Capt. Strangways, Mrs. Delaney, Mr. Thorold, Capt. Hervey and servant; Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Weeding, Rev. A. Matchett, Mr. Clark, Mr. Darke, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Hollings, Miss Hollings, and servant; Mr. Bannerman, Lieut. Maclean, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Wright, infant, and servant.

For CEYLON.—Mr. Clarke, Mr. Fullerton, Capt. Graham, Mr. Bersforth.

For MADRAS.—Miss Darnant, Mr. Byan, Mrs. Woods, Miss Woods, Capt. Glidea, Miss Beauchamp.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. J. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Boyles and servant; Mrs. Ouseley, Mr. Walter, Lieut. B. Williams, Miss Shaw, Lieut. W. Williams, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. Wallace.

For PENANG.—Mrs. Maclean.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jardine, Mr. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Miss Matzen.

For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Bowman, Miss Fisher, Mr. Still, Mr. Cowper.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, the wife of W. U. d. at 3, Clarendon-place, Mar. 17. BEAVER, the wife of Major Herbert, Madras army, s. in Orme-square, March 16.

FLETCHER, the wife of Capt. J. V., R.N. d. at Reading, Mar. 15. LANG, the wife of E. W., R.N. d. (still-born) at 11, Conduit-street, Westbourne-terrace, March 20.

LATTY, the lady of Robert John, d. at Erin-house, St. John's Wood, March 22.

MADDOCK, the lady of the Rev. Edward K. chaplain of the Hon. East India Company, Penang, d. at Twickenham, Middx. Mar. 24. TENNANT, the wife of the Rev. Sanderson, d. at Bedford, Mar. 18.

MARRIAGES.

CORNEWALL, Rev. W. M.A. to Frances, d. of T. B. Hudson, at Hersham, Surrey, March 23.

FITZMAURICE, Capt. G. Madras army, to Isabella, d. of the late Lieut. col. L. Bruce, Bengal army, at St. Pancras, March 16.

MURRAY, James W. to Elizabeth C. d. of John Whyte Melville, at Mount Melville, March 25.

DEATHS.

BEST, Frances E. B. d. of the late Rycroft, of the Bengal civil service, at sea, off Point de Galle, on her way to England.

BROOKS, William, s. of the late Maj. gen. W. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, March 17.

ELLIOTT, Diana A. wife of Capt. William, at Clifton, March 16.

GIBBERNE, John, at Peage, Surrey, aged 37, March 18.

GLAZBROOK, Mary Jane, the wife of Henry, at Mina-house, Sevenoaks, the residence of her father, W. H. Allen, Esq. aged 30, March 22.

HAWARDEN, Jane Crawford, Viscountess, at Calais, March 24.

HENDERSON, Helen, d. of Maj. H. B. late Bengal army, aged 18, March 15.

HOSMER, Henry, formerly capt. Hon. East-India Co.'s maritime service, at Sydney-place, Bath, aged 63, March 19.

INGLIS, Robert, formerly of Canton, at Montpelier Mansion, Cheltenham, aged 58, March 27.

LACKERSTEIN, Anthony A. infant s. of A. A. aged 18 mo. March 27.

MORRISON, Charles, late of Ceylon, at 6, London-road, St. John's-wood, aged 52, March 15.

MULLENS, William L. commander of the ship *Victory*, who was murdered by the Chinese emigrants he was conveying from Cumsingmoon to Callao, Dec. 10.

PELLEY, John Hinde, late of the Bombay civil service, at St. John's Wood, aged 66, March 17.

SCHNELL, Francis M. s. of the late Capt. N. Schnell, Hon. E. I. Co's service, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 14.

STEWART, Lieut. gen. T. Madras army, at the Fire, Kenilworth, aged 75, March 24.

STRAITH, Mary, wife of Major Hector, at Peage, Sydenham, March 20.

WEBB, Martha, wife of John, Bombay civil service, at sea, on her passage to England, Jan. 3.

WEST, Hon. Frederick, s. of the second Earl De La Warr, at Culham Court, Berkshire, aged 86, March 22.

WILMOT, Edward P. s. of the late Edward C. on his passage to England from Ceylon.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 17th, 24th, and 31st, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Andrew Ross.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. H. Blair.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. W. S. Pillans, artillery.

Capt. T. Brodie, 5th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Ludlow, 12th N.I.

Lieut. C. S. Weston, 36th N.I.

Capt. J. S. Knox, 42nd N.I.

Ens. W. A. Battine, 43rd N.I.

Assist. surg. J. Sutherland.

Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. D. Kennedy, 1st cav.

Lieut. H. Desborough, 6th N.I.

Ens. F. Samuel, 6th N.I.

Lieut. E. A. Saunders, 7th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. P. Cameron, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. Gaisford, artillery.

Lieut. col. D. Forbes.

Brev. maj. E. A. Guerin, 2nd N.I.

Maj. W. Purves, 9th N.I.

Lieut. J. Campbell, 22nd N.I.

Col. J. Outram, 23rd N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. F. Yates, midshipman, Indian Navy.
Lieut. Alexander Foulerton, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. P. Bishop, artillery.
Lieut. G. Foster, 16th N.I.
Lieut. D. H. Henderson, 20th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. F. J. Lewin, 2nd Europ. reg.
Capt. E. B. Marsack, 13th N.I.
Lieut. J. C. Warner, 24th N.I.
Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th N.I.
Capt. H. M. Dobbie, 30th N.I.
Lieut. C. P. G. Triscott, 43rd N.I.
Assist. surg. J. T. Blenkin.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. W. Arbuckle, m.n.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. A. Stradling, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. T. Le Bas, 6 months.
Mr. J. H. Bax, 4 do.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. W. Cherry, 6 do.
Mr. J. Ratcliff, 3 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Turton, 3rd N.I., 6 months.
Lieut. M. J. White, 26th N.I., do.
Lieut. F. Wale, 48th N.I., do.
Lieut. T. W. Hilton, 65th N.I., do.
Vet. surg. J. Purves, do.
Madras Estab.—Brev. col. S. Bullock, 4th cav., 6 months.
Lieut. J. F. Sneyd, 8th cav., do.
Capt. D. Hamilton, 21st N.I., do.
Lieut. col. J. Johnstone, 36th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. T. Haggard, artillery, 6 months.
Brev. maj. S. Landon, 16th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. M. Sutherland, till 3rd June.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. L. C. Richardson, artillery.
Brev. capt. H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I.
Madras Estab.—Maj. E. Roberts, invalids.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1852.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 17th Dec. 1851.)

To rank from the dates specified, viz.—
Francis Lambert Seaton (in India), 19th Dec. 1851.
Edward Henry Pennington, 20th Jan. 1852.
Archibald Logan Douglas, 20th Feb. 1852.
Frederick Warden, 6th March, 1852.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1852.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Assist. surg. John Knox Leet, from 85th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Inglis, promoted in 64th Foot. Dated 26th March, 1852.
53rd Foot.—Capt. Annesley Paul Gore, from 33rd Foot, to be capt., v. Parker, who exchanges. Dated 26th March, 1852.
Bombay, 64th Foot.—Assist. surg. James Gordon Inglis, m.n., from 10th Foot, to be surg., v. Archer, dec. Dated 26th March, 1852.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Talavera*, for Madras, from Gravesend, March 26th:—
176 Company's troops.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock 260 to 263.
India $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Bonds 77s. to 80s.
East India Railway, 18 paid $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem.
Do. do. $\frac{4}{5}$ paid $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London.			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834.			
3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs.	2s. 3d.	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s.	2s.
Madras	do.	2s.
Bombay	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills 2s. per rupee.

Madras do. "

Bombay do. 2s. "

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 17th March, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Court of Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depot at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.—

COALS,
CANDLES.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, East-India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tenders for Coals," "Candles" (as the case may be), "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th March, 1852.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th April next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

300 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of April, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st March, 1852.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th April next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

STATIONERY;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of April, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st March, 1852.
TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE ELECTION of SIX DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY being appointed for Wednesday, the 14th April next, the favour of your Vote and Interest is requested for the following gentlemen, viz.—

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.
Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P.
John Masterman, Esq., M.P.
Major John Arthur Moore.

Which will much oblige,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

C. Mills, Henry Alexander,
J. Petty Muspratt, J. H. Astell,
J. Olliphant, Robert Campbell,
W. H. C. Plowden, J. Caulfield,
H. T. Prinsep, John Cotton,
Henry Shank, Wm. Dent,
John Shepherd, Wm. J. Eastwick,
M. T. Smith, J. W. Hogg,
W. H. Sykes, John Loch,
John C. Whiteman, J. L. Lushington,
W. Wigram, E. Macnaghten,
Henry Willock, W. L. Melville.

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

East-India House, 31st March, 1852.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

HAVING the honour of being recommended to you by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company as Candidates for the Direction, to be chosen this year, we take the liberty of requesting the favour of your Vote on the day of Election, Wednesday, the 14th April next.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servants,

W. B. BAYLEY,
RUSSELL ELLICE,
RD. JENKINS,
ROSS D. MANGLES,
J. MASTERMAN,
J. A. MOORE.

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

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John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
R. Bruce Chichester, Esq. Colonel Ouseley.
Major H. B. Henderson. Major Turner.
C. H. Latouche, Esq. Joshua Walker, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq. Lewis Burroughs, Esq.

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Actuary—Mr. W. Lewis. Secretary—Mr. John Casenove.

INDIAN BRANCH.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT CALCUTTA.
Charles Binny Skinner, Esq. T. C. Morton, Esq.
William Anderson, Esq. James Jos. Mackenzie, Esq.
Jos. S. Judge, Esq.

Medical Officer—John Grant, Esq., Apothecary-General.
Bankers—Bank of Bengal. Solicitors—Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Secretaries—Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT MADRAS.

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Capt. Francis Henry Scott.
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30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20		£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30	On or before	1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	14th of May,	1,000	43 15 0	23 10 3
60	1846.	1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

* * The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

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March 24, 1852.

J. L. O'BIRNE, Secretary.

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REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta March 8th, Sand Heads 10th, Madras 13th, Point de Galle 17th, Aden 26th, and arrived at Suez April 1st.

The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Bombay March 15th, and arrived at Aden on the 26th March.

The *Malta*, with the China mails, left Hong-Kong Feb. 28, Singapore March 6th, Penang 8th, and arrived at Point de Galle 13th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 4th inst. They reached Malta on the 8th inst. per *Bentick*, and Marseilles on the 10th, per *Banshee*.

The *Bentick*, with the remainder may be expected at Southampton 18th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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☛ The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 14.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 8	Bombay	March 15
Madras	— 13	Ceylon	— 13
Hong Kong	Feb. 27.		

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THIS mail adds but little to the stock of intelligence furnished by the last respecting the expedition against Burmah.

The latest advices from Rangoon are to the 23rd February, when negotiations were understood to be at end. The only incident of any moment was a message which had been received, about a week before, from the Governor of Rangoon, brought in a boat, inquiring what flag Commodore Lambert would hoist when he went up the river "with pacific intentions," in order that orders might be given to the stockades not, in that case, to fire on the *Fox*. "If, however, a distinguishing flag was not hoisted," the message added, "the frigate would certainly be fired at."

Her Majesty's brig *Serpent*, employed in blockading Bassein, was fired at from some stockades on the island Negrais, on the 19th February. Captain Luard sent his boats with a strong force on the following morning, which, landing, destroyed the whole of the stockades.

The letter from the King of Ava to the Governor-General, sent by the way of Moulmein (referred to in our last Summary), is said to repudiate the acts of the Rangoon Governor, and to propose the carrying on of negotiations with the Indian Government through the Commissioner in Arracan, the Commodore being an obnoxious agent.

It is understood that the Government has demanded full compensation for all the injuries inflicted on British subjects, and repayment of the expense occasioned by the demonstrations for an attack on Moulmein some ten years ago. The plan of operations prior to the rains will embrace, it is said, no more than the occupation of Rangoon, Martaban, and Bassein.

Some Burmese, who had arrived from their native country at Calcutta, report that an army of twenty thousand men had been got together to oppose the impending invasion; and that they are preparing to dispute every inch of the way from Rangoon to the capital.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, who dates from Assam, advises that a force should be despatched to invade the

country through Munneepore. He considers that this movement might be made without any great difficulty, and believes that it would paralyze the Burmese Government, by depriving them of the assistance of the Shan tribes, who are disaffected to the Court of Ava.

We have little or nothing to add to the intelligence from the north-western frontier which we reported in our last issue. We stated that the troops, under Sir Colin Campbell, had moved into cantonments at Peshawur, leaving garrisons at Dubb and Shabkuddur. It appears that the hill people, taking advantage of the withdrawal of our force, had come down and burnt some of the unprotected villages. On the evening of the 17th February, a skirmish took place near Dubb between our people and the Momunds, in which a jemadar of the 71st N.I. and several Momunds were killed. The Momunds came down in the direction of Mutta on the 16th, and it was reported that Saadut Khan had again moved to Gundab, and that the Halimzyes were mustering to join him.

The *Lahore Chronicle* very naturally asks, whether the ends for which the force was taken into the field have been answered or not?

"The great difficulty under which the chiefs arrayed against the British force laboured, was keeping together the tribes under their control, or who had joined in their undertaking, and this difficulty appears in the campaign, if we may so call it, which has just terminated, to have been overcome to a degree certainly not anticipated by the political or military authorities, when the force moved out in November. It was believed that a military demonstration would dissolve the coalition in a very short time, and that the chiefs and tribes would speedily express their willingness to come to terms, when they found the British force bent on keeping the field till they did so. But they have shown a perseverance on their part that bodes no good for the continuance of peace in their vicinity, and which has entirely upset the calculations of those best acquainted with them. They have stood fast to the last, and proved themselves much more determined than had been expected. It is no use to disguise the fact, that the Momunds have beaten Sir Colin Campbell at his own weapons. Their Fabius, whoever he may be, has had the best of it, and, while the British troops have been withdrawn from the debateable land, achieving little or nothing beyond keeping the jagheerdars out of their possessions, the Momunds and their friends and allies have the satisfaction of knowing or believing that they have tired out their enemy, and induced him to return to his cantonment, disgusted at the bold front and determination they have shown during nearly three consecutive months."

No mention is made of any troops going out again before April, when it is the intention of the authorities to build a fort in exactly the opposite direction to Dubb, at the mouth of the Kohat pass. Meanwhile the guerilla warfare, which has been going on around Peshawur for four months, is said to have had the effect of keeping a large portion of land uncultivated.

The *Lahore Chronicle* of March 3rd reports that the "bund" of the Momunds had been broken up. "The tribes have dispersed and betaken themselves to preparation for gathering in their crops; but we shall not be surprised, indeed we may calculate to a certainty, on seeing them again in the field so soon as they shall have completed their harvest, and secured the means of subsistence."

Sir Henry Lawrence, accompanied by Lord Stanley, left Peshawur on the 20th February for Kohat, *via* Attock and Khoosialgurh. He proposed to travel on the right bank of the Indus as far as Dhera Gazee Khan, returning to Lahore by Mooltan.

The *Delhi Gazette* learns from Herat that the Persians had evacuated that city and returned to Meshed, after concluding a treaty with the son of Yar Mahommed. The sons of Atta Mahommed accompanied them. "It is not very easy," it adds, "to account for this retrograde movement in the hour of victory, especially as they were actively

supported by the Alikzyes, and might easily have obtained reinforcements of native Persians. It has been surmised, however, and perhaps correctly, that our ambassador had represented to the Shah that the British Government would never consent to his retaining possession of Herat, and that consequently it was better to give it up with a good grace."

The accounts from Afghanistan represent that Dost Mahomed is quietly ruling at Cabul, and Gholam Hyder was still at Jellalabad, with between four and five hundred regular infantry and about a thousand horse. Messengers had been sent from Cabul to Candahar for the purpose of learning the exact terms of the treaty lately made between Yar Mahommed's sons and the Kajars.

In Balkh, the son of the Khan of Muzar had rebelled against the Dost's authority.

All was quiet in Scinde. The whole of the troops had returned from Hyderabad and taken up their old quarters, in bad humour with Meer Ali Moorad, in that he had not bid defiance to our Government. The Meer's artillery had been received and lodged in the arsenal of Bukkur.

The letters from Lucknow, which are to the 20th of February, describe the king as scarcely *compos mentis*; over-indulgence having shattered his nervous system, and rendered him totally unfit to think for himself. His Majesty's engrossing amusement was flying pigeons, several thousands of which are sent up, and called back at the sound of the bugle.

From Hyderabad we are informed that the death of Akbar Jah had brought a great influx of wealth to the Nizam, and the Minister had announced to the Resident that he would soon be able to pay him thirty lakhs of rupees. Although this sum will not be sufficient to cover the amount of debt and the arrears, it will, it is stated, bring relief to the distresses which afflict almost every house in the city. "The long withholding of pay from the servants and departments of the State has involved almost every man connected with it inextricably in debt to the Arabs, who have now commenced, as if by general consent, a system of universal oppression; and refuge is sought by the debtors, flying from their houses, within the precincts of the Residency, or within the palace of the Nizam, or his Minister." Another letter says:—

"One, of several apartments, containing treasure, in Akbar Jah's house, has been opened, and has yielded a sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees. Of this, ten lakhs have been sent to the Resident, and four reserved for the use of Akbar Jah's family, and to pay the servants and dependants of the deceased, with whom, although a certain small subsistence was allowed them, no adjustment of their pay for the last nine years has been made."

From the *Madras Spectator* of the 5th March, we copy the following in reference to the prime minister:—

"It appears that Suraj-ool-Moolk had a narrow escape in the late conflict between his guards and the Pathans. The minister had a ball lodged in his cheek, which was cut out by Dr. Maclean, close by the opening of the ear, it having entered at the cheek-bone."

The Commander-in-Chief was still at Lahore on the 1st March, but intended to move on the 2nd, should the weather permit, there having been heavy falls of rain.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Major Gen. James, c.B. at Hillingdon, Middlesex, April 5.

BENGAL.—Dr. Henry Sill, 3rd L.C. at Nowgong, Feb. 20.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. L. Webb, 14th N.I. at Paris, March 28.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

It was thought by some that the question of peace and war was still dependent on the receipt of communications from the Burmese authorities, and that, when they found we were so fully prepared for war, they would be disposed humbly and submissively to accept the terms we had offered. All these expectations, however, have now vanished. The imbecile king's letter may have been of a pacific tendency, but those who wield the power of the state, and with whom alone we have practically to do, are evidently bent on trying conclusions with us in the field, and they have left us no alternative but to resort to arms. Every preparation has been made by them at all assailable points on the coast, to meet and repel our troops, and we are fairly embarked in a second Burmese war in spite of the most anxious desire to maintain peace.

The preparations for war on our part, since the Governor-General's return, have been carried on with a degree of vigour and despatch never exceeded and seldom equalled in India. At this presidency the 37th N.I. has been sent to guard Arracan, which will probably be invaded as soon as hostilities are officially declared. A portion of the 18th Royal Irish has been sent to Moulmein, which is now protected by a force little short of 2,500 men. H.M. 80th Foot is coming down from Dinapore by water with all speed; and so likewise is the 40th N.I.; they may be expected to reach the presidency by the 15th or 20th of the present month. One other native corps will be needed, but it is not known which will be selected. The arsenal resounds with the din of preparation, and it has been deemed necessary, as we hear, to borrow some hours from the Sunday for this work of necessity. The artillery about to be despatched will be of the most efficient and formidable character, and cannot fail to fill the minds of the barbarians with overwhelming astonishment. The guns and the troops will embark in steamers, which are coming up to convey them. An express has reached Madras, with instructions to hold the following force in readiness for immediate embarkation:—three companies of European artillery; H. M.'s 51st regt., and two regiments of native infantry. For the conveyance of these troops, a large squadron of steamers was ordered by express to leave Bombay without delay. Within three hours after these orders reached that presidency every arrangement was complete. The next morning the ships were reported to be in such a state of equipment that they were in orders to start on the third day. Of these vessels, two are of 500 horse power, and 1,500 tons; one of 800 horse power, and 1,200 tons, all armed with large swivel guns of 8-inch calibre, throwing hollow shot, shells, or grapnell, to the distance of a couple of miles. Two of the other steamers are about half the size of the others, but both are in a highly efficient state. Including the *Hugh Lindsay*, seven steamers will be despatched with troops from Madras across the bay. The whole, when assembled in Burmese waters, will form the largest and the most efficient and the most terrific fleet of steamers which has ever been collected together in the east. It will consist of the *Peroze*, the *Mozuffer*, the *Seoastria*, the *Zenobia*, the *Semiramis*, the *Medusa*, the *Hugh Lindsay*, the *Tenasserim*, the *Fire Queen*, the *Enterprize*, the *Proserpine*, and the *Phlegathon*, twelve steamers belonging to the Hon. Company, and one, the *Hermes*, of H. M.'s navy. The sudden assemblage of so magnificent a fleet of steamers, fully armed and equipped, will serve to prove the astonishing increase of power which the Government of India derives from steam navigation, and the complete command which it holds of the whole sea coast from Suez to the Yellow Sea. When we compare the astonishing celerity with which this expedition has been fitted out, and will be transported to the scene of action, with the long and dreary period which was wasted in collecting together the armament at Rangoon, in the first war, we have at once a reply to all the assertions that our empire is feeble from its own unwieldiness, and is falling to pieces with its own weight. It still exhibits all the vigour, the energy, and the elasticity of youth, though it is nearly a century old.

The force from Calcutta, which is to be under the command of General Godwin, will not be ready for starting so early as that from Madras, and as the two forces must act in co-operation with each other, it is scarcely possible to open the campaign before the first week in April, when there will be little more than a month left before the commencement of the rains. It has been confidently asserted that this powerful armament is to batter down the towns of Rangoon and Martaban, and then to leave the country, towards the latter end of May, in the expectation that this demonstration of our power will induce the Burmese to sue for peace. We think it far more probable that if we take possession of Rangoon, and other maritime towns,

it will be not with a view to a precipitate retreat, but, as the lawyers say, to have and to hold, and that we shall not make any retrograde movement until after we have completely settled the affair. The present force is not sufficient for a march to the capital; and we naturally conclude that it is intended only as a demonstration, which may possibly induce the Government of Ava to throw itself at our feet and implore mercy, and pay for the rod that has punished it. If this expectation should be disappointed, then there will remain a cold weather campaign on a large scale, and the occupation of the capital and the country. If the Burmese, however, have not forgotten the experience of the last war, they will retire, after our first victory, towards the capital, and draw us into the interior of the country, and we shall probably find that we can dictate peace only within the walls of Amerapore. What ought to be the nature of those terms, it would be premature in the present stage of the business to dwell upon;—only we hope we shall not re-enact the truly English folly of sacrificing in our negotiations the advantages we have gained in the field, and thus bequeath to some future Governor-general the legacy of a third Burmese war.—*Friend of India*, March 4.

Lieutenant-General Godwin, C.B., who arrived two days ago at the presidency, to take the command of the expedition about to proceed to Burmah, is averse to anything being done at the present time, and advises, that as so much time has been lost, more should go after it; and nothing be done till the cold weather. Whether the counsel of this experienced and skilful officer will be followed or not, we cannot of course say. We think it ought to be, admitting, however, that the Burmese will form rather a curious opinion of us if it should. It would perhaps be as well, now that we are drawing near the rainy season, to halt a little: but again, it is possible that the terrible demonstration we should make at Martaban and Rangoon might open the eyes of the Burmese, and cure them of their mad infatuation. General Godwin commanded the brigade which overran and captured the province of Martaban in the first Burmese war, and served through the whole contest. He has also seen service in the Peninsula and elsewhere, and has been fifty-three years in the British army. Everything is now ready for the expedition, except the troops. The second draft of H. M.'s 80th is expected in Fort William to-morrow.—*Chronicle*, March 6.

THE LATE UNION BANK.

The special general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Calcutta, called at the requisition of Mr. J. W. Fulton and others, was held on the 28th February. Col. Sir John Cheape, Sir Henry Elliot, Major Hamilton Vetch, Mr. Charles Allen, Mr. Joseph Willis, and others, were among those who attended. Mr. T. C. Morton was called to the chair. Mr. Fulton, the Chairman, Baboo Prosunno Comar Tagore, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Allen, and others, addressed the meeting. The result of the proceedings was, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Fulton, John Jenkins, and F. J. Paul, was appointed to inquire and report "what has become of the assets of the bank." Mr. Fulton distinctly disclaimed any intention to cast a slur on the executive committee. His object, he said, merely was to elicit information, and recover as much of the property of the shareholders as was yet recoverable. It was proposed that the committee of inquiry should be associated with the present executive committee, in order to take such measures as might be necessary for realizing and recovering the assets of the bank, and protecting the interests of the shareholders; but this motion was negatived by a large majority, the general sense of the meeting being, that it virtually superseded the executive committee, and put upon it a stigma which it did not deserve. At the suggestion of Baboo Aushootosh Dey, who, being unable to attend the meeting, conveyed his proposition by letter, Mr. George Ackland was appointed to audit the accounts of the executive committee up to date, and to assist the committee of inquiry.—*Hurkaru*.

The unfortunate shareholders of the Union Bank have lately held a meeting, at which Mr. Fulton stated to the shareholders that his motive for calling them together was to inquire into the deficiency, which he states, including the contributions levied on shareholders, to be 54½ lakhs. Before any argument can be based upon this statement, it is necessary to know upon what valuation the assets at the stoppage of the bank were estimated at 81 lakhs. We have seen that the annual losses on factories were included in the sums at which they were estimated, so that the worst concerns finally became the most valuable; and the former secretary, at one of the meetings, declared he knew no other way of keeping accounts. Mr. Morton observed, that no

faith was to be placed in such statements, for on one occasion Mr. Grant, then the director, made the assets 1,81,00,000, the concern no doubt being utterly insolvent at the time. Mr. Morton also stated that the deficiency was owing to so much property being forced on the market at a time of such great depression, and this he says was the work of impatient creditors. But though it is of very little use to find fault now, we may surely ask, whether those creditors might not have been compelled to wait? Surely, had the protection of the Supreme Court been sought, and a receiver appointed, the property would have been protected, and indeed creditors would not have pressed, had they been sure that all proved claims would be put on an equal footing. But if our recollection serves us, one of the first acts of the committee appointed after the stoppage on the 24th of December, was to sign judgment in favour of the Commercial Bank of Bombay, whose four lakhs had been misappropriated, just before the bank closed. The largest creditors were Messrs. Glyn and Co., and upon this, their agent was forced to proceed to execution, in which we have understood priority was only obtained by him by giving up the costs. It certainly appears to us that the committee might have prevented the sacrifice which ensued, and which Mr. Morton admits was so great, that a fortune might have been realized by purchasing at the sheriff's sales. Besides, if Messrs. Glyn and Co.'s very large debt is still disputable, and Mr. Morton informs us the next dividend will be withheld from them for that reason, why might they not have been compelled to adjust their account at first, instead of seizing and selling the bank's property?

With regard to the indigo, the disposal of which, we recollect, was the subject of one day's deliberation at a meeting of the shareholders, it is now said, that it was for the most part held by parties who had a lien upon it for claims against the estate of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., through whom they had purchased it. If Hickey, Bailey, and Co. sold it as brokers for the bank, it is clear that it could not be held for demands against them. But we believe the fact to be, that these gentlemen were employed to raise money for the bank from April, when the first pause took place, till the final stoppage in December. Mr. Scott's instructions were, Raise money, honestly if you can; but at all events, raise money. He did his utmost, with very little regard for the ultimate effect upon the bank shareholders, the object being to save several houses of business, his own among the rest, who must have stopped if the bank stopped. Monied men were tempted by extraordinary discounts to take the Union Bank's post-bills, and as early as June or July we publicly announced the rates at which they were selling as a caution to buyers. It may be concluded that the committee saw no hope of successfully contesting most of these transactions, for they did dispute some of considerable amount, where they had the advantage of a legal objection. It is therefore unlikely that much can now be recovered,—the mischief is done, and past repair.

We ought to notice a mistake which Mr. Fulton made about the Sindoorree and Bezoollee factories. Two post-bills of Co.'s Rs. 50,000 each, were received by the bank as part payment of the three lakhs, but there is no trace whatever of the payment of the remaining two lakhs.—*Englishman*, Nov. 6.

CASTE-OBSTACLES.—In a speech delivered by Baboo Ramlochan Ghose, principal sudder ameen of Zillah Nuddea, at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Kishnaghur College, 12th of January, he says:—"It is commerce that has given to Englishmen the sovereignty of the world, and in proportion to their wealth and superior knowledge they have obtained the honour and esteem of all the nations of the world. Unhappily for India, the distinction of caste is the greatest obstacle to commerce and navigation. The Hindoos think it a loss of caste to go on board a ship, and have shut themselves up within the precincts of their country for fear of incurring such an evil. As far as I know, I find no prohibition in the Shastras for embarking on board a ship, but, on the contrary, we all know that the Shastras hold out every encouragement to go on board a ship and engage in trade. We find it rather said, 'that there is no harm to come in contact or touch others on straw or wood in battle, when performing some religious ceremony, in a boat, on an elephant, in a journey, and in a marriage.' Under such an injunction, I do not know why our countrymen should consider it a loss of caste to go on board a ship or to engage in commerce. We find it rather said in history that, in former ages, the Hindoos made no scruple to go to Ceylon and other places for purposes of trade. I am quite certain that, if the Hindoos should go on board ships and enter into commercial intercourse with other nations and countries, there will be no possibility that India, so rich in fertility and natural resources, would ever become poor."

THE NAPIERS AND COL. OUTRAM.—It appears from a letter published as an appendix to Sir W. Napier's late work, that Sir C. Napier "formally" demanded, through the Governor-General in Council, the protection of her Majesty's Government, and that of the Court of Directors, against the "libels" of Col. Outram, i.e. the statements made by the latter in his reply to the libels on himself in the *Conquest of Scinde—a History*. The ground on which the hero of Meeanee bases his appeal is this,—that he was not responsible for what his brother wrote of Col. Outram! A very miserable subterfuge this appears to us for so great a man. It is well known, of course, that the historian was dependent on his brother for his materials,—that he could know nothing of Col. Outram except what he learnt from Sir Charles; but, says the high-minded Napier, "Lieut. col. Outram is responsible for what he puts his name to; I am responsible for what I put my name to, and General Napier is responsible for what he puts his name to; but none of us are responsible for what another man writes." Under all the circumstances of the case and the person, this is a very unworthy proposition. We think it would have been well to have kept such a letter in the dark.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 9.

HERMETICALLY-SEALED SHELL-FISH.—Most persons residing in Calcutta heard, at the time of Mr. Reddie's death, a report that his illness was occasioned by eating hermetically-sealed lobsters. It is so usual to hear an attack of cholera attributed to the last food eaten or wine drunk, that the story did not cause any particular inquiry. Some of the cases containing lobsters were sold at Mr. Reddie's sale, and we yesterday received a letter from a gentleman who partook of one of them on his way by water to Kishnaghur. Two of the party were attacked with cholera, and one of them was considered to be in great danger for some time, though both have recovered.—*Englishman*, Feb. 10.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It would be preposterous to fix upon any spot as the permanent seat of the central authority, till our system of electric telegraphs is completed. This new principle of ubiquity, with which Governments have been endowed by the miracles of modern science, completely alters all our previous calculations, and nothing ought to be determined respecting the local habitation to the Government of India, till its result in India is clearly ascertained. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of Government to use the utmost diligence for the establishment of a net-work of electric telegraphs throughout India, during the two years which must elapse before it is necessary to adopt some definite plan. This is the most important of all political considerations,—the most pressing of all our emergencies. The cost will be about 200,000; and this sum should be appropriated to its completion, without hesitation or delay.—*Friend of India*.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT has been brought into practical operation. The registrars of marriages are in every case the registrars of deeds in the various districts; but a notification announces that any Christian minister, who may be desirous of the appointment of registrar, is required to send in his application to Government through the Commissioner.

RISE OF CHINESE COOLIES.—The *Victory*, with 350 Chinese coolies, bound for Callao in Peru, on the 10th December, rose, seized the captain and a sailor and murdered them. They then killed the second mate, James Aronson, and the cook, and compelled the third mate, Mr. Vagg, to navigate the ship on pain of death. They proceeded at first to Pulo Ubi, where eighty of their number left the vessel, and then made for the Gulf of Siam, and finally landed on the island of Kamboja, leaving Mr. Vagg to convey the ship to Singapore. No cause is assigned for the rising of the coolies, who were well treated and well fed.

THE LATE SUTTEE AT PACHETE.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* informs us that the investigation into the reported suttee at Pachete has closed, and Mr. Crawford has reported to Government that a suttee did actually take place. Mr. Russell is also of opinion that the person now put forward as the Ranees is one of the women servants of the late Ranees, and has ordered her to be detained. Capt. Oakes, on the other hand, is said to have expressed a contrary opinion, but the truth must soon be made manifest, as Major Hannington is in possession of documents signed by the late Ranees, which it would be difficult for the pretended Ranees to imitate exactly.

MADAME PFEIFFER, the celebrated lady traveller, has visited Sarawak, and penetrated to the residences of the mountain Dyaks. Thence she started for the Sakarran river, and after traversing Borneo, she intends to proceed to the Celebes.

DISORDERS IN THE DECCAN.—Letters from the Deccan mention that a party of Arabs and Rohillas were fighting, and as a matter of course plundering, to a great extent, in the neighbourhood of Mominabad.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 28.

THE CAPITAL OF THE LA MARTINIÈRE INSTITUTION now amounts to Rs. 15,38,917: the expenditure for the past year was Rs. 74,952.

REV. J. J. WEITBRECHT.—We deeply regret to notice the awfully sudden death of the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, of the Church Missionary Society, and long known in Bengal as an active and zealously missionary of the Gospel. He preached in St. James's Church, Calcutta, on the evening of Sunday last, and was buried in the evening of the following day. He had been seized with cholera soon after he left the pulpit, and the attack was so severe, that although a healthy powerful man, he expired in a few hours.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 4.

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, named Baboo Hurrochunder, has been appointed to the magisterial office in Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem.

SHIPPING.—The *Hurkaru* states that the number of vessels which arrived in Calcutta in 1851 was 798, and their aggregate burden 402,478 tons. This is an increase of seventy vessels, or about 48,000 tons, on the preceding year.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It has been generally understood, that the Governor-General would leave India at the end of the present year. We have good reason to believe, that it has been determined that his lordship will remain two years longer at the head of the government of this country.—*Lahore Chron.*, Feb. 25.

INDIA MEDAL.—G. O. C. C. announce that the Court of Directors have been pleased to admit the claim to the "India Medal" of all surviving officers and soldiers who served within the hills during any period of the war with Nepal, which commenced in the year 1814, and terminated in 1816.

CAPTURE OF A DHAKOO.—Mr. Dunlop, joint magistrate of Juanpore, has just captured a famous Dhakoo, named Runheer Sing. The capture was effected while the culprit was asleep, and in the Nawaub's territory, close to our frontier, and the whole business is said to have been managed with great judgment and decision. The King of Oude is so pleased at the capture of this individual, that it is said that his Majesty is about to present a sword to Mr. Dunlop, and a reward in money to those concerned in the capture, as a mark of his approbation.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Hurkaru* says:—"We are glad to learn, from the electric telegraph report, that the telegraphic line was, just half an hour before, successfully carried across the Hooghly above Diamond Harbour. This completes the communication betwixt Calcutta and Kedgerie."

CASTE QUESTION.—A case came up in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta on the 28th February, which illustrates a "domestic difficulty" now seldom met with in India. A table servant brought an action against his employer for six rupees eight annas, balance of wages due to him. The defendant admitted the debt, but denied his liability, inasmuch as the servant had refused to lift from the table a plate of ham, alleging that he would thereby lose caste. This defence was substantiated, and Mr. Willie immediately dismissed the plaintiff, observing that if the khidmutgar entertained scruples of that kind he must betake himself to some employment less obnoxious to his principles.

ANCIENT COINS.—The following advertisement appears in the *Agra Government Gazette*:—"Under the Instructions of Government, fifty-eight gold coins, of the area of Chitturgoopt, will be sold by public auction, at the Benares Collector's Office, on the 10th March, 1852. These coins were discovered in the village of Phissoora, in Thana Chundowlee, and are worthy the attention of numismatologists."

SIR H. ELLIOTT.—The Calcutta papers mention that Sir Henry Elliott, Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, is so unwell, as to render relaxation from his duties absolutely necessary. He has consequently determined on applying for twelve months' leave of absence, and Mr. Charles Allen, of the civil service, whose substantive appointment is that of commissioner of Meerut, is to officiate for Sir H. Elliott during his absence. Sir Henry, it is understood, proceeds to the Cape.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL is likely, it is said, to assemble at Ferozepore, to investigate certain charges preferred against a medical officers at that station. Some officers of H.M.'s service are said to have been summoned from Umballa on this duty.

STORM.—On the 2nd March, Calcutta was visited by the first nor-wester of the season—a furious storm of wind, thunder, hail, and rain. The electric fluid passed in large quantities along the wires of the telegraph, detonating in loud explosions at the stations, but beyond for a little interrupting the communication and endangering the attendants, it did no harm.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The *Citizen* has heard that Government has under consideration a proposal for extending throughout the country, Courts of Small Causes similar to those already established at the three presidencies.

ON-DUTY.—General Godwin having left Umballa for Calcutta, the command of the Sirhind division devolves on Brigadier Gowan, c.b. There is every probability of the latter officer getting the command of the regiment of artillery, as Col. Shaw has been offered a divisional command, and the same proposal has been made to, and accepted by, Sir John Cheape.—Assistant-Surgeon W. Peskett has been permanently appointed to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and Dr. E. C. Thorp succeeds him in joint medical charge of Simla.—Mr. A. Ross, c. s., superintendent of Deyrah Dhoon, proceeds immediately to Bijour as collector, and Mr. H. H. Greathed, c. s., goes thence to Cawnpore as magistrate and collector.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to offic. as sec. to Govt. of India, in Gov. dept. v. Sir H. M. Elliot.
ALLEN, W. J. resu. ch. of treasuries of the collectorate mag. salt office, and Custom-house of Balasore.
BALMAIN, W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Delhi.
BARNES, J. R. to be mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, Feb. 28.
BELLI, C. S. jt. mag. and dept. coll. of 2nd grade in district of Jessore, joined his station.
BRAMLEY, W. J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pattealee, to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur.
COMBE, J. to be adjt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in Shahabad, appt. as mag. in Chumparum cancelled.
CRAWFORD, J. A. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, joined station, Feb. 29.
DASHWOOD, H. W. to be an asst. in Allahabad div.
DIROIN, W. M. salt agent of Chittagong, to be salt agent of Hidgeli.
DRUMMOND, F. B. made over ch. of Tirhoot collect. to J. R. Davis.
EDMONSTONE, G. jun. to be mag. and coll. of Futtehpore.
FAGAN, C. W. to offic. as agent to lieut. gov. at Banda.
FERGUSON, H. D. H. rec. ch. of Monghyr collectorate fr. L. S. Jackson.
GARRATT, R. B. rec. ch. of offic. of civ. and sess. judge of Beerbhoom.
GLOVER, F. A. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparum dur. abs. of Russell.
GUBBINS, J. P. perm. to resign fr. March 9.
HAYWOOD, P. O. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in district of Bhagulpore fr. Feb. 10.
KINLOCH, C. W. to be civ. and sess. judge of Allahabad.
LAW, W. T. superint. of Calcutta police resu. ch. of duties, Feb. 28.
LONGMORE, W. J. made over ch. of collectorate of Jessore to C. S. Belli.
LOWTHER, F. rec. ch. of offic. of civ. and sess. judge of Purneah.
LUSHINGTON, H. jun. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Furruckabad, resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. Feb. 28.
MACKILLOP, C. W. to be in ch. of sub div. of Munglepore, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in district of Bancoorah; to offic. as mag. of Beerbhoom, dur. abs. of F. A. E. Dalrymple.
MALCOLM, P. attached to N. W. Provinces.
MANDERSON, R. qual. for pub. serv. attached to N. W. prov.
MAYNE, F. O. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore, continuing present appointment. Feb. 28.
MUSPRATT, J. P. to be mag. of Chittagong, fr. Feb. 10.
OGILVIE, A. resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. as coll. of Beerbhoom, made over ch. of office to T. C. Loch.
PEPPER, G. A. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent at Pooree.
POLLOCK, A. R. S. to be an asst. in Benares div.
RAIKES, G. D. to be add. judge of Bareilly.
ROBERTS, A. A. to be a member of local committee of pub. instruction at Delhi.
ROBERTSON, D. to be civ. and sess. judge of Azimgurb, to continue to offic. as judge at Bareilly.
RUSSELL, F. W. rec. ch. of Chittagong salt agency.
RUSSELL, R. H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, dur. abs. of Harrison.
SPANKIE, J. resu. ch. of treasury and collectorate of Tipperah fr. L. Barber.
STEER, C. to offic. as add. judge of Dacca, dur. abs. of R. Trotter.
STRACHEY, J. to be a senior asst. to comm. of Kumaon.
TAYLOR, P. rec. ch. of offic. of civ. and sess. judge of West Burdwan.
THOMPSON, C. F. perm. to resign fr. Feb. 25.
TORRENS, J. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, with powers of special comm. dur. abs. of T. Bruce.
TRENCH, P. C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Scharunpore, Feb. 27.
WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, resu. ch. of office.
YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinagore, made over ch. of office to E. S. Pearson.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALFOUR, C. G. 6 mo. on m.c.
COCKBURN, F. J. 6 mo. on m.c. in ext.
COLVIN, B. W. 2 yrs. on m.c. to sea.
ELLIOT, Sir H. N. K.C.B. 1 year to Cape of Good Hope.



FERGUSON, H. D. H. 15 days.
 GARBETT, R. B. leave cancelled.
 GOULDSBURY, F. 14 days.
 LAW, W. T. 1 week.
 MASSON, W. P. 1 mo.
 MONEY, G. P. 15 days.
 RAIKES, H. T. 10 days.
 SANDYS, E. 1 month.
 TROTTER, R. 2½ mo.
 WOOD, W. C. to March 10, in ext.

ECCLIESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FISHER, Rev. F. placed at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N. W. provinces.
 HERDMEN, Rev. J. leave cancelled.
 MOULE, Rev. H. pl. at disp. of govt. of N. W. prov. March 6.
 SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. 1 mo. leave of absence.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BREWSTER, Capt. D. E. 62nd N.I. to be comdt. of Bhagulpore hill rangers, v. Don, dec.
 BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. fr. 52nd to 47th N.I. at Jhelum.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. G. art. fr. 1st to 5th batt.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. W. C. D. posted to 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. to do duty at convalescent depot, Landour.
 CLEGHORN, Ens. G. posted to 43rd L.I. at Umritsir.
 CRAWFORD, Ens. G. D. posted to 48th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 DALTON, Capt. E. D. offic. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam at Luckimpore, resu. ch. of treasury of collectorate, and judicial and revenue offices fr. Lieut. Bivar.
 DANIELL, Ens. J. W. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Meerut.
 DENNEHY, Ens. T. posted to 2nd N.I. in progress to Fettehgarh.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. 32nd N.I. to be com. of pal. guards at Delhi.
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. to offic. as prin. asst. to gov. gen.'s agent in south-west frontier at Sumbulpore, v. Haughton.
 GARTON, Ens. W. H. posted to 50th N.I. at Delhi.
 GIBSON, Ens. W. M. posted to 71st N.I. at Peshawur.
 HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. to offic. as 1st class asst. to gov. gen.'s agent in south-west frontier at Singhbloom, v. Davies.
 HAWKINS, Capt. A. W. com. 4th comp. art. to rec. ch. fr. Capt. Warburton of gar. No. 1 and 2 comp. art. to remain at Gwalior, trans. to No. 1 lt. field batt. N. Olpherts.
 KEATINGE, Lieut. R. H. rec. ch. of off. of pol. asst. in Nimar fr. Lieut. Evans, March 10.
 LANE, Brev. lieut. col. J. T. C.B. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt.
 MACDONALD, Capt. 2nd in com. 7th inf. to rec. ch. of No. 4 lt. field batt. v. Hawkins.
 MILES, Brev. maj. F. A. art. fr. 2nd to 6th comp. 7th batt.
 OLDFIELD, Capt. J. R. engs. to be princ. of civ. eng. coll. at Roorkee.
 PRICE, Brev. maj. T. S. 8th N.I. ret. fr. serv. of E. I. C. on pens. of maj. Feb. 25.
 RAMSAY, Capt. G. rec. ch. of off. of res. of Nipal fr. Nicholett's.
 RICHARDS, Ens. C. posted to 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 RICHARDSON, Maj. com. 4th regt. Scindiah's contingent, rec. ch. of office of supt. of Chundeyree district.
 RUTHERFORD, Ens. T. W. posted to 57th N.I. at Lahore.
 SANDYS, Lieut. col. F. H. pol. agent at Mehidpore, res. ch. of duties.
 SMITH, Ens. B. H. posted to 61st N.I. at Lucknow.
 THOMSON, Ens. G. C. posted to 51st N.I. at Jullunder.
 TURTON, Maj. J. art. fr. 5th to 3rd batt.
 TWYNAM, Ens. E. J. L. posted to 52nd N.I. at Ferozepore.
 WARBURTON, Capt. R. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. and struck off the rolls of Gwalior contingent, Jan. 29.
 WARBURTON, Capt. N. art. fr. 6th to 2nd comp. 7th batt. and to com. No. 6 horse field battery.
 WIGGINS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to offic. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Sirhind to Meerut div.
 WINNIETT, Ens. A. W. posted to 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 YOUNGER, Brev. maj. J. R. 56th N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Meerut to Sirhind div.; ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a major, March 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRISTOW, Lieut. J. W. asst. comm. of Jhung, 15 days.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 DAVIES, Lieut. F. J. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Kangra.
 DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 HOBSON, Capt. G. B. 72nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 HOLMES, Lieut. J. G. 12th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. J. G. 24th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Calcutta, on m.c.
 MCNEILL, 1st Lieut. D. art. 1 year fr. Feb. 6, to Simla, on m.c.
 RAMSAY, Capt. H. sen. asst. Kumaon Proper, 12 days fr. date of quitting his station.
 SHERER, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Bazar.

TALBOT, Maj. G. R. 2nd Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Tabathoe.
 TIERNEY, 2nd Lieut. E. art. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Allyghur.
 YOUNG, Lieut. R. ass. commiss. Dehra Ghazee Khan, leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, Dr. A. superint. of Darjeeling, resu. ch. of off. Feb. 25.
 GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. to be a surg. v. Still, dec.
 JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. fr. 14th to 58th N.I. at Hoobeyarpore, to join.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRADDOCK, Asst. surg. 15 days in ext.
 CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. 2nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 10 to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drags. Capt. E. Fellowes, to be interp. and A. d. C. to Com. of the Forces, Bombay. 10th Hussars. Lieut. Drummond, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Lieut. T. Aldridge, 2 yrs. to England. 51st. Brev. col. W. H. Elliott, to be a brig. of the 2nd class, and to com. Madras div. under orders for foreign service. 78th. Lieut. Archer, Feb. 27 to May 31, to Bombay; Lieut. Stuart, Feb. 28 to May 31, to Bombay; Lieut. Dick, 6 weeks to sea, on m. c.; Lieut. Macpherson, to April 14, in ext. 86th. Capt. T. A. Rawlins, to be A. d. C. to Brig. gen. Robertson; Maj. W. L. Tudor, to be mil. sec. to the Com. of the Forces, Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of R. d. at Delhi, Feb. 28.
 BOND, wife of Surg. H. R. 26th L.I. d. at Dinapore, Feb. 27.
 CARNAC, wife of C. F. c.s. d. at Berhampore, Feb. 25.
 CARROLL, wife of C. s. at Kangra, Feb. 26.
 CORNELTSE, wife of H. M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
 DANDRIDGE, the lady of Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. s. at Pillour, Feb. 27.
 EDLIN, wife of A. S. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
 EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. G. R. 2nd L.C. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
 FASSON, wife of Lieut. C. S. 14th lt. drag. s. at Deyrah, Feb. 20.
 GOMES, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 28.
 HUTTON, wife of Rev. H. d. at Dum-Dum, March 2.
 INNES, wife of Dr. H.M.'s 84th, s. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 9.
 MALDIN, Mrs. R. s. at Ballygunge.
 MANUAL, Mrs. A. C. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 6.
 MAXWELL, wife of Capt. W. art. d. at Bareilly, Feb. 22.
 PUGHE, wife of J. G. d. at Chittagong, Feb. 28.
 QUANBROUGH, wife of Lieut. G. I.N. s. at Vepery, Feb. 18.
 REBEIRO, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Mar. 6.
 REVELEY, the lady of Ens. W. 66th N.I. d. at Mean Meer, Feb. 28.
 RIDDELL, wife of Capt. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 28.
 ROSS, wife of Lieut. W. H. D. 28th N.I. s. at Peshawur, Feb. 19.
 SKINNER, Mrs. B. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 3.
 SMITH, wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.
 TEIL, wife of T. d. at Kidderpore, Feb. 27.
 THORNHILL, wife of R. c.s. s. at Humeerpoor, Feb. 22.
 URQUHART, Mrs. J. W. s. at Agra, Feb. 24.

MARRIAGES.

ANSTEAD, T. to Mrs. L. O. Judah, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
 BRATSON, W. W. to Deborah, d. of C. Mackintosh, at Cawnpore, Feb. 24.
 DE ROZARIO, C. to Matilda M. d. of Chas. Du Bois, at Lahore, Feb. 23.
 GIVINS, Asst. surg. G. E. 17th irr. cav. to H. Mary, d. of Capt. C. Jorden, at Loodiana, Feb. 18.
 LLOYD, F. c.s. to Emily L. d. of J. W. Muspratt, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
 MACRAE, C. W. to Louisa E. E. d. of the late Capt. Elliot, at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
 SAKES, L. A. to Margaret, d. of the late R. Watts, at Cawnpore, Feb. 21.
 ZECHARIAH, Andrew J. to Miss Eliza T. Frederick, at Singapore, Feb. 16.

DEATHS.

AVERELL, Jane, d. of James, at Royapooram, Feb. 18.
 BERKELEY, inf. s. of Mr. at Bulundshuhur, Feb. 25.
 BONNAND, A. wife of P. at Chandernagore, aged 28, Feb. 23.
 CATCHICK, A. at Calcutta, aged 81, Feb.
 DE SEJOURNE, Maria, at Calcutta, aged 43, Feb. 21.
 D'SOUZA, Lewis, at Delhi, aged 30, Feb. 39.
 ELLIOTT, J. Matilda, wife of H. A. at Umballa, aged 23, Feb. 25.
 HARGRAVES, Capt. James, ship *Duke of Wellington*, at Akyab, Feb. 17.
 LAING, Isabella, widow of the late J. J. at Calcutta, aged 55, Feb. 25.

LEONARD, John M. inf. s. of John, at Royapettah, Feb. 9.
 MYERS, inf. d. of Mr. at Agra, Feb. 28.
 NARCIS, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 84, March 5.
 ONRAET, J. Lubin, at Dacca, aged 50, Feb. 15.
 RAY, Wm. at Royapettah, aged 48, Feb. 11.
 SNIDER, A. at Calcutta, aged 77, Feb. 20.
 SILL, Dr. Henry, 3rd L.C. at Nowgong, Feb. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 23. *Eliza*, Sturder, Trinidad; *Mary Ann*, Rouse, Mangalore; *Melos*, Palvadean, Madras.—24. *Courier*, Banatyne, Liverpool; *Oriza*, Christian, Liverpool; *Lahore*, Harris, Mauritius.—25. *Mary Ann*, Crosbee, Boston and Madras.—27. *Bengal*, Brass, Sunderland; *Atalanta*, Colley, Liverpool.—28. *Affghan*, Sharp, Liverpool and China; *Red Rover*, Smith, Singapore.—29. *Arachna*, Adamson, Liverpool; *Montandeveri*, Lepetit, Mauritius.—MARCH 1. *Aga Bakah*, Barnett, Singapore; *Soldan*, Plumer, Boston.—2. *Moolian*, Chevas, Bombay and Cannanore; *Patrician*, Burke, Liverpool; *Lady Mary Wood*, Jameson, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; *Berkshire*, Smith, Bombay.—3. *Australia*, Wheler, Liverpool; *Flora Kerr*, Loughton, Glasgow; *Alma and Olga*, Meger, Liverpool.—4. *Sagof*, Lugin, Cannanore; *Jane Ewing*, Maitland, Glasgow and Bombay; *Tamerlane*, Wilkinson, Liverpool.—5. *Palatine*, Parker, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Affghan*. FEB. 28.—FROM LIVERPOOL: Mrs. Sharp.
 Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*. MARCH 2.—FROM HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, and PENANG: Mr. H. Withers, Mr. Therese and child.
 Per *Berkshire*. MARCH 2.—FROM BOMBAY: Mr. E. Bowen, Mr. J. M. Colman, Mr. H. M. Trimlett, Mr. S. S. Gilbert, Mr. John Atkinson, jun.
 Per *Moolian*. MARCH 2.—FROM BOMBAY: Mrs. Chevas and child.
 Per *Alma and Olga*. MARCH 3.—FROM LIVERPOOL: Mrs. Meger and Mr. W. Ebbs.
 Per *Jane Ewing*. MARCH 4.—FROM GLASGOW: W. Pearson, esq.
 Per *Sagof*. MARCH 4.—FROM CANNANORE: Mrs. Lugin.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 23. *Dinapore*, Wilson, London; *Hopewell*, Joyce, New York.—24. *Washington Irving*, Plumer, London; *Queen*, McLeod, London.—25. *Forres*, Nixon, Mauritius; *Francis Ridley*, Danford, London via Demerara.—27. *Minerva*, Coleman, London; *Charlotte*, Lyster, Mauritius; *Serenus*, Cockburn, London.—29. *Robert Riton*, Johnston, Liverpool; *St. Petersburg*, Reardon, London; *Ormelie*, Dallas, London.—MARCH 1. *Aurora*, Ryan, Sydney; *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Mauritius; *John Melhuish*, Bradley, London; *Alert*, Bartlett, London.—2. *Devon*, Oakley, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Ararat*, Darley, China.—5. *Tudor*, Lay, Cape of Good Hope and London.—8. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Queen* (Feb. 24), to LONDON.—Mrs. Lang and 3 children, Mrs. Gen. Kemp, Mrs. Col. Lloyd and 2 children, Mrs. Ruspiac and child, Mrs. M'Sween and child, Mrs. Capt. Fisher and 4 children, Mrs. Mayow and 2 children, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh and child, Mrs. Donaldson and child, Mrs. Wyly and 4 children, Mrs. Percy and child, Mrs. Smoult, Mrs. La Patourel, Miss Lang, Miss M'Sween, Miss Sevestre, Miss Larkins, A. Lang, Esq. C.S.; J. S. Clark, Esq. C.S.; Col. Wood, art.; Capt. Mayow, Capt. Donaldson, Lieut. D'Oily, art.; Lieut. Timbrell, art.; Lieut. Anderson, 15th N.I.; Lieut. DeTeipier, Lieut. Barnett, Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Stephens. Children—Miss Butcher, 2 children of Capt. Atkinson, and 2 Masters Phillips.
 Per *Minerva* (Feb. 27), to LONDON.—Mrs. Rebsch and 4 children, Mrs. Gamble and 3 children, Mrs. Coleman, the Rev. Mr. Rebsch, Capt. Gamble, Dr. Berwick, John Brown, Esq. Miss Welsh, Miss Mary Welsh, Masters Lawrence, Bauman, Mass, Reid, Cleave, and Welsh.
 Per *Aurora* (March 1), to ADELAIDE and SYDNEY.—Col. J. Stuart, mil. secy. to Govt.; Capt. and Mrs. Travers. 2nd regt. N.I.; Capt. J. Anderson, Eng.; Mrs. Anderson and family, Miss Murray and servant, W. S. Paterson, Esq. B.C.S.; Bezzett W. Colvin, Esq. B.C.S.; J. M. Wells, Esq.; Mrs. Wood and child; Lieut. C. Warde, 68th regt. N.I.; Dr. J. Abbott, J. Acraman, Esq. Marcus Aiken, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and family, Mrs. O'Brien, and 2 Masters Murray, Private E. Fricker, wife, and family; Private W. Lennox, Private Guthrie, and Mr. C. Murray.
 Per *Tudor* (March 5), to CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON.—To the CAPE—Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B. secretary to the Government of India; Lady Elliot and servants. To LONDON—Capt. and Mrs. Corfield and servants, Lieut. F. H. Salt, artillery; Mrs. Salt and family, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Denman, Mrs. Mathews and family, Mrs. Sharpe, Lieut. S. Head, H.M.'s 24th regt.; and officer in charge of 77 invalids, and 37 men in health of H.M.'s service.
 Per steamer *Hindustan*, to GALLE.—Lady Buller's servant and Mrs. Harris. To BOMBAY.—Dr. Ward. To SUZ.—Mr. J. R.

Campbell, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Abadie, Mr. DeVerinne, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Latty, Mr. Christie, Maj. Younger, Maj. Price, Mr. Lumsden, and Dr. Hufnagle. To MALTA.—Mr. Kilburn. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, two children, and servant; Mrs. Greenway, child, and servant; Mr. and Mr. Heilgers, child, and servant; Lady Buller, two children, and servant; Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Parker, Mr. Miller, Mr. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Franco, and servant; Mr. Watson, Mrs. White, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cahill, Capt. Studdert, Lieut. Clarke, R.N.; Mr. L. Cooke, Mr. K. Griffith, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. A. M. Lackie, and William Cameron. To MADRAS.—Maj. Maitland, Mrs. Maitland, infant, and two servants; Col. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark, Mr. Kerokoose, Professor Frebeg, Mr. and Mrs. Spielman and two servants, Mrs. Chariol, two children, and servant; Mr. Carson, Capt. Hoseason, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	9 0	to 9 8
Bombay 5 per cent. dis.	0 8	.. 1 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. do.	..	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do. prem.	3 8	.. 4 0
Third Sica 4 do. dis.	11 0	.. 11 8
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	9 0	.. 9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2300	prem.	2350
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	..	dis.	10 to 15
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	..	..	60 to 70

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	..	10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 103 4	to 103 8	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 4	
Gold Dust	10 0	.. 10 8	
Spanish Dollars	202 8	.. 220 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 8	.. 220 8	
Sovereigns	10 2	.. 10 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 8	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 12	.. 20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, ditto.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS BANK.

THE readers of this paper have long been familiar with the dissatisfaction felt by the general trading community with the working of an institution designed to advance the general commercial benefit, but warped by the selfish policy of the mercantile portion of the direction, into the mere convenience of a few of the leading firms. The crisis has at length arrived; the limits of endurance have been passed; the Government has placed itself at the head of the opposition party, and no long period will see the Madras Bank decently interred among the by-gones. The annual general meeting of the shareholders took place on the 1st instant, and as it was generally known that some skirmishing was expected, proprietors mustered in force. Mr. S. D. Birch, of the civil service, presided, and the general expectation was amply realized in a lengthened, warm, and animated discussion. The chief subjects of the debate were, the excessive amount of accommodation granted to the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co.,—the incompetency of the bank secretary, Mr. Hunter, —and the letter of Government animadverting with just severity on the recent policy of the management. The facts elicited confirmed the most unfavourable of the current rumours. It turned out that about one-third of the whole capital of the bank, nearly eleven lakhs of rupees, had been loaned to the single firm just named, and that within the short period of about three weeks; that this accommodation had been granted without the cognizance of the directors; that the objects for which it had been sought and obtained, were mere stock-jobbing operations; and that these transactions had been the primary cause of the almost total paralysis of the Madras money-market, for a period of unprecedented duration. The extent of the financial

embarrassment under which the commerce of this place has been labouring for months past, may be estimated by the single fact that even Court of Directors' bills, generally considered for purposes of currency as good as bank-notes, had ceased to be negotiable!

The conclusion to which a review of all the circumstances has led the Governor in council is, that "it is scarcely practicable, circumstanced as Madras is, for the bank to be so worked as to combine the interests of the shareholders and of the leading firms with those of the community generally, which are in fact those of the Government—the Governor in council can only come to the conclusion, that the interests of this presidency must suffer most seriously so long as the Madras Bank exists as at present constituted,—and is not under the direct and full control of the Government—a control not nominal, but real. But as this cannot be under the present charter, it is therefore expedient to submit to the hon. court, the propriety of acting under the provisions of section 42, Act 9, 1843, and giving notice of the dissolution of its charter and the withdrawal of Government from all part in its concerns."

The great body of Madras merchants and traders have wisely determined not to let slip so auspicious a moment for obtaining the redress of their "grievances." A memorial has been prepared and numerous signed, praying the Government to take steps for the revivification of the Government bank, and it is not unlikely that they will get what they pray for.—*Athenæum*, March 13.

The Madras Bank is getting deeper and deeper into trouble. A large number of the traders of Madras have addressed Government, praying for the re-establishment of the Government bank, and as if to give effect to their representation, the existing institution has lowered its rates only one per cent., that is to eleven, although its specie amounts to about fifteen lakhs, and with a prospect of a further considerable increase. Surely this is neither a wise nor equitable proceeding!

We regret much to hear that three directors have resigned, in disgust at late reflections on the conduct of the majority of the board.—*Spectator*, March 12.

THE EXPEDITION TO RANGOON.—The troops at Madras are ready for embarkation, and the steam flotilla at anchor in the roads; the word to start is alone wanting, which will, according to present advices, not be given for a few days longer; the Calcutta division not being expected to reach the rendezvous before the close of the month. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Elliot, H.M. 51st, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier, and named to the command of the Madras force, with Major Griffiths, of the 11th N.L. for his major, of brigade. Major Boulderson goes as deputy judge-advocate-general, and Major W. H. Budd, assistant commissary-general, in charge of his department; Capt. G. Allan, 3rd M.N.I., D. A. quarter-master-general; Bt. Capt. J. W. Russell, to be field engineer, Bt. Capt. J. D. Scott to be brigade major of the artillery, and Surgeon W. G. Davidson, of the artillery, to be senior medical officer. H.M. 51st regiment will be relieved in a day or two by the left wing of H.M. 25th, now on the march from Bangalore.—*Athenæum*, March 13.

THE MOPLAH.—The information communicated by our Malabar correspondent of the restoration of peace and quietness in that district, is, we are happy to say, confirmed by intelligence from other sources. The apprehensions excited by the prospective seizure of the Tangul, or Moplah pontiff, a gentleman of as ambitious and turbulent a turn of mind as any of his western confreres, are now considered satisfactorily set at rest; his reverence having been visited with an accession of devotional feeling, which nothing will delay short of a pilgrimage to Mecca. That the payonets of H.M.'s 94th regiment may have exercised a gentle influence on the holy man's deliberations is, we are disposed to think, not at all unlikely; but where the tendency of his aspirations has so valid a claim on our approval, we feel it would be indecorous to scrutinize too narrowly the agency which has influenced it.—*Athenæum*, March 13. The *Bombay Telegraph*, however, states that a formidable outbreak of the Moplahs was expected to take place in Southern Malabar; that about 4,000 of that desperate class, at Shernad, near Munjer, had expressed their determination to defend the Teeroovangudy Tangul, their high priest, whom the authorities are seeking to apprehend for the purpose of bringing him to trial, as the prime mover of the late Chaverry outbreak.

The Begum's costume has reached India under very unfavorable circumstances. A police report of the Madras *Athenæum* says:—"The body who made such a sensation in Bloomsbury costume at Government House on Thursday evening last, was brought up before the sitting magistrate, under an escort of po-

lice,—herself and her fancy dress looking somewhat the worse for a night's lodging in the Tannah station. The lady had lost none of the vivacity which so charmed the large circle of visitors at the fancy ball, as will be evident from the dialogue that ensued on her becoming *vis-à-vis* to the magistrate." The lady had been taken up by the police on a charge of *drunkenness*, but was discharged by the magistrate with a reprimand.

THE SUGAR TRADE.—We regret to say that the sugar trade of Madras is ruined. It has grown up within the last twelve years, and afforded a hope that the destruction which has overtaken the native manufacturers might be compensated for by the export of this prime article of Indian produce. No less than 16,000 tons were brought forward in the Madras market last year, and considering that there is a greater breadth of land under cane cultivation at this moment, there is little doubt that the crop of the present season will amount to 20,000 tons over and above the amount necessary for internal consumption. Of this out-turn, perhaps the refiners at Rajahmundry, Bimlipatam, and other places, may take 6,000 tons; but we question if a single ton of the article, as manufactured by the native process, will be shipped in 1852. The prices now ruling in the home market show a loss of fifty per cent. against the exporters, and there is not the slightest chance of improvement from this day forward. The Madras sugar has hitherto been the purchased by English refiners, very little of it as landed from the vessel being fit to retail. Now that the sugars from the Continent can be laid down almost as cheaply, it is of course driven out of the field, and will never again command a remunerative price in the market.—*Athenæum*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to act as dep. reg. to Sud. and Foudjarry Adawlut, v. F. Lushington.
BEAUCHAMP, G. T. to act as civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, v. Douglas, March 2.
BIRD, J. coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of district.
CHILD, F. S. attained rank of 4th class, Feb. 28.
COPLESTON, F. act. civ. and sess. judge of Honore, assu. ch. of court, March 1.
DOUGLAS, W. civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, del. ov. ch. of court, March 1.
DOUGLAS, W. to act as a puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut, dur. emp. of Strange on spec. duty.
FRANKLIN, J. J. to be agent of emigration for Mauritius, March 2.
HARRIS, T. J. P. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore dur. abs. of Bruere on m. c. March 2.
INNES, L. C. attained rank of 4th class, Feb. 16.
LEWIN, R. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. to N. div. of Arcot.
LUSHINGTON, F. to act as reg. to court of Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut, v. Beauchamp, March 2.
ROBINSON, J. D. to act as add. sub-coll. &c. of Canara, v. J. Silver, on m. c.
ROUPELL, T. B. civ. and sess. jud. of Coimbatore, resu. ch. of court, March 1.
SMITH, H. G. attained rank of 4th class, Feb. 28.
SULLIVAN, A. W. attained rank of 4th class, Feb. 14.
THOMAS, E. C. G. perm. to proq. his studies, und. the coll. of Coimbatore, Feb. 27.
WALHOUSE, M. J. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, v. Sullivan, March 2.
WARD, S. N. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Calicut, assum. ch. of court, Feb. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. to April 16.
BREEKS, J. W. 30 days, to Trichinopoly.
BRUERE, J. G. S. 1 year to spa, on m. c.
DAVIDSON, T. H. 1 month to pres. m. c. on m. c.
HODGSON, A. P. 1 month.
HUDSON, W. 3 months.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. 15 days.
ROBINSON, J. D. to reside on W. coast or Neilgherry Hills during the period he may remain out of employ.
SULLIVAN, R. J. 3 years to Europe on m. c., 1 month to E. coast to enable him to embark.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. 1 month.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ALLAN, Capt. G. 3rd L.I. to be dep. asst. qu. m. g. on combined force pro. ad. sec. to Buteah, March 2.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Col. B. fr. ad. to 35th D.I. Feb. 20.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. G. A. B. fr. ad. to 35th D.I. Feb. 20.
for gen. staff, March 4.

BAYLY, Brev. maj. S. 26th N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. Nagpore subsidiary force, placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. Feb. 24.
 BLAGRAVE, Lieut. E. R. eng. to be a 2nd asst. div. eng. and emp. in dpt. of public works.
 BLAIR, 2nd Lieut. G. F. Apr. posted to 2nd batt.
 BORRADAILE, Ens. M. posted to 52nd N.I. v. Henderson, prom. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1851.
 BOULDERSON, Brev. maj. J. C. 35th N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. centre div. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. Feb. 24; to be dep. jud. adv. gen. to force proc. on serv. to Burmah, March 2.
 BRETT, Brev. maj. J. T. 4th L.C. to act as dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. S. div. dur. abs. of Allan, March 8.
 BRIDGE, 2nd Lieut. L. art. fr. 5th to 3rd batt.
 BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. to be a.d.c.
 BURGE, Ens. R. S. 24th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind. to receive moonshee allowance, March 4.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. L. 23rd L.I. pass. exam. in Hind. for a comp. March 4.
 COOKE, Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. perm. to resume appt. of dep. assist. com. gen. Feb. 27.
 COOKE, Capt. C. J. art. fr. 5th to 2nd batt.
 COOPER, Capt. A. M. 52nd N.I. transf. to inval.; posted to 2nd inv. vet. batt. Feb. 27.
 COTTON, Brev. maj. F. C. engs. to have ch. of dist. of Rajahmundry and part of Masulipatam, March 9.
 COTTON, Lieut. col. A. T. engs. to be chief engr. and memb. of mil. board, fr. March 2, v. Lawe, to continue in ch. of Rajahmundry dist. and Godavery works till relieved, March 9.
 DOBBS, Capt. R. S. 9th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. with his corps on for. serv.
 DRURY, Lieut. F. P. 20th N.I. ret. to duty.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. M. 5th L.C. resu. ch. of office as jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore.
 FARRER, Maj. C. E. engs. to be lieut. col. fr. March 2, v. Lawe, ret.
 FALLS, Lieut. A. V. art. to be lay trustee of chaplaincy of Jaulnah.
 FARQUHAR, Lieut. W. G. 1st N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, to join head qrs. at Mercara.
 FOORD, 2nd Lieut. E. A. engs. to be lieut. fr. March 2, v. Lawe, ret.
 GARSTIN, Brev. maj. R. 2nd L.C. to be major, v. Inglis, prom.
 GOLDSMID, Capt. F. J. 37th gren. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of Bombay, for civ. empl. in Sindh, Feb. 27; to be dept. coll. of Shikarpoor.
 GRANT, Ens. S. F. M. T. 47th N.I. rel. fr. do. du. 40th N.I. fr. March 15.
 GRIFFITH, Brev. maj. H. 11th N.I. to be maj. of brig. to Madras div. of force, March 9.
 GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt.
 HANKIN, Ens. E. L. 24th N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance, March 4.
 HARRISON, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. fr. 5th to 4th batt.
 HENDERSON, Ens. J. R. S. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 1, v. Cooper, invalidated.
 HUGHES, Capt. J. E. 47th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.
 INGLIS, Maj. H. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. col. v. Feaning, dec. Feb. 16.
 INGLIS, Lieut. col. H. posted to 2nd L.C.
 JAMES, Capt. G. L. 5th N.I. to be a.d.-c. to Brig. gen. J. P. James, Feb. 27.
 KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. to be adj. March 12.
 LAKE, Brev. capt. H. A. engs. to be capt. fr. March 2, v. Lawe, ret.
 LAWE, Lieut. col. A. engs. ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a col. fr. March 2.
 LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. M. B. S. art. posted to 4th batt.
 LUARD, Brig. J. K. to be lay trustee of chaplaincy of Jaulnah.
 LUDLOW, Brev. capt. S. O. E. eng. to act as civ. eng. 7th div. v. Cotton, March 9.
 MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. to act as barrack-master at pres. and superint. of Gov. roads dur. abs. of Worster, March 9.
 MCNEILL, Lieut. A. C. 46th N.I. placed at the disp. of the Gov. of India for empl. as asst. to the agent in the hill tracts of Orissa.
 MONTGOMERY, Brev. maj. H. art. pl. temp. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. du. with his corps on for. serv. fr. 4th to 3rd batt.
 MULLINS, 2nd Lieut. John, engs. app. a second asst. civ. eng. Feb. 24.
 NORTH, Brev. capt. R. M. 2nd L.C. to be capt. v. Inglis, prom.
 ONSLOW, 2nd Lieut. G. W. art. posted to 3rd batt.
 ORR, Brev. capt. C. A. engs. to be civ. eng. of 1st div. fr. March 2, in suc. to Lieut. col. A. T. Cotton, and to have ch. of Guntoor dist. &c.
 PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Feb. 24.
 PATRICKSON, Capt. J. art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt.
 PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. F. L. art. posted to 4th batt.
 PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. v. Inglis, prom. Feb. 24.
 PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. from 2nd to 1st batt. Feb. 24.
 RAMUS, Ens. W. de N. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance, March 4.
 RUNDALL, Brev. capt. J. W. engs. to be field engr. to force proc. serv. to Burmah, March 2.
 RUSSELL, Capt. A. 46th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.
 SALMON, Capt. A. 47th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. Feb. 28.
 SCOTT, Maj. F. H. 8th L.C. resigned app. of Persian interp. to C. in C. March 2.

SCOTT, Brev. capt. J. D. to be brig. maj. to art. for serv. to Burmah, March 2.
 SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. in temp. ch. of the Arbyle Ghaut, placed at the disp. of C. in C. Feb. 24.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. F. 26th N.I. dep. asst. qt. mr. gen. northern div. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. Feb. 24.
 SHARP, Lieut. C. W. K. 52nd N.I. to be capt. fr. March 1, v. Cooper, inv.
 SMITH, Capt. J. 13th N.I. to join at Trichinopoly, via Neilgherries, March 5.
 SMITH, Brev. maj. J. T. engs. to be maj. fr. March 2, v. Lawe, ret.
 STEWART, Capt. J. 49th N.I. 1st asst. milly. aud. gen. placed at the disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 24.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. fr. 2nd to 1st L.C.
 TAYLOR, 1st Lieut. J. W. F. art. fr. 5th to 2nd batt.
 WALLACE, Ens. J. D. C. 20th N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, March 4.
 WARDROPER, Lieut. col. E. 37th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Kamptee, v. Capt. G. Ramsay, March 2.
 WHITE, Lieut. col. W. G. fr. 35th to 2nd N.I. Feb. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. INFANTRY.

SWANSTON, N. Dec. 9, 1851.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITKEN, Brev. capt. G. 20th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 BAMFORD, Lieut. E. J. 25th N.I. fr. Feb. 12 to April 26, to Madras, March.
 BARNETT, Ens. H. C. B. 44th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 23, to Madras.
 CARRUTHERS, Capt. G. T. S. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 5, to W. coast, March 5.
 CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 29th N.I. to Europe, m.c.
 CLOUGH, Lieut. col. J. 44th N.I. 1 year fr. Feb. 17, to Neilgherries.
 COOKE, Capt. W. J. 8th N.I. to July 1, in ext. to Bangalore and eastern coast, on m.c.
 DAVIES, Ens. A. M. 51st N.I. 2 years fr. Feb. 20; to Neilgherries, Feb. 24.
 DE HAVILLAND, Ens. J. 48th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 DOWBIGGIN, Lieut. W. H. 6th L.C. fr. March 11 to Apr. 25, to Kulladghee.
 DYCE, Col. A. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on furl. March 5.
 GRIDLESTONE, Lieut. and Adj. G. 11th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 16, to Madras.
 GOMPERTZ, Lieut. W. U. E. 16th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 3, to Neilgherries.
 HEATHORN, Capt. J. L. 3rd L.I. 2 years to sea and N. S. Wales, on m. c. Feb. 24.
 HOBART, Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. leave canc.
 HORSLEY, Cornet F. 6th L.C. 1 mo. fr. March to Belgium.
 JONES, Lieut. R. G. 2nd L.C. to March 15, in ext.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Col. A. W. 6th L. C. 3 mo. from March 10 to Mahabeshwar.
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. 5th L.C. to Dec. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bangalore and Mysore.
 MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. leave canc. March 12.
 MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. J. O. engs. fr. Feb. 28 to April 1, to pres.
 NICOLAY, Capt. T. F. 1st Eur. regt. leave canc.
 PALLY, Capt. O. 7th L.C. to Eur. on m.c. March 5.
 PEYTON, Lieut. and adj. T. 14th N.I. fr. Feb. 26th to June 30, to Bangalore and Mysore, March 12.
 PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to April 30, in ext.
 POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. leave canc. Feb. 27.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. and qr. mr. G. B. 7th L.C. to May 15, Nagpore.
 SMITH, Ens. J. S. 50th N.I. to Eur. m.c.
 THESIGER, Cornet C. W. 5th L.C. leave canc.
 WILLIAMS, Brig. J. E. com. Nagpore, unpaid force, 30 days.
 WORSTER, Capt. W. K. art. 2 years from date of embark. to the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c. March 5.
 YALDWYN, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. 2 mo. to pres.
 YATES, Capt. G. H. S. 8th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Madras, prep. to retire from service, Feb. 27.

MEDICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. to med. ch. of A. and E. co. Sappers and Miners, under ord. for serv. Feb. 27.
 BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 35th to 13th N.I.
 CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 23rd L.I. to do duty sup. surg. dept. Saugor div. Feb. 27.
 CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. to act as surg. of 1st district, v. A. Hunter, March 2.
 COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. fr. do. duty H.M.'s 51st L.I. to do duty 35th N.I. Feb. 27.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. W. G. proceeding in med. ch. of art. app. to the charge of med. stores to be embark. for the use of the Madras division, March 12; to do duty 2nd batt. art. to med. ch. of D. co. 2nd batt. and D. and A. co. 3rd and 4th batt. under ord. for serv. Feb. 27.

DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. placed at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad for employ in Nizam's army, March 5.
 GORDON, Asst. surg. G. D. M.D. posted to 9th N.I.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. A. to act. as med. storekeeper at pres. v. T. O'Neill, m.c. March 2.
 JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. fr. 52nd N.I. to do duty supt. surgs. dept. ceded districts.
 MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. posted to 35th N.I.
 OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. fr. 13th N.I. to do du. supt. surg. dept. southern div. Feb. 27.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to do du. 2nd batt. art. Feb. 27.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. J. to proceed to Poonamallee, and assume ch. of the depôt until arrival of Asst. surg. Stack; appointed to the ch. of the field hospital to be estab. at Amherst, March 12.
 THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. fr. 9th to 52nd N.I.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. T. fr. do du. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do du. 9th N.I. Feb. 27.

DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

BALLARD, wife of J. s. at Cochin, Feb. 15.
 BONJOUR, wife of B. d. at Madras, March 4.
 BORN, wife of Apoth. G. s. at Vizagapatam, March 1.
 BRETT, wife of Asst. surg. J. M.D. d. at Perambore, March 9.
 CARTER, the lady of Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Ootacamund, Feb. 10.
 DASHWOOD, wife of T. s. at Black Town, Feb. 21.
 DENT, wife of Lieut. s. at Madras, March 3.
 FRANCIS, wife of Capt. P. M. engs. s. at Ootacamund, Feb. 25.
 GOTTING, wife of M. s. at Madras, March 3.
 NEWLAND, wife of H. T. B. s. at Black Town, Feb. 21.
 STONE, the lady of Rev. M. N. A.M. s. at Quilon, Feb. 22.
 TRAVERS, wife of Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. d. at Bellary, Feb. 20.
 WAINHOUSE, Mrs. R. B. s. at Negapatam, March 9.
 WILLIAMS, wife of C. A. s. at Vellore, March 1.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. N. G. H. art. to Catherine V. d. of the late Maj. C. H. Campbell, at Bellary, Feb. 24.
 LIGHTFOOT, Capt. H.M.'s 84th, to Elizabeth, d. of Capt. W. P. Stanley, R.N. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 26.
 NAILER, Rev. A. R. C. to Caroline, d. of the late Capt. G. F. Andree, at Madras, Feb. 25.
 SCOTT, J. M.D. to Mary, d. of the late J. T. Minter, at Madras, March 6.

DEATHS.

BREKES, R. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 19.
 CHATELIER, Elizabeth W. wife of J. at Cuttack, aged 25, Feb. 16.
 EDWARDS, L. M. inf. d. of J. W. at Madras, Feb. 21.
 PLATELY, Clara, wife of J. L. at Calicut, Feb. 28.
 SAM, E. S. at Madras, aged 45, March 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 26.—Hollander, Callagan, Boston; Hempskye, Barlow, Demerara.—27. Alalanta, Gibson, Port Louis; Megador, Odin, Pondicherry.—28. Lord Elgin, McClelland, Demerara.—MARCH 4. Devonshire, Cousitt, Vizagapatam.—5. Rockcliff, Carrey, London.—6. Frances, Cuyper, Penang.—7. Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Penang; steamer Perote, Lyach, Bombay; steamer Moozuffer, Hewitt, Bombay; steamer Berenice, Nesbitt, Bombay; steamer Scorff, Campbell, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hollander (Feb. 26), from BOSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Saunders, and Mrs. Callagan.
 Per Alalanta (Feb. 27), from PORT LOUIS.—Mr. J. Holmes.
 Per Megador (Feb. 27), from PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D'Celons, for Coringa; Mr. and Mrs. E. Le Gras.
 Per Devonshire (March 4), from VIZAGAPATAM.—Mesdames Bachan, Bell, Scott, Boothby, and Dyer, Miss Jenkins, R. B. Bell, Esq.; Brig. Gen. Dyce; Captains Dyer, Doveton, and Smith; Maj. Jacob; and Mr. Boothby.
 Per Rockcliff (March 5), from LONDON.—Mr. M. C. Maclean.
 Per Frances (March 6) from PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Frietas, 2 children and 2 servants.
 Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (March 7), from PENANG.—Maj. and Mrs. Madden and family; Capt. and Mrs. Tripe and family; Miss Shand; Lieuts. Shand and Sinclair.
 Per steamer Ferote.—Capt. Manners, H.M.'s 51st; and Mr. Shand.
 Per steamer Berenice.—Mr. R. Kalland.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 26.—Struggle, Farley, Northern Ports; Paragon, Murch, Swan River; James Hall, Harris, Maulmein; Resolute, Lewis, London.—29. Margaret Connel, Edwards, Mauritius.—MARCH 1. Megador, Odin, Northern Ports.—2. Minder, Crawford, London.—3. John Line, Palther, Mauritius; Frances, Cuyper, Akyah.—9. Bella Portena, Macfarlane, Cape of Good Hope.—10. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; Teazer, Castor, Maulmein.—13. Steamer Hindostan, Harris, Sumatra.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Gloriana (Feb. 24), to CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON.—Mesdames Apthorpe and 5 children, MacLeod and 2 children, Evans and child, Hope and 5 children, Braidwood and 3 children; Mrs. Sutter and child, Miss Green, Masters Hunter and Porter; Maj. Patterson, H.M.'s 94th foot; Maj. MacLeod, 30th N.I.; Surg. W. Evans, H.C.S.; Revds. T. G. Ragland and John Braidwood; Lieut. H. E. Jones, H.M.'s 25th foot; and Lieut. Hayworth.

Per James Hall (Feb. 26), to MOULMEIN.—Lieut. and Mrs. Thornhill and 2 children.

Per Minden (March 2), to LONDON.—Mrs. Morland, 6 children, and servant; Mrs. Davies, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Lavis and 2 children, Maj. H. Morland, Rev. Mr. Little; Lieut. R. Morton, Madras art.; Mr. Davies, Mr. Lanford; R. J. Sullivan, Esq. Mrs. Sullivan, and servant.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay (March 10), to PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE.—For PENANG. Capt. and Mrs. R. P. K. Watt, and Lieut. L. Paxton. For MALACCA. Lieut. A. W. Drayner.

Per Teazer (March 10), to MOULMEIN. Lieut. Henry Allen, Lieut. B. Ford, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Macintosh, Lieut. R. Blagrove, and Asst. surg. W. H. Bontflower.

Per steamer Hindostan (March 13), to SUZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON. Brig. gen. A. B. Dyce; Mrs. R. Balser, infant, and servant; Rev. J. Sugden, child of Mr. Vansomeren, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Bourdian; R. Kennedy, Esq.; Col. A. and Mrs. Lawe, Miss Lawe, child, and servant; Maj. W. Biddle; Lieut. R. J. Blunt and 2 children of Capt. Clerk and servant. To ALEXANDRIA. Capt. O. Pelly. To SUZ. H. Perregaux, Esq. To GALLE. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq. and servant, and W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 13, 1832.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1/4 to 1 1/4 prem.
1828-30	1 to 1 1/2 prem.
1841	4 1/2 to 5 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. 1832-33	10 to 11 dis.
1835-36	8 to 9 do.
1843	8 to 9 do.
5 per cent. transferable	9 to 10 prem.
book debt	7 to 8 per cent. dis.
Tanjore Bonds	17 1/2 to 18 per cent. prem.
Bank of Madras Shares	17 1/2 to 18 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 11 per cent. pm.
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. 11 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 11 per cent.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 12 "

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 ea.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 10 1/2 d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 10 1/2 d.
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 1/2 per cent. dis.
 Sell, 1
 Bombay.—Buy, 1 1/2
 Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 2l. 5s. to 2l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAILS of Jan. 24th and Feb. 9th arrived at Bombay on March 9th.

THE REBELLION at GOA has been suppressed, and that settlement has returned to its usual condition of comolence. The "rebels" were attacked in the jungle by a large force under the command of Col. Mendes and Major Theodores, and, after a brief skirmish, in which three officers and five soldiers were wounded, the insurgents threw down their arms and fled.

COL. OUTRAM.—The Bombay Catholic Laymen states that the Pope has presented a gold medal to Col. Outram, in token of his gratitude to that officer for having protected certain Roman Catholic priests from insult in Egypt.

BOOKS, according to the Bombay Times, are sold at that presidency at the English prices, with an advance of two annas on the shilling.

MUSCAT.—We have been favoured with the following intelligence, received by the *Brilon*.—"MUSCAT, FEB. 8.—In September last, H. H. the Imaum of Muscat, went to Oman to settle some feeling of discontent or avarice, on the part of some of his relatives occupying the town called Sahar. After seizing Khaboorah and Sam, by *coup de main*, he hesitated, being naturally of a forgiving disposition, to see what effect this rush of success on his part might have on the Sahar chief, but it would seem that H. H.'s delay only emboldened the usurper Caishin Huzzahu, the Sahar chief, which caused a tedious negotiation, and as some one must pay the piper, H. H. the Imaum, it is believed, sacrificed a great sum on this occasion, after which a respite of two months was asked, for some reason unknown. All appeared very quiet till the 15th ultimo, when Syed Thuanees clandestinely left Muscat, and took with him a force of Bedouins by land into Oman, and two days subsequently Mahomed bin Salim, the governor at Muscat (a person believed to be a great administrator), sailed in H. M.'s frigate *Faidth Alum*, for Sahar. These noblemen, through their unwearied zeal and gallantry, have most happily caused a termination of the disruption in their family; hence the wars in Oman have also come to an end. H. M.'s son Syed Thuanees, and his cousin Mahomed bin Salim, having met at Oman, they seized the town of Chenas and Looah, the property usurped by the Sahar Chief within the last few years. The usurper finding his own town Sahar surrounded by troops, deemed it best to surrender it, and this day he has been brought to Muscat in H. H.'s frigate *Faidth Alum* by the victors, to confront the Imaum of Muscat: the old adage, 'all is well that ends well, is verified,—this day being a day of rejoicing to small and great in this town. May success ever attend so kind a king as the Imaum of Muscat, is the prayer of even his enemies.'—*B. Times*, Mar. 2.

SIR C. NAPIER AND MAJOR JACOB.—The last-named officer having, in a letter published in the *Bombay Times*, asserted that Sir C. Napier had told him he had saved his life, Sir Charles, in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, thus explains the matter: "But let me come to the saving of my life by Major Jacob. My columns were closing on the Ameer—my long-arranged operation had arrived at a crisis of the most intense anxiety to me. Suddenly I heard the distant sound of cannon. It came from Jacob's camp: was he victorious or beaten? In this state of doubtful anxiety I was struck down by the sun, and found lying insensible;—when recovering, my returning mind running confusedly upon the firing—I heard the steps of a horse approaching rapidly towards my tent, and I cried out, 'That's Jacob's despatch!' Had he beaten the Ameer? 'Yes.'—The excitement of the moment drove away my overpowering drowsiness which, in those cases, is fatal,—and I felt life coming back—for the sudden relief after months of intense anxiety, I cannot better describe. My success was complete, and I felt that the lives of those who had died from the heat had not been lost in vain. I rejoiced, too, that Jacob's had been a bloodless affair for us; not a man had fallen, either killed or wounded, on his side, and but five or six on that of the enemy: so far I owed my life to Lieutenant Jacob, but I owed it more to Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, to Captain McMurdo, to Doctors Gray and Gibbon!" Major Jacob, in the *Gazette*, thus replies: "With regard to the saving of Sir C.'s life, &c., Major Jacob quoted Sir C.'s own words and those of his brother in the *Conquest of Scinde*: the letter written by Sir C.'s order, on receiving Major Jacob's despatch, also contains similar expressions. All this regarding the affair of Shadadpoor he reluctantly brings forward. It is only wrong from him by Sir C.'s false and rash accusations. The generalship of Sir C. Napier was at least curious—and had not the Major been successful, the result might have been damaging to the General's reputation."

KHUTPUT.—From Baroda we still continue to receive intelligence most painful to our feelings, and humiliating to our pride, as Englishmen. The removal of Col. Outram, as too honest to fill the post of resident at the corrupt court of Baroda, the intrigues of that place continue to represent as the result of "Khutput made in Bombay"—i.e. of bribery on the part of high Government officials. And day by day are circumstances coming to light which cannot fail to satisfy the native community that these representations are correct; that English gentlemen will not hesitate to barter away the honour and reputation of their country. If there be any truth in the proverb that "it never smokes but there is fire," it is difficult to believe that there has not been venality on the part of one or more individuals. But we would fain hope that only one or two are implicated: and, lamentably as the prestige of Britain has suffered of late, in connexion with Baroda matters, much of what has occurred is explicable on the supposition that all are pure.—*B. Telegraph*, March 15.

AN EARTHQUAKE was experienced on the 24th January in Upper Scinde, Cutchie, and over Goozerat; in the second-named it seems to have occasioned much mischief. On the 24th February we had irregularities in the weather all over India, with heavy falls of rain in the Punjab and to the northward.—*Bombay Times*, March 14.

SIR JOHN GREY signalized his departure from the Bombay command by an order for the discontinuance of stocks and stiffeners for the men of the native army.

THE MAILS.—The mystery of the missing mail of the 24th January was solved on the 8th inst. On the evening of that day, the *Zenobia*, from Aden (without any mail), and the *Ajdaha*, from Suez (with both the mails—of 24th January and 9th February), arrived in this harbour. The cause of the detention was an accident which befell the machinery of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Haddington* shortly after leaving Suez with the 24th January mail, and which forced her to return to Suez. No damage occurred on the occasion either to the mails or to human life. The presently mid-monthly mail, it will be observed, leaves Bombay earlier than usual. This is because it goes by the *Bombay*, a small steamer belonging to a private company here, and which it is supposed will take longer on the trip than a steam-frigate of the Company's would. The *Zenobia* started for Madras and Rangoon two days after her arrival here, to join the other war steamers already despatched from this port for the scene of action in the Burmese waters.—*Ibid*.

FRAUDS.—The investigation into the Masulipatam frauds is rapidly going forward. Upwards of Rs. 50,000 have already been levied in fines on the revenue delinquents: and other cases are nearly ready for decision, in which parties on conviction are liable to penalties amounting to Rs. 82,600; making a total of drawbacks to the complete success of iniquity of Rs. 1,33,567-3-2. This is only the beginning of the end, and the inquiries involve the conduct of the public servants in only two Talooks and the Hoozoor. There are fourteen other Talooks yet to be investigated and hosts of charges yet to be taken up against those already tried and sentenced in other cases, which would occupy two or three officers for a year to come.—*B. Telegraph*, Nov. 15.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST MARRIAGES celebrated under the new Indian Marriage Act requires a passing notice. We allude to that of one of the Hindoo students, who accompanied Dr. Goodeve to England, to a wife of English extraction. Though there have been many disreputable connections between Europeans of the male sex with females of this country, we believe that the marriage alluded to is the first instance of a pure native allying himself permanently with one of the conquering race. "We cannot say," remarks one journalist, "that we hail the marriage, as the type of a class, with any great degree of satisfaction. We would rather that the ambition of the educated Hindoos should be to raise the social status of their own countrywomen, so as to make them fit companions, than that they should show a disposition to be absorbed themselves into the ranks of their instructors."—*Ibid*.—The native referred to is Soorjoooomar Chuakerbutty, M.D.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

—*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 23, 1852.—The following disposition list of furloughs is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 9.

Admitted, Mr. W. A. Goldfinch.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1852.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces with sincere regret that his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., has been compelled by the state of his health to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, and to proceed to Europe.

Lieut.-General Auchmuty, C.B., the senior officer on the staff of this presidency, is appointed commander of the forces from the date of the Commander-in-Chief's departure from India.

Sir John Grey issued the following farewell order to the Bombay army:—

By the Commander-in-Chief.—"Lieut.-General Sir John Grey has been compelled by ill-health to relinquish the command of the army.

"Brief as the period is during which he has held this command, it has sufficed to confirm the high opinion which the Lieut.-General had previously formed of the Bombay army, and to impress him with a deep feeling of respect and regard towards the officers and soldiers composing it.

"The Lieut.-General offers his cordial thanks to officers

commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments, for the support and co-operation they have afforded him. To the officers at the heads of departments, and to staff officers generally, the Lieut.-General also tenders his thanks, especially to those attached to the head-quarters of the army, whose able and zealous assistance on all occasions claim his warmest acknowledgment.

"The excellent conduct of the troops of all ranks, European and native, has rendered the Lieut.-General's duty as the head of the Bombay army, one of almost unmixt pleasure, and it will ever be a source of proud satisfaction to him to have had the distinguished honour of commanding it."

PASSAGE-MONEY.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1852.—N. 150 of 1852.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix the following scale of passage-money to officers proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to the several ports named, to the Northward of Bombay:—

From Kurrachee.

Names of Ports.	Field Officers.	Captains or Subalterns.	Remarks.
Mandavie	Rs. 45 0 0	Rs. 35 0 0	Boats, with cargo are generally to be procured between these ports, thus regulating the rate.
Junia	35 0 0	25 0 0	
Porebunder	65 0 0	55 0 0	
Gogo	135 0 0	125 0 0	Boats seldom go direct to these ports from Kurrachee, rendering it necessary to proceed by Broach.
Surat	135 0 0	125 0 0	
Broach	135 0 0	125 0 0	
Cambay	135 0 0	125 0 0	

COURT-MARTIAL.

SURGEON, B. A. NICHOLSON.

At an "European General Court-Martial," assembled at Bombay, the 9th February, Surgeon B. A. Nicholson, of the Bombay medical establishment, was tried on the following charges, preferred by Capt. Wilson, 26th regt. N.I., commanding a detachment of recruits proceeding from England to Bombay, on board the barque *Bussorah Merchant*.

Charge.—For highly disrespectful and systematically insubordinate conduct towards me, as the officer commanding the said detachment in the following instances:—

1st. In having, on or about the 3rd of October, 1851, on board the *Bussorah Merchant*, when called upon to withdraw a note of a highly disrespectful nature, falsely accusing me of harsh treatment towards a woman named O'Brien, the wife of recruit Edward O'Brien, belonging to the detachment under my command, refused to do so.

2nd. In having, at the time and place above-mentioned, when called officially before me, on the subject of the note referred to in the first instance, addressed me as follows: "You have called me into this cabin to take advantage of me and bully me, but I will not be bullied by you," adding, "You have treated me unlike a gentleman ever since I came on board," or words to that effect.

3rd. In having, in a letter dated "*Bussorah Merchant*, 3rd of October, 1851," after having been placed in arrest, addressed to me, the officer commanding the detachment, falsely accused me of having gone to his cabin and bullied him cruelly.

4th. In having, in a letter dated "*Bussorah Merchant*, 16th October, 1851," in reply to one of the previous day's date, written by my direction, made use of the following expressions:—"In pages 5 and 6 you endeavour to throw the onus of Private Horse's case on me, by accusing me of neglecting my duty; this does not surprise me, for I have received nothing but contumely and injustice."

5th. In having, in a letter dated "*Bussorah Merchant*, 21st October, 1851," in reply to one of the same date, written by my direction, made use of the following expressions:—"Whilst I was still suffering from the effects of a severe injury, yet continuing the discharge of my duty, you thought proper to visit me with a series (reiterated) of ungentlemanly conduct, simply because I had extended my aid to a poor unfortunate woman, whom your treatment had reduced to a very dangerous state of illness."

6th. In having, in a letter dated "*Bussorah Merchant*, 27th November, 1851," addressed to me, the officer commanding the detachment, made use of the following expressions:—"I have the honour to request that I may be furnished with a copy of this day's orders, accusing me of dereliction of duty, because I

was necessitated to appeal to you against the cruel treatment to which the sick men have been subjected, and which I was in hopes was not sanctioned by you."

7th. For having in a letter, dated "*Bussorah Merchant*, 22nd November, 1851," addressed to me, the officer commanding the detachment, made use of the following expressions:—"But for my professional skill, in the disparagement of which you offered me such gross insults, your cruel treatment would, in all probability, have hurried Mrs. O'Brien to a premature grave; I would, therefore, beseech you to accept my offer in order to avoid the chance of such a catastrophe in Mrs. Webb's case, and, ill as I am, I shall attend to her in person: if you refuse to accede to this, and the case ends fatally, her blood be on your head."

Additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and for the prejudice and good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz:—

1st. In having, in a letter dated on board the *Bussorah Merchant*, December, 1851, to the address of the military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, made the following false and unfounded statement, reflecting most injuriously upon me, his commanding officer:—"In this view of the affair, I am afraid that unless he feels certain that he can ruin me, he will endeavour to prevent the scandal of a court-martial, involving his appearance as the oppressor of a defenceless woman, and thus the gross insults that he has permitted himself, under the cloak of authority, to outrage me with, as well as my imprisonment, and the indignities that I have suffered, may pass without yielding me that redress, the hope of which alone, in a very bad state of health, enabled me to bear up against the most unmerited oppression."

2nd. In having, in the observations recorded in the official Medical Journal kept by him since the 27th of July, 1851, as surgeon in medical charge of the troops on board the ship *Bussorah Merchant*, at paragraphs 4 and 5, made the following false and unfounded statements with respect to the treatment to which the sick men and a woman of the detachment were subjected, viz:—"I had much reason to be dissatisfied with the great disregard shown for the health of the men under my charge, who were sometimes taken hot out of the sick bath, made prisoners, and exposed on the poop without regard to the time or season, and also without any consideration for the treatment the men might be under, who were thus often for trifles made prisoners without my sanction or even knowledge. One of the soldiers' wives was for some time in a very dangerous state from harsh treatment by order of the commanding officer."

(Signed) G. Wilson, Capt. and Brevet Major, 20th Regt. N.I., late commanding detachment of recruits, on board the barque *Bussorah Merchant*.

Bombay, 31st January, 1852.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Revised finding.—On the first instance of the original charge *Guilty* of having refused to withdraw the letter, but attaches no criminality to that, and acquits him of the rest of this instance.

On the second instance, *guilty*.

On the third instance, *not guilty*.

On the fourth instance, *guilty*.

On the fifth instance, *guilty*.

On the sixth instance, *not guilty*.

On the seventh instance, *guilty*.

On the first instance, of the additional charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "false and unfounded."

On the second instance, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "false and unfounded."

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed.

(Signed) S. B. Acharya, Lieut. Gen. Com. of the Forces.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 12, 1852.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—The Court, in its finding on the first instance of the original charge, has pronounced the prisoner guilty of having refused to withdraw the letter, but attaches no criminality to that, and acquits him of the rest of the instance, that is to say, it acquits him of the highly disrespectful nature of the letter, and the false accusation stated to be contained in it; but such a finding being virtually an acquittal of the whole, and systematically insubordinate conduct grounded on it, the prisoner was entitled to a verdict of not guilty of this charge, in the first instance, the Court attaching no criminality to his refusal to withdraw the letter. Again, the prisoner has been found guilty of both instances of the additional charge, with the exception of the words "false and unfounded," a verdict tantamount to an acquittal of this charge, especially in the second instance, as the imputation of conduct unbecoming

the character of an officer and a gentleman cannot be said to apply to the mere fact of Surgeon Nicholson's having, in the performance of an imperative duty connected with his responsible charge, made entries in the medical journals respecting the treatment of his patients; those statements being true, the word *guilty* used by the Court in its finding on the original charge in the first instance, not being intended to imply criminality, is not applicable, as no one can be guilty without being culpable.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of highly disrespectful and systematically insubordinate conduct in the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh instances of the original charge, and not having acquitted him of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as set forth in the additional charge, ought to have awarded a sentence adequate to the offences of which it had convicted him; and which a severe reprimand does not appear to be. The acquittal of Surgeon Nicholson of the first instance of the original charge, and of his having made false and unfounded statements in the entries in his medical journals relative to the harsh treatment of his patient, throws the odium of such harshness upon Captain (now Major) Wilson, and the evidence recorded upon these proceedings not only exhibits a want of consideration in this respect, but makes it apparent that there was an irritating interference evinced upon the part of Major Wilson with the arrangements of Surgeon Nicholson for proper ventilation, a duty which undoubtedly devolved upon the medical officer, who was responsible for the health of the men of the detachment. The above circumstances, added to a want of properly concerted measures between the commanding officer, and a medical officer of the detachment, have been the principal cause of these misunderstandings so fatal to discipline. Major Wilson ought from the first to have required a daily list of sick men and women, under Surgeon Nicholson's signature, and required that officers to enter in his daily report the names of such men as were unable to attend the day's roll call, and of such women as he wished to be exempted from bathing and the operation of any rule established by him. The usual and regular detail system would have obviated the necessity of appeals on the part of Surgeon Nicholson in individual cases, and have afforded no opening to a correspondence upon the subject of his patients. In these particulars Major Wilson is much to blame.

Surgeon Nicholson has been found guilty of highly disrespectful and systematically insubordinate conduct, and sentenced to be severely reprimanded; but so reprimand, however severe, is an adequate punishment for a military offence of so dangerous a tendency and of so grave a character.

Had the Court martial sentenced Surgeon Nicholson to be cashiered, the punishment would not have exceeded what is due to the crime.

(Signed) S. B. AUCHINCLOSS, Lieut.-General.

Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson is released from arrest.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. to be judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, March 4.
CORFIELD, A. K. to act as judge and sess. judge of Tanna.
FREER, W. E. to be judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in Deccan, March 4.
FORBES, C. to act as judge and sess. judge of Sholapore.
GORDON, S. qual. for trans. of pub. business, March 9.
HARRISON, W. H. to be judge and sess. judge of Tanna, March 4.
HARRISON, C. M. to be judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, March 4.
HARRISON, W. J. to be adl. judge of Sudder Dewanny, &c. v. Warden, March 8.
KARR, G. B. S. rec. ch. of Colaba agency fr. J. H. Pelly, March 1.
KEAYS, R. judge and sess. judge of Surat, to act as ditto ditto of Poona, and agent for sirdars in Deccan, March 4; to be agent for hon. gov. at Surat, March 10.
LE GENT, P. W. puisne judge of Sudder Dewanny, &c. to be judicial commiss. for Deccan and Candish, March 4.
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. dept. sec. to govt. in Persian dept. to be sec. to mint committee fr. April 1.
SCOTT, G. qual. for trans. of public business, March 3.
SEART, E. M. to be judge and sess. judge of Candish.
WARDEN, Hon. J. 4th memb. of council took the oaths and his seat, March 5.
WILLIS, R. to be a memb. of committee of management of govt. savings bank, v. Mackenzie, resigned.

GOUGH, W. A. 1st asst. to col. of Dharwar, 1 mo. to Bombay.
HARRISON, C. J. to be adl. judge of Sudder Dewanny, &c. v. Warden, March 8.
HARRISON, C. M. to be judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, March 4.
HARRISON, W. J. to be adl. judge of Sudder Dewanny, &c. v. Warden, March 8.
HARRISON, W. J. to be adl. judge of Sudder Dewanny, &c. v. Warden, March 8.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. H. A. 13th N.I. to proc. and join.
BELL, Ens. A. adj. of Kolapur local inf. assu. ch. of app.
BOWLES, Ens. A. A. L. 2nd Eur. regt. to be a supernumerary asst. in Guzerat revenue survey and assessment.
CAYATE, Brig. W. to act in com. of 1st class brig. at Deesa dur. employ of Wilson, March 3.
CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. F. gar. eng. to conduct duties of supt. eng. railway dept. dur. abs. of Crawford; to be a super. surv. to court of petty sess. March 10.
HEBBERT, Capt. to be exec. eng. at Dharwar, v. Cruickshank.
JACOB, Lieut. H. E. 18th N.I. to be a. d. c. March 3.
KEMBALL, Capt. A. B. asst. to resident in Persian Gulf, resu. ch. of app.
KING, Lieut. E. to act as adj. 1st Eur. regt. fus. dur. abs. of Mules, March 3.
LAMB, Ens. A. J. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.
MACAULEY, Lieut. G. W. 16th N.I. placed temporary in charge of Indore, March 3.
MACDONALD, Capt. 18th N.I. to be post mr. in ch. of dawk-works between Ahmednuggur and Nagpore.
MARCH, Ens. E. N. to act as adj. 18th N.I. v. Ross, m.c. Mar. 3.
MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. to be a member of board of conservancy, v. Estridge, res. March 9.
NAYLOR, Lieut. C. C. 19th N.I. to be a supernumerary asst. in Guzerat revenue survey and assessment, March 3.
PARR, Lieut. col. T. C. app. to com. of a 2nd class brig. attached to brig. at Rajcote.
ROBERTS, Brig. H. G. to act as a 1st class brig. in com. of Rajpootana field force dur. employ of Stalker, March 3.
ROBERTSON, Brig. gen. to proc. to Karrachas and assu. com. of Scinde div. to which he stands posted, March 3.
SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. art. to com. of detach. of 4th comp. 3rd batt. of that corps at Surat.
SHORT, Lieut. 2nd N.I. to take ch. of commiss. dept. and appear at Sukkur, v. Vincent, March 3.
STANLEY, Brig. R. to act on div. staff, March 3; att. to N. div. of army, March 3.
STUBBS, Ens. F. J. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Belgaum.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. E. to act as post mr. and interp. to 23rd N.I. v. Etheridge, on leave, March 3.
WILSON, Brig. G. J. to act on div. staff dur. abs. of James, March 3; att. to S. div. of army, March 3.
WOOD, Lieut. 4th N.I. to act as exec. eng. at Dharwar, v. Cruickshank, March 3.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Capt. W. 1st L.C. 18 Nov. 30.
ANDREWS, Capt. E. 7th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 4, to Bombay and Mahabaleshwar.
AITCHINSON, Lieut. C. F. 2nd L.I. March 10 to May 10, to Bombay.
BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. 3 years to Europe on m.c.
BROWNE, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. March 18 to May 20, to Bombay.
BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 2nd in com. S. Mahabaleshwar, to be March 20 to April 3, to Bombay.
CONNELL, Ens. W. A. 11th N.I. March 1 to Sept. 1.
CONYBEARE, Lieut. T. horse brig. March 15 to May 15.
DODS, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. March 18 to May 25, to Bombay.
DRUMMOND, Ens. J. H. 2nd L.I. 3 years to Europe on m.c.
ELLIOT, Corn. H. H. 1st L.C. April 1 to June 1, to Agra and Delhi.
GRIMES, Capt. G. R. 2nd N.I. fr. March 10 to May 1, to Bombay.
HAMMOND, Lieut. R. M. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Mahabaleshwar and Bombay.
KNELLER, Capt. C. F. 11th N.I. 3 years to Europe on m.c.
MAINWARING, Ens. R. P. 20th N.I. leave cancelled.
MUNRO, Capt. C. G. 16th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 20, to Nassich.
NAPIER, Lieut. G. art. March 1 to May 20.
PALIN, Lieut. C. F. 19th N.I. April 9 to June 9, Surat.
PRICE, Capt. G. 1st N.I. April 9 to May 20.
RICE, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. March 15 to June 15, Gwalior.
SALMON, Capt. W. B. 19th N.I. leave cancelled.
STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. F. 1 mo. fr. March 6, in ext.
SYKES, Lieut. W. H. F. 3rd L.C. 3 mo. fr. March 20, to Mount Aboo and Deesa.
TREVOR, Lieut. 2nd asst. supt. of roads, 1 mo.
WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 25 days to pres.
WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. fr. March 10 to April 9.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOTT, Surg. 1st Eur. fus. to aff. med. aid to 3rd N.I.
ATKINSON, Dr. res. ch. of postoff. at Mahabaleshwar fr. Costelloe.
COSTELLOE, Dr. res. ch. of post off. at Malcom Peth, March 9.
CRAIG, Asst. surg. 28th N.I. to aff. med. aid to No. 8 lt. field bat.; to aff. med. aid to 1st Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Ward on m.c.
KEITH, Asst. surg. J. to be div. surg. at Poona, to be registrar of marriages for districts in Poona collectorate, March 5.
LOAN, Asst. surg. R. G. M. 21st N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. dur. abs. of Sanderson, proc. to Necmch.

MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art. at Neemuch, fr. Surg. Mackenzie.
 PELLY, Asst. surg. to be act. superint. of vaccination in Deccan, v. Costelloe, March 9.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. 3rd tr. h. art. rec. ch. of civ. du. at Poona, v. Wright, March 9.
 WICHE, Surg. C. G. civ. surg. to commissr. at Sattara, to aff. med. aid to 24th N.I. v. Atkinson, March 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PEELE, Asst. surg. R. De C. 2 yrs. to sea, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales.
 PEET, Asst. surg. J. 2 yrs. to sea, and New South Wales.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARRON, Mids. C. H. W. ret. to du. to join the *Ajdaha*, March 11.
 CARPENDALE, Mate W. H. perm. to residan shore, March 2.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. to perf. du. of store acct. to the *Constance*, in add. to his own du. March 2.
 COSTELLOE, Surg. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Moozuffer*, March 6.
 CRANE, Lieut. B. H. ret. to du. to join the *Hastings*, March 9.
 DOUGLAS, Mids. H. of the *Tigris*, to be prov. mate fr. March 9, and to join the *Zenobia*, March 10.
 DUVAL, Mate D. L. of the *Acbar*, to be store account. also, March 2; of the *Queen*, to be disch. to the *Medusa*, March 6.
 EDLIN, Lieut. G. 1 mo. fr. March 2 to Sawant Warree, on m.c.
 HARDING, Mids. of the *Queen*, to be disch. to the *Medusa*, March 6.
 HURLOCH, Mids. R. of the *Tigris*, to be disch. to the *Zenobia*, to join the *Ferooze*, March 10.
 HUTCHINSON, act. 1st class 2nd Mast. of the *Medusa*, transf. to the *Hastings*, March 6; to be act. mast. to assu. ch. of the steam vessel *Conet*, March 11.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. fr. the *Queen* to the *Tigris*, March 11.
 LIARDET, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Zenobia*, March 9.
 MASON, Prov. mate, of the *Hastings*, to be disch. to the *Medusa*, March 6.
 MIGNON, R. Capt.'s clerk, of the *Hastings*, to be clerk in ch. of the *Acbar*, March 2.
 SEDLKY, Lieut. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Zenobia*, March 9.
 SIMPSON, act. 2nd class 2nd Mast. of the *Medusa*, transf. to the *Hastings*, March 6.
 WAY, Lieut. fr. the *Zenobia* to the *Tigris*, March 9.
 WILKINS, act. 1st class 2nd Mast. fr. the *Medusa*, disch. to the *Hastings*, March 6; to be act. mast. March 11.
 WRIGHT, Surg. fr. the *Hastings*, to join the *Ferooze*, March 6.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DELAMAIN, wife of Lieut. col. C. H. 1st L.C. d. at Neemuch, Feb. 25.
 HARE, wife of Capt. G. 7th Nizam infantry, s. at Aurungabad, March 10.
 MCAULAY, wife of Mr. d. at Byculla, March 8.
 MONTRIOU, wife of Capt. C. W., I.N. d. at Aden, Feb. 22.
 WATKINS, the lady of Maj. J. 23rd L.I. d. at Nusseerabad, March 7.
 WELLS, wife of John, d. at Calicut, Feb. 25.

MARRIAGE.

PINHEY, R. H. c.s. to Mary Ann, d. of the Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, at Colaba, March 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 4.—*Thompson*, Swift, Liverpool.—5. *Tartar*, Guthrie, Greenock.—7. *Dalriada*, Scott, Liverpool.—8. *Beloochee*, Millan, Liverpool.—9. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suez.—11. *Kirkman Finlay*, Muir, Greenock; *Digby*, Buchanan, Liverpool.—12. *Tadmor*, Bowie, Greenock; *Queen Mab*, Lamb Liverpool; *Ben Lomond*, Meldrum, Greenock; *John Knox*, Davidson, Sydney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dalriada* (March 7), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Scott.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha* (March 9), from SUEZ.—Capt. and Mrs. Morris, 4th Bombay rifles; Capt. Coles, 9th lanc.; E. Battersbee, Esq. vet. surg. Bombay army; Lieut. B. H. Crane, I.N.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Darvell, Miss Pellew, Mrs. H. Jacob and child; Maj. Smith, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Maj. Spence, 60th Royal rifles; M. Dyno, Esq. 10th husars; Mr. Warden, Mr. Oughterson; Mr. Stack, Bombay C. S.; Mr. H. J. Williams, Mr. Thomas Gordon, Mr. F. W. Place, Mr. Johns; Lieut. Parker, Bombay army; Mr. R. Hunt, Mr. Benton, Mr. Neave, Mr. Whitrop; Mr. Boyd, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Chow, Mr. Young, Mr. Wagalla; Mr. Hacon, cadet; Mr. Elliott. From Aden.—Mr. Blackell; Lieut. Stewart, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. Archer, do. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. McNiel, Mr. Gaudy, Mrs. Hamman, Peer Ibrahim Khan, secretary, and 2 servants.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 3. *Kilblain*, M'Laren, Calcutta; *Jamseljee Curseljee*, Withycombe, Liverpool; *John Mac Vicar*, Dalzell, China.—9. *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—10. *Mary*, Grant, London; *Prince Albert*, Porter, China; steamer *Seaworth*, DeWass, Colombo.—11. Steamer *Zenobia*, Ball, Madras; *Briton*, Berwick, Batavia; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Cochín.—15. *Carnatic*, Consitt, Cape of Good Hope and London; steamer *Bombay*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Jamseljee Curseljee* (March 3), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. C. W. Bayfield, Lieut. Robertson, and Lieut. Aldersey.
 Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*, to SOERAT.—Col. Hartly, and Lieut. Renny.
 Per steamer *Victoria*, to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, and Col. J. Scott.
 Per *Borton* (March 11), to BATAVIA.—Mr. Gaspar and family.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—J. H. Pelly, Esq. c.s.; Lieut. Thomas, and Lieut. Saulez.
 Per steamer *Dwarka* (March 11), to COCHIN.—Maj. Hatt, Lieut. Noding and servant.
 Per *Carnatic* (March 15), to CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON.—To the CAPE—H. Young, Esq. B.C.S.; Mrs. Young and 3 children, with 3 servants; James Silver, Esq. M.C.S.; Mrs. Silver and 2 children, with 2 servants; Dr. J. Peet, Bomb. Med. Estab.; Mrs. Peet and servant; Dr. R. De C. Peele, Bomb. Med. Estab. To LONDON—Maj. D. Strettell, 20th M.N.I.; Mrs. Strettell and 5 children, with servants; Capt. Henry Pelham, N.V.B.; Mrs. Pelham, Mrs. Ward and 5 children, with servant; Capt. Dove, H.M.'s 94th Regt. and sister; Lieut. S. B. Klog, I.N.; Mrs. King and 1 child, with servant; Lieut. Beaumont, 7th M.I.N.; Lieut. Coleridge, 20th M.N.I.; Mrs. Coleridge and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Consitt, Messrs. Grant, Eddington, and F. Bullock.
 Per steamer *Bombay* (March 15), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, with servant; Miss Manson, Lieut. Taylor, M. Remington, Esq.; Capt. Manson, 4th Rifles; Charles J. Manson, Esq. B.C.S.; Lieut. Gammell, Ens. Drummond, Hon. Charles Keith and servant, Lieut. Munro, and Dr. Fuller.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 15, 1882.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 115½
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 106 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 103½
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 93 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 89½ p. 100 Ca.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 89½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	15 p. ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 19 per ct. pm. sales.	
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 do.	3½ dis.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do.	6 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do.	20 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	12,500 each	12,500 do.	17,000
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each	7,000 do.	17,000
Colaba Land Com.	10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do.	68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	38-2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7
Bank of England Notes, per £	10 5-16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11½d. For doc. bills.
1s. 11½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99
30 days' sight	99½
at sight	par
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100½
at sight	101
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dms.	Rs. 210

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon journals contain no local news of importance. The Governor was still at Kandy.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Haddington*, with the outward mail, had excited much uneasiness. The cause of the delay is explained elsewhere.

The ceremony of consecrating the church and church-yard at Newera Ellia took place on the 24th February, and was performed by the Bishop of Colombo, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Wise and Mr. Symons.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. T. s. at Colombo, Feb. 14.
COWEN, wife of Surg. H. L. d. at Jaffna, Feb. 11.
HEAD, wife of A. W. at Colombo, Feb. 25.
KEIR, the lady of J. L. s. at Slave Island, Feb. 23.
KATBER, wife of L. M. s. at Colombo, March 7.
SELBY, wife of the Hon. H. C. d. at Ceylon, Feb. 19.
TYNDALL, the lady of John, d. at North Delta, Feb. 13.
WHITEHOUSE, the lady of E. S. d. at Jaffna, Feb. 26.

MARRIAGES.

JANEZ, C. Henry, to Miss S. Speldewide, at Galle, Feb. 11.
MACKENZIE, G. A. to Louisa, d. of the late Capt. J. Stewart, at Colombo, Feb. 23.

DEATHS.

O'ROUKE, W. G. A. S. s. of the late J. W. at Colombo, Feb. 19.
STORK, S. W. wife of G. W. at Colombo, aged 38, March 3.
VAN HOUTEN, George, at Kandy, Feb. 20.
VINTER, Emily, inf. d. of T. at Pussigawa, Feb. 17.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24th arrived at Hong-Kong on Feb. 12th, per Malta.

The affairs of the empire are not known to be in a much more desperate condition than they were at the date of our last despatch. Fears were entertained, before the commencement of the year, for the safety and quiet of Canton; but, as mentioned on a previous occasion, we need not fear for Canton whilst Kwei-lin-foo, the capital of Kwang-si (the adjoining province), is in the hands of the Imperialists. Our Chinese correspondent indeed, writes: "Tien-teh has ordered his troops to proceed from five different points to attack the city Kwei-lin-foo; in consequence of which the Tartar-General is in a great fright, and has sent despatches to Sen, demanding an immediate supply of men and money. The despatches were received here yesterday."—*Friend of China*, Feb. 27.

Up to this date (January 31) the disturbances in Kwang-si have been increasing, and the insurgents have strengthened their side by the capture of Yung ngan-shan, a superior district town Pingloh fu, about 40 miles west of the Cassia river, and southwest from the chief town of the prefecture. Their real force and position are difficult to ascertain; for the authorities in Canton have taken particular pains to prevent the publication of all news relating to the outbreak. It is estimated that upwards of 30,000 Imperialists have been sent to the province to suppress this rising.—*Chinese Repository*.

Jan. 29.—Various rumours are afloat about the rebellion in Kwangse. It is quite impossible to give any reliable account, but it is clear that the rebellion has attained a very serious height, since it is certain, from official decrees published at Peking, that three several millions of taels have been forwarded to the seat of war, from the private treasures of the emperor, at different periods since the commencement of the rebellion, independent of the vast sums supplied by the provincial treasuries and the board of finance. The fact would seem to be that many active chiefs must be engaged in this irruption, or, as is common in Chinese rebellions, the leaders would have been bought off long since. A great battle is rumoured to have been fought some weeks back, and different reports attribute success to both parties—the probability therefore is that neither has achieved any material results, but that the opposing parties,—imperialists and rebels,—are much in the same position towards each other as heretofore. We anxiously await more authentic information on the subject.—*N. China Herald*.

Governor Bonham was expected to leave for England, on leave of absence, by the next mail. Major-Gen. Jervois was to act as governor during his absence, and Dr. Bowring as Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade.

The troop ship *Akbar*, with Major Graham, and some men of the 59th, and a detachment of sappers and miners, had arrived at Hong Kong. H. M.'s steamer *Sphinx*, had also returned from the north, having visited Loochoo, where Capt. Shadwell, after some negotiation, was admitted to the capital, and presented a letter from Lord Palmerston to the Regent, with whom Capt. Shadwell had an audience.

H. M.'s ship *Hastings*, Rear-Admiral Austin, had sailed for Rangoon.

The American war steamer *Susquehanna*, to form part of the Japan expedition, had arrived at Hong-Kong.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

MARSH, Mrs. H. d. at Victoria, Feb. 20.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS, F. D. to Mary J. d. of the late J. Nelson, at Shanghai, Jan. 14.

DEATHS.

MARKWICK, Sarah Ann, wife of Charles, at Victoria, Feb. 1.
PRESTON, Caroline, wife of W. J. at Victoria, Jan. 31.
SMITH, John, at Macao, Feb. 21.
THOMPSON, George, at Victoria, Feb. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 24. *Ruby*, Ellerby, Sydney.—27. *John Bright*, Watt, Liverpool.—30. *Carthaya*, Bailie, Liverpool.—FEB. 9. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Jameson, Calcutta.—12. *Malta*, Potts, Bombay.—14. *Challenge*, Land, San Francisco; *Daniel Ross*, Kittles, San Francisco.—20. *Akbar*, Mill, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, FEB. 9.—From CALCUTTA: Messrs. Bridges, Jones, Gossetts, Parley, Knight, and Fotheringham.

Per *Malta*, FEB. 12.—From BOMBAY: Capt. Holmes, 10th Hussars; Mr. C. J. Stewart. From SOUTHAMPTON: Messrs. Francis, Platt, Smith, C. de Muford. From CALCUTTA: Dr. Bowring. From SINGAPORE: Messrs. Robertson and Forsyth.

Per *Carthaya*, JAN. 30.—From LIVERPOOL: Mr. W. N. Norton.

Per *Akbar*, FEB. 20.—From LONDON: Asst. surg. Irvine, Messrs. Graham, Ens. Cudfield; troops, Drs. Wood and Long, R.N. and Mr. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 16. *Eltza*, Noble, London.—24. *Spartan*, Sydney; *Chebucto*, Beech, London.—30. *Joshua Bates*, Easterbrooks, London.—FEB. 2. *Land o' Cakes*, Grant, San Francisco; *Emperor*, Gentle, San Francisco.—7. *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Liverpool.—9. *Constant*, Combe, San Francisco.—15. *John o' Gaunt*, McDonald, London.—17. *Constantine*, Burrows, London.—22. *Blenheim*, Molleson, San Francisco.—28. *St. Malta*, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Malta* (Feb. 28) for SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. J. W. Hulme; Lieut. C. A. D. Pasco, R.N.; Maj. and Mrs. Boughey, Master and Miss Boughey; Craven Wilson, Esq.; Rev. E. T. R. Moncrieff. For POINT DE GALLE.—Dr. Irvine, staff asst. surg.; Capt. Gordon; P. Kurney, Esq.

SIAM.

The expectations of great improvements in the government of Siam, which were indulged on the accession of their present majesties Somdet Phra Chom Klow, and Somdet Phra Pin Klow Chow Yu Hua, to the throne of that kingdom, appear to be in fair way of being realized. The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 30th January, has two important documents issued by the senior king, sitting on the throne *Amarawinichai Mahaisuriyaphan*, and of a tenor widely different from any public documents hitherto received from Siam. The present rulers, who have long been associated with the American missionaries, and are accustomed to appreciate European intelligence, have abandoned the policy of exclusiveness, so long pursued by the Indo-Chinese races. The first proclamation enunciates principles and ideas which would reflect honour on the most liberal of European dynasties. Its first object is the increase of the material interests of the kingdom. After alluding to the depression of the internal trade, it announces the determination of the monarch to extend the commercial resources of Siam. "The priest," his Majesty observes, "of all merchandise have fallen," and he considers that the best mode of alleviating this evil is to remove

a portion of the harbour dues. He, therefore, directs that the former duty on square-rigged vessels of 1,700 ticals on every fathom's length of the ship's beam shall be reduced to 1,000 ticals. Moreover, the old laws which fettered the movements of the trader through the country are abolished, and he is permitted to dwell or wander about whithersoever he will. The prohibitions against the export of rice are also removed, foreign merchants being allowed to freight their ships in part with rice, "being governed as to amount by the fruitfulness and unfruitfulness of the seasons producing it." Lastly, the introduction of opium is to be permitted under strict regulations which are detailed in the second proclamation.

At the same time that the brother-kings have made these regulations for the extension of commerce, they have also promulgated others which will tend more directly to the advancement of their people in the path of civilization. The dislike of the old king to the admission of missionaries frequently placed the American mission in great difficulty, and effectually prevented them from penetrating into the interior. In future, however, they will be allowed to travel about at pleasure, to preach to whomsoever they will, to have their own chapels and their own cemeteries, and thus in life and death to set the people an example of a purer faith, and to introduce through the length and breadth of the land the ennobling truths of Christianity.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian papers teem with news from the gold districts, accounts of new diggings and rich yields, of large quantities of gold bought up by the traders or found by gold seekers, and, withal, accounts of depopulation of less favoured localities, of crime at the diggings, of ineffectiveness of the police force, and of Lynch law. Both in New South Wales and Victoria the general success of the miners seems to have been uninterrupted; but it is in the latter colony that the most striking results have been realized. In the week ending the 12th of December the amount of gold brought to Melbourne under escort was 23,000 ounces, and, coupled with what was also brought by private hands, the total value was supposed to have been equivalent to little short of 100,000*l*. New deposits of great richness had been discovered, and it was found almost impossible to retain any one at an ordinary occupation.

In reference to the Victoria gold fields, the *Melbourne Morning Herald* of December 10th says: "Letters were received in town yesterday from the police magistrate at Gipps Land, stating that the whole dividing range between Sydney and Victoria, and known as the Snowy Mountains, for 300 miles in extent, is one vast gold field. There was upwards of a ton and a half of gold in Mr. Commissioner Powlett's tent, waiting for the escort, up to Saturday last, and it is expected that to-day's escort from the Mount will not be able to bring down one-half the quantity offered. It is intended to increase the military force here to 100 men."

A private letter from Sydney states that "the precious metal arrives in daily increasing quantities, and the estimated export has risen from 4,000,000*l* to 8,000,000*l* per annum. There is also a report to the effect that as far as I have been able to ascertain from personal communication with the diggers of various degree, the labour is by no means so tremendous as some would make it out."

Mr. Hargrave, the original discoverer, had returned to Sydney on the 12th December, after an absence of six months on a tour of exploration, during which he had gone over about 3,000 or 4,000 miles. His report was in the hands of the Governor, but its nature had not transpired.

Labour was becoming very dear, as the average yield at the mines was 8*l* per mile per week, and persons could obtain 2*l* per week and various by taking had there been no gold.

A despatch had just arrived from the Home Government, revoking the order making New South Wales a place to which convicted criminals might be sent. It was immediately forwarded by the Governor to the Legislative Council, and was received with loud cheers.

COPE OF GOOD HOPE

The intelligence is to the effect that from Cape Town, Gen. Somerset and Col. Glynne's troops were in Caffraria, destroying the enemy's forts and devastating their country. On the 11th of February, without any alarm, and hostilities were ordered to be renewed with the utmost energy.

In the meantime, Mr. Brownlee, the Commissioner, had received a communication from the Galka chiefs, asking an extension of the truce; but he told them they must cross the Kei. He adds, in his despatch: "While the chiefs expect to gain their ends by a show of humility and submission, they are at present quite determined not to move from this country."

Sir Harry Smith had published a memorandum, in which it is stated that an amicable arrangement had been concluded with the Trans-Keian chief Bokoo, his son Mapassa, and their tribe. In answer to his message for peace, Kreili was told that Sandilli and the Gaikas must first vacate the Amatolas and cross the Kei. Another memorandum says that the patrol under Gen. Somerset had destroyed nearly the whole of the cultivation of the Gaika district. The Caffres complain that this "new" mode of warfare is not a "proper" one.

Col. Eyre's despatch of the 18th of February says that he has destroyed Sandilli's kraal and extensive corps near the Kieskamma River and in the Helebi Kloof. Some waggons proceeding with an escort of the 43rd regiment from King William's Town to Col. Eyre's division in the Amatolas, with supplies, were attacked at night at Bailey's Grave, and, after firing for several hours upon the party, the enemy succeeded in shooting Surgeon Davison and three men of the 43rd regiment.

No certain intelligence had been received from Gen. Somerset's division. It was rumoured that he had been attacked on the 19th of February, and that the 74th and 91st had suffered; firing was heard in that vicinity at the time, but a letter dated at Gwall, on the 19th, does not mention the attack, but states that the crops of the Caffres were nearly all destroyed. However, the enemy still maintained an attitude of defiance, and the Tambookies were assembling to assist Macomo.

From information from the Mancazana camp we learn that Lieut. Rutherford and twelve mounted burghers killed eight Hottentots and took three prisoners, who state that the Tambookies, with their cattle, had been pouring into Waterkloof for some time back to assist Macomo; that they mustered from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and are well supplied with ammunition; that the Hottentots were strong in Waterkloof, commanded by Jacob Prætorius and Spilman; that they had no ammunition, and had sold most of their guns to the Caffres for victuals, but Macomo will supply them when General Somerset appears in Waterkloof.

The *Graham's Town Extra*, of February 24, speaks favourably of the news per military post that morning. The proceedings of Colonel Eyre and Colonel Michel were producing a powerful effect upon the Caffre mind. Several friendly chiefs continued to send in the cattle secreted by hostile tribes. The enemy had resolved to continue the strife. Sandilli and Seyolo held the fastnesses of the Kieskamma and Amatola. Macomo was strongly intrenched in the Waterkloof; while Stock retained a lurking place in the Fish River Bush.

In the Basuto country, Orange River Sovereignty, several communications had passed between the Commissioners and the chief Mosheah, who was invited to Winburg, but refused, lest Sikonyella should steal his cattle in his absence. The fact of the Caffres suing for peace seems to facilitate the negotiations of Commissioners Owen and Hogg.

Marauding bands continued to overrun Mancazana, Bavian's River, Albany, and the neighbourhood of Fort Beaufort, where cattle are stolen. The old *comando* law is put in force there again. The Civil Commissioner was strengthening the posts at Uitenhage. Near Cradock depredations were as numerous as ever. Near Butterworth a large body of Kingos were successfully attacked by Caffres (Kreili's), who killed twenty fugitives and captured 3,000 head of cattle, and afterwards made an effort against a Wesleyan station. In Lower Albany, a very commendable spirit has been evinced in the hope that the present war will be the prelude to a lasting peace. At Blinkwater much hard fighting will be required before Macomo surrenders; he appears neither humbled nor tired of the contest.

Sir Harry Smith had been informed of the appointment of his successor, who had not arrived. Sir Harry had decided that the Constitution shall be proceeded with as a Government measure.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's ship *Thompson*, which brought this intelligence, commenced her voyage the distressing news of the total loss, on the 26th of February, of the steam vessel *Birkenhead*, which, on her passage from Simon's Bay to Algoa Bay, struck on a sunken rock off Point Danger, and in about twenty minutes went to pieces. Of her crew 454 souls perished, including the commanding officer, Captain Salmond; and several officers in command of the troops on board, struggled to recruit the regiments in Caffraria. The women and children were all saved. The *Birkenhead* was an iron steamer of 1,400 tons, built by David & Co., Glasgow, and reckoned one of the most splendid masterpieces of the Royal Navy.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Professor Lassen, in his *Indische Alterthumskunde*, a comprehensive review and digest of the researches hitherto made into the antiquities of India, has investigated the obscure question as to the origin of the Hindu race, which he shows, from ethnological data, not to be indigenous to India.

This name, as applied to the country so called, he observes, has no native authority. The name of the land of the Hindus, according to their own traditions, is *Aryāvarta*, or "land of the Aryas," which includes only central India, between the Himalayas and the Vindya range. This traditional name is detected in writings and inscriptions as connected with the countries and people of Iran. An analysis of the population of modern India presents a people whose languages are based upon the Sanskrit, as a foreign race, which, having immigrated into central India, drove its aborigines into the mountain fastnesses, and then, pressing southward, subdued some of the tribes of the Vindya; after which they extended further in the same direction.

The physical traits of this intrusive race identify them, according to M. Lassen, with the Caucasian family, and the geographical position of the older inhabitants of India relatively to the Aryas makes it certain that the direction in which the latter spread was from west to east. It is also evident that the Aryas passed the Vindya mountains first at their western termination, for, at the eastern extremity of this range, the wild tribe of the Paharias still maintain themselves, and the Odras of Orissa are represented as barbarians even in the Code of Manu. The near affinity of all the languages of Europe to the language of the Aryas (Sanskrit) is conclusive against the supposition that they were indigenous in India, since it would require us to believe that India was the original seat of all the European nations, and is at variance with strong evidence of the foreign origin of the Aryas, and their ethnological affinity to the people of Iran, whose doctrines and traditions, M. Lassen remarks, have a remarkable coincidence with those of the Hindus. His conclusion, therefore, is that the Arya inhabitants of India were a foreign race, and once lived united with the nations of Iran, and longer with them than with any other. He suggests, in the following passage, their particular locality:—

"If we decide that the Aryas of India and the people of Iran originally had an abode in common, and that not in India, we shall at the same time be prepared to find a tradition of its locality among the Iranians, rather than among the Hindus. We have already observed that the Hindus have no such tradition, although they imagine to themselves a sacred land and seats of divinites in the world of India. The people of Iran, on the contrary, plainly designate as a primitive abode their *Airyanem Vaejō*, or 'land of the Aryas,' which they place in the extreme east of the whole (the) land of Iran, in the region of the sources of the Oxus and Jaxartes; by the death-bearer Ahriman it had been smitten with winter, and had only two summer months, with ten months of winter. We can think of no other region than the cold highlands on the western declivity of the Belurtag and Mustag, or of the sacred mount Beresat (Bory), which is invoked in the *Zendavesta* as a fountain-head of waters, and of which the Hindus, perhaps, have preserved a reminiscence, inasmuch as, in their mythical cosmography, they make the great rivers to flow from this region. That the primeval seat of the Iranian is to be looked for here, is an opinion very much strengthened by the fact that we find offshoots from their stock on both sides of this high eminence; for the old settled inhabitants of Cashgar, Yarkand, Aksu, Turfan, and Kuml, are Tajik (of Buddhist descent), and speak Persian. It is here alone that the *Mayas* spread themselves into the interior of Upper Asia, and their strongest and most vigorous germ seems to have been planted in this high mountain."

The Hebrew tradition respecting the primitive abode of mankind, in the opinion of M. Lassen, accords with this view. It may be added, that the land of Iran, in the widest sense, as represented in the well known and venerable tradition of the Hebrews, which assigns to it the site of the Shemites, as the country of the progenitors of this second great branch of the Caucasian family of nations, the Shemites, dwell south-west of the highlands; their tradition points to the highland in the north-east, as their home. Whatever designation may be given to the tradition respecting Eden, its geography cannot be satisfactorily explained, except by such a conception of it as may be supposed to have been formed in the imagination of an nomadic people, during a foundation of the world, while at the same time the great essential features are so prominently marked, the mountainous tract, and so that the whole is embraced in a picture of simple grandeur and beauty. Such a picture, in the opinion of Eden, if it is not conceived of as composed by the nation of the

Tigris and Euphrates on the west, and of the Oxus and Indus on the East. It is then the highlands of Iran, in the widest sense, which are ascended from the lowlands of Mesopotamia, of Turan, and of the Pentapotamy, and are enclosed by the Zegros mountain-range and the Armenian mountains on the west, and by the Belurtag, Hindukush, and Suleiman mountains on the east,—a conception and manner of bounding which even scientific geography need not reject. At the same time, the extreme borders of this table-land, or the country about Ararat, and the neighbourhood of the Belurtag, have a significant prominence in the most ancient traditions of the Shemites and the Aryas, respectively, as their original seats. The reminiscences of these races reach back only to the time when they had already taken possession of the western and eastern extremities of this highland. To this common father-land, to this pre-historical contact with each other of the Shemites and Indo-Europeans, to which the radical connection of their languages also bears witness, are to be referred those primitive traditions of the two races, which cannot have come into the possession of both by later intercourse between them, and are indeed too widely spread, and too peculiarly modified, to have been borrowed by one from the other within the limits of history,—such as the tradition of the four ages, of the ten progenitors, and of the Deluge."

The *Sūtras* of the Sāṅkhya (a philosophical system of the Hindus), entitled *Sāṅkhya Tatva Samāsa*, of the existence of which the late Mr. Colebrooke was in doubt, have been published by Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, at Mirzapore. With regard to this set of *Sūtras*, there are no materials to decide its date. Who is the author of its commentary, bearing the title *Tattva-samāsasūtravṛtti*, we do not learn from the commentary itself. There is, however, an interesting notice on the *Tattva Samāsa Sūtras* and its *Vṛtti* in a commentary of the *Kārikā*, entitled *Sāṅkhyatattvavilāsa*, by Raghunātha Tarkavāgisa Bhattachārya (a work not known to Colebrooke), where at its commencement the traditional belief is given as to the origin of this collection of *Sūtras*, and of the author of the commentary, together with the *Sūtras* themselves, and a short explanation of them. We think this tradition very curious, and therefore transcribe the whole passage relating to the school, from the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 222:—

"In olden times, a certain Brahmana, the disciple of Kapila, Asuri by name, overwhelmed by the three kinds of pain (viz. the pain arising from one's own nature, mental or bodily, from external animated agents, and from external inanimate agencies), took refuge with the great Rishi Kapila, the teacher of the Sāṅkhya, and having told him his name and age, he said: O venerable, great Rishi Kapila, what is truth in this world, and what must I do to obtain the object of life? To this Kapila replied: I will tell you. 1. Eight producers; 2. Sixteen productions; 3. The soul; 4. The three qualities; 5. Evolution; 6. Revolution; 7. The ministers of the soul; 8. The province of organs; 9. The superintending deities; 10. The five modifications of intellect; 11. The five sources of action; 12. The five vital airs; 13. The five, whose nature is action; 14. The five-fold ignorance; 15. Disability of twenty-eight kinds; 16. Acquiescence of nine kinds; 17. Perfection of eight kinds; 18. The radical facts of ten kinds; 19. Benevolent creation; 20. Created existence of fourteen kinds; 21. Parental creation of three kinds; 22. Bondage of three kinds; 23. Liberation of three kinds; 24. Proof of three kinds; 25. Pain of three kinds,—this is the truth supreme. Having thoroughly understood this, a person will obtain the object of life, and not be subject again to the three kinds of pain. Kapila, having composed those *Sūtras* of the Sāṅkhya, thus instructed his disciple, Asuri by name. Asuri then saluted his teacher with the following verse: 'Salutation to the great Rishi Kapila, who obtained at the first creation the knowledge of the twenty-five principles by his birth,' and having promised: 'Now we shall explain the aphorisms of the Sāṅkhya with regard to the principles, commenced in this manner: A certain Brāhmana, by not telling in this manner his name, he was desirous of showing his humility, and having given the account according to truth, and told, that Kapila replied, he set forth the aphorisms, declared by Kapila, in the first of which the 'Producers' are named. Having in this manner engaged himself to compose a commentary to the aphorisms of the Sāṅkhya, and instructed his disciple, Pancha-likha by name. It is said in the *Sūtra*, in the 10th Sūtra: 'This system publishing (doctrines) the most profound and subtlely imparted to Asuri, Asuri composed it in Sanskrit, by which it was extensively propagated.' The *Sūtra* is under the name of *Upanishad*. Kapila gave the name of this commentary; therefore it is named the twenty-five principles of the Sāṅkhya by seventy-two Kārikas. Thus goes the system of the Sāṅkhya."

At Khanghur, at 3.45 A.M., on the 24th of January, three smart shocks of earthquake, following each other in rapid succession, were felt. The direction was from west to east, and the time occupied was 45 seconds. There it was attended with no danger to any of the houses, but in the Murree hills its effects have been very severe, and attended, with great loss of life and property. Accurate accounts state the number of killed belonging to the Murree tribe to amount to 340 individuals, and an, as yet, unknown quantity of cattle and other animals. The majority of the houses, and the greater portion of the walls of their capital—Kahun—fell, burying men, women, and children, in the ruins, and in a large cave a little to the north, which was inhabited by a number of families, the sides also fell in, and almost all perished. The city is now totally deserted, and so great is the terror prevalent amongst them, that they are said to be anxious to remove from the hills altogether. The effects of the shock were such that large masses have fallen from the mountains, and the celebrated Nuffosk Pass, leading to Kahun, has become blocked up. Amidst much havoc and desolation, the only advantage which has accrued is that the river Lherre, which unless when rain falls is lost immediately before its exit point from the hills, has suddenly extended many miles further than usual at this season. It is now flowing past the town of Lherre, and the inhabitants are busily cultivating from it—for there, as in all the alluvial soils of this country, the rule holds good—as the supply of water so are the capabilities for growth. This earthquake having been so distinctly felt at a place like Khanghur, situated in a desert, and fifty miles from the nearest hills, is a point of considerable interest, and the fact that the shock was not felt at Shikarpoor, Kismore, or any other place to the eastward, shows that the earth "wave" over a very short distance had become either lost, or diminished, so as to be imperceptible. Accurate accounts of its having been distinctly felt at Dadur, nearly a hundred miles to the west by north of the unfortunate Kahun, and at Guridava, sixty miles north-west of Khanghur, have been received. These two places, lying near the foot of the Hala range, are distant about sixty miles from each other, and considering that the direction of the "wave" was perfectly made out from west to east, and that a point due west from Khanghur would strike about thirty miles south of Gundava, the origin or cause of this earthquake, or the point from which the telluric undulations started, must have extended over a line, a hundred miles in length, at least. All accounts agree as to the time of occurrence, at the places mentioned, viz., the false dawn, which at this season is shortly before 4 A.M. On referring to meteorological tables which are kept at Khanghur, on two points of much interest, probably connected with this earthquake, are observable. At sunrise, on the previous day, the 23rd, the thermometer stood at 32°, whereas at the corresponding period on the 24th, about three hours after the occurrence of the shock, the temperature was 41°—an elevation of nine degrees compared with the previous morning. The sky on the preceding day was perfectly clear, and light winds blew from the N.W.; but shortly after sunrise on the 24th, dense cumuli made their appearance over the hills to the westward, and in less than twenty minutes the whole expanse became one mass of dark vapoury clouds. Before mid-day these had entirely disappeared. The maximum temperature on both days was nearly the same, viz. 69° 5 on the 23rd, and 70° on the 24th. The barometric indications did not seem to be remarkably affected.—*Bombay Times*.

"We dive beneath the liquid crystal of the Indian Ocean, and our childhood's dreams of the marvellous magic of fairy-land are realized. When day declines and the shadows of night possess the deep, this fantastic garden is illuminated with fresh splendour. Millions of glowing sparks,—through the microscope, little crabs and medusæ,—dance like glow-worms in the darkness. In the greenish phosphoric light, waves the sea-feather, by day vermillion-coloured. Every corner is luminous; what, perhaps, by day was brown and unsightly amid the general brilliancy, now beams in the changing radiance of red, green, and yellow light. To complete the wonders of this magic scene, the six-foot silver disk of the moon, fish shines softly through the crowd of twinkling stars."—*Schleiden's Pflanze*.

The artificial pearls of China, covering images of Budha, are formed by placing in the living animal (a species of *Mytilus*) small metallic images; which occasion irritation, and in the course of a year they are found covered by the pearly secretion. When the foreign body is suffered to remain for several years, and the muscle continues to thrive, very beautiful pearly deposits are formed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "A MAHOMEDAN MOONSHEE," owing to its great length, is deferred until our next publication.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1852.

THE all-important subject of the future government of British India has been mooted, we cannot say debated, in the House of Lords, upon a motion by the First Minister of the Crown for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act of 1833. The speech of Lord Derby was merely explanatory, and, with guarded caution, avoided committing the speaker to any specific plan, although he avowed that he entertained "a strong opinion" as to the course of policy which Parliament ought to pursue in this matter. Lord Ellenborough, the only other speaker, not having the same official motive for reserve, was frank, and even prodigal, in the exposition of his views.

There is, we believe, little reason to distrust the rumour, that the late Government had fully determined upon certain changes in the existing machinery of Indian administration, subject of course to any adverse opinions expressed by the committees or by Parliament. It is understood that it was their intention to maintain the double government, reducing, however, still further what remains of the direct authority of the Court of Directors, and, in particular, depriving the Court of the sole and absolute power of recalling governors. In compensation, it would have been proposed, it is said, to concede the claims of the civil service to a share in the higher functions of the Indian administration, by assigning the government of Bengal (to be separated from the supreme government) and of the other presidencies to civilians, to be chosen by the Governor-General. Further, it is said to have been part of the plan, that the councils at the subordinate presidencies should be abolished, one member representing each presidency to have a seat in the supreme council; and that the Punjab should form a separate government, making, with that of the North-west Provinces, six distinct presidencies, subject to the supreme authority in India, the Governor-General in Council.

With these views, of which Lord Derby could not be ignorant, before him, all that he proposes is to refer the whole subject to a committee, who will be supplied with the fullest information, and to abide by the decision of Parliament upon their report.

Although his Lordship abstained from disclosing his own opinions, he dropped some incidental remarks from which a surmise or conjecture may be formed that these opinions are of a "conservative" character. He acknowledged that the existing machinery for the government of India, although at first eight anomalous, had operated

most beneficially to the advancement of its progress and for the interests of humanity. He thinks that the power left to the Court of Directors is not greater than it ought to be, though the absolute and uncontrolled right of recalling governors, he admits, may have led to some inconvenience. Whether the nominal authority vested in the Court of Directors should be placed in the same hands as the real, and the intervention of the Court be dispensed with, is a question, he says, requiring serious consideration; but, without declaring his own bias, he nevertheless avows that there are "strong and valid reasons for not departing from the existing system." The transfer of the whole Indian patronage from the Court of Directors to the government of the day would be, he justly remarks, to place a very dangerous and unconstitutional amount of irresponsible power in its hands; whereas, at present, that patronage is dispensed without any direct connection with political considerations; and it is, he distinctly affirmed, a subject not of complaint, but of congratulation, that old and meritorious servants of the Company, returning to their native country, should be induced, by so cheap a premium, to bring their knowledge and experience of India into the service of its Government at home, and be enabled, by the exercise of their patronage as directors, to introduce others, even their own immediate relatives and connections, into a career they had themselves run with so much honour. This Lord Derby rightly considered not to be a corrupt exercise of patronage, but, on the contrary, a beneficial one, "calculated to promote the welfare of India."

Lord Ellenborough, as we have before said, evinced no backwardness in expounding his views upon the subject; he seemed, indeed, anxious to disburthen himself. We must do the noble Earl the justice to say that, although some natural traces may be discerned in his speech of the *odium in longum jacens*, his suggestions are statesmanlike and practical, and the tone in which they were expressed only here and there betrays anything like asperity or acrimony. He assumed, in the first place, as a settled point, that the Indian patronage must remain severed from the Crown,—a provision which he considered to be conducive to the interests of India as well as England. He admitted, "though with very considerable reluctance," that it was necessary to continue the system of double government. These two principles, the essential parts of the existing machinery, being conceded, he proceeded to explain the organic and other changes he proposed in order to make the machinery, in his opinion, more efficient.

His suggestions are the following: 1. That the Board of Control should have the same power over the home treasury as over that of India; 2. that the audit of the Company's accounts should be made by an auditor independent of them, appointed by the Crown; 3. that the Crown should have the absolute power of nominating the commanders-in-chief of the Indian armies, who should be *ex-officio* members of the council; 4. that the Crown should have the discretion of sending out to India any number of royal troops; 5. that the Crown should have a negative in the appointment of members of council; 6. that the recall of the Governor-General and the governors should emanate solely from the Crown; 7. that a representative of each of the subordinate councils should sit in the supreme legislative council, and that the "fourth ordinary member," instead of being an English lawyer, should be selected

from that grade out of which under-secretaries of state are mostly taken; 8. that the constituency by whom the Directors are elected should be enlarged, by giving a vote to all officers, civil and military, who had served in India for ten years, which would double the number of voters; 9. that the Court of Directors should be reduced, from twenty-four members, to half that number; 10. that one-fourth of the cadetships and writerships should be exposed to sale at a fixed price; 11. that the Governor-General should have a discretionary power of employing military officers in civil capacities.

It is not our design in this article to discuss these various suggestions, the general aim of which is obviously to abridge as much as possible the power of the Court of Directors. Of some of them we have already expressed an opinion; of others we need only say that they are specious, and deserve consideration. We shall restrict our notice upon the present occasion to two, namely, the proposals to double the constituency, and to reduce the number of the directors one-half. Both have reference chiefly to the exercise of the patronage, which Lord Ellenborough thinks is too much governed by the principle of nepotism,—a principle, by the way, which, in the opinion of the Earl of Derby, is unobjectionable, in the manner in which it operates upon such a body as the Court of Directors.

There is, undoubtedly, at the first view, something plausible in the proposal to endow Indian officers of a certain standing in the service with the privilege of voting for a director, which would provide an additional reward for long service, and as his Lordship observes, impart a more Indian character to the constituency. On the other hand, it would reduce the value of the votes in the hands of the proprietary. Both the noble Earls estimate very lightly the utility of the Court of Proprietors; but we cannot forget that, when the last arrangement was made, upon the footing of a compromise, between the East-India Company and the executive government, the latter insisted upon the territorial revenue of India being charged with the dividends, because the government plan "allotted to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and, in order to insure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's Ministers deemed it essential that they should be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing." The improvement of the constituency, even as an electoral body, is undoubtedly an object of importance, and although we are not convinced that its enlargement from 1,800 to 3,600 would expedite, as Lord Ellenborough expects, the election of qualified directors, by rendering personal canvass, supposing that to be an evil, impossible, this proposal is worth attention.

With regard to the other, the reduction of the directory from twenty-four to twelve members, we observe that it rests not upon a suggestion that the business to be transacted by the Court, in its seven committees, and collectively, is insufficient to occupy more than half its present number; but upon the theory that, if the patronage were divided amongst twelve instead of twenty-four, the proportion of each would be so large that it would overflow the limits of relationship, and refresh the barren soil beyond them. We must repeat that Lord Derby does not deem the qualified limitation of the patronage, which this suggestion is designed to check, an evil; and it must be remembered that

Lord Ellenborough proposes to curtail the amount of patronage at the disposal of the Directors, by making one-fourth of the cadetships, and writerships saleable.

It would be premature to pronounce a more decided sentence upon these proposals, which will no doubt receive due attention from the committee, who will have the benefit of evidence before they come to any conclusion. In the course of a few days, the whole subject will be again considered in the other House of Parliament, and we shall recur to it in our next issue.

The English newspaper press of India has received some severe blows from various quarters. One President of the India Board called it a "rascally" press; another has very recently expressed a hope that the Governor-General will treat the press of India, to which he imputes motives of action inconsistent with fidelity to its trust,—with "the disregard it deserves." A late commander-in-chief of the Indian army, denounced the papers of India as "low, lying papers," and a civil servant of the Company, in a work lately published, has deliberately said of the Indian press that it is unscrupulous, false, and libellous, and has directly charged the editors with taking bribes.

The real character of the Anglo-Indian press is not to be estimated by these accusations, some of which are evidently vindictive. To form a correct judgment of that character, it is necessary to know what the Indian press really is.

The journals of England reflect the opinions of the community, or at least of large bodies of the people, upon whose sympathy they depend for sustentation. The English journals published in India have no sympathy, of the same kind, with the people of the country, and do not profess to expound the sentiments of the native population, from whom they receive neither sympathy nor support. They circulate amongst aliens, the European residents, who consist of the civil and military servants of the East-India Company, and the mercantile communities at the presidencies, with a slight sprinkling of settlers in what is termed "the Mofussil."

A press in these peculiar circumstances might be expected to become the mere organ of classes, cliques, or coteries, each having a journal under its separate control. But the Indian press is no such thing; even the presidential journals are less infected with a class-spirit than the provincial press in England. It is not meant that the newspapers of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay stand perfectly aloof from all local influence; but this influence does not appear to be exercised to an injurious extent, and the extra-presidential papers operate as a wholesome check upon such an undue bias towards class interests as might result from the share which mercantile houses have in the property of the former.

The Indian journals are entirely independent of the Government. No public servant is permitted to have any share in the property or the management of Indian newspapers, or even to write in them. Whatever communications are deemed by the local authorities fit to be made public through the press, are, we believe, given indiscriminately to all the newspapers at the respective presidencies. There are no journals in India, as at home, known to be "organs of the Government." Reactionism would excite an outcry amongst the non-favourable and would be severely censured and arrested by the home authorities.

These conditions furnish some security for the fairness and impartiality of their opinions upon the matters which fall under the judgment of the Editors, consisting of Eastern political intelligence, local incidents, and European news. The criticisms upon the latter, generally speaking, denote the leaning of the writers towards the principles of one or other of the parties at home, which is unavoidable, since the articles they republish embody party sentiments; but they are temperate, in no case that we have lately observed indicating extreme views of political questions. It is worthy of remark that the tone of English journalism in British India has moderated since its liberation from government restraint; that, whilst the censorship existed, the strictures upon home and local politics denoted the secret action of a spirit more bitter and hostile to the government than has appeared since its abandonment. How much of that spirit may have been traceable to the idiosyncrasies of the conductors of the journals, and how much to the reactionary element naturally engendered by a state of bondage, we do not presume to decide—we merely notice the fact. The policy of the local authorities, as might be predicted, rouses into more active energy "the genius and the mortal elements" of political writers in India, and the acts of the authorities are criticised always with freedom, sometimes with severity, rarely with the acrimony of party rancour. It is fortunate for the cause of truth that the editors of Indian newspapers exercise this independence, which enables journalists at home, slenderly acquainted with Indian topics, to dogmatize upon them with less damage than otherwise to the community. Nothing appears to provoke more indignation on the part of the Indian editors than any symptom in one of their number of servile complaisance towards the Government or its functionaries, who are watched, from the highest to the lowest, with extreme jealousy. That the judgments passed by these writers are various,—differing often from each other *to celo*, and therefore not always right,—is no proof of their being insincere. They are not, however, mere verdicts, but opinions justified by arguments; which are in their turn examinable by those who read them. In most cases, too, the writers are known; for it is an incident which must not be left out of consideration in estimating the character of the Indian press, that the editors and principal writers are not, as in this country, shrouded from the masses in a sort of sacred gloom, but their names are as familiarly spoken of, and even mentioned in print, in connection with their journals, as those of the journals themselves.

This incident would seem to provide some security against a vice, which is, nevertheless, often imputed to the Indian press, namely, its personality. With very few exceptions, however, there appears to us to be a little of this quality in the animadversions of Indians as in those of home editors. The source of the complaint lies in the fact that the bulk of the European community in India consists of official or military persons, who, like all the communities habituated to this class, look upon criticism with some in a local newspaper upon, perhaps, a higher coloured charge, not only degrades them in the eyes of the local world in which they move, but may impair their authority, so small as to damage their prospects. Strangers in the land, and in a character of no judge or an officer, who to the hands of a local India would be whispered at the catcherry, discussed at the

mess, seized upon as an acceptable reinforcement to the stale topics of a station, reverberated by the other journals, and at the end of two months commented upon in letters from home. Hence the complaint of the "unscrupulous" and "libellous" character of the Indian press. If the charge be true, the remedy is easy. The law courts in India are by no means reluctant to entertain charges against newspapers, nor very lenient in their treatment of offenders.

The talents displayed by the writers in the Anglo-Indian newspapers vary in quality, — which may as truly be said of those employed upon the London daily press; but, speaking with more precision, we may affirm that some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers are conducted with an ability that would do no discredit to London journalism. The qualifications required of an Indian editor, moreover, in addition to an exact knowledge of Indian affairs, include a certain tact and discernment with which the ablest writers are not always gifted; for we have observed that, in more than one instance, a direct importation from England, selected as being of a superior quality, and warranted, has not suited the market. The readers of an Anglo-Indian journal appear to prefer an editor whose taste and habits of thinking have become acclimated in the East.

We have said enough, probably, to prove that the newspaper press of India deserves to stand much higher than it does in public estimation in this country. Deriving, as we do, so much of the staple of our own publication from Indian journals, transferring from thence not only articles of intelligence, but occasionally ably written dissertations upon various subjects connected with the political and social affairs of the East, we should be ungrateful if we withheld this honest testimony in its behalf.

The only serious defect which can, in our opinion, be fairly imputed to the Anglo-Indian press, is its want of connection with the native community, and its being an exponent only of the interests of the transient residents from Europe. In short, as we have already said, it does not represent the public opinion of the natives of India. Is this really an objection? We think not. If the English newspapers in that country were to become the mouthpieces of the different classes of which the native population is composed, some partial good might possibly result; but the fruit would be chiefly evil. Whilst India remains under its present rulers, it is difficult to conceive how an English press can be the exponent of native public opinion there, as public opinion is expounded in England, without advancing theories and advocating doctrines subversive of British supremacy. It seems as preposterous to look for the expression of native public opinion in an English press in India, as for a representative assembly of Hindoos, until we desire to get rid of its government. For all practical purposes, the natives have no difficulty in making their grievances known through the Anglo-Indian press (which manifests no backwardness, but often an alacrity, to proclaim them), or through their own press, which furnishes a safer medium of discussing political topics, interesting to the native population, than the English papers. The journals published in the native tongue, however, indeed, but a limited circulation, and exert little influence, which is not to be regretted; nor some of them, especially the *Mohammedan*, occasionally give vent to sentiments violently hostile to the British name and character.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, on the 5th of April, is reported to have said:—"During the last war (1824 to 1826), all the operations were carried on by means of the Madras army." That was not the case. The *Annual Register* for 1824, p. 116, states, that "a considerable armament, both naval and military, drawn partly from the presidency of Madras, and partly from that of Calcutta, was assembled in the beginning of May, at Port Cornwallis, under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell and Commodore Grant: They reached the Rangoon river on the 10th." There were landed at Rangoon some Bengal artillery, and the Governor-General's body-guard. Lieut.-Col. (now Sir G.) Pollock commanded the former. The Madras presidency sent the rest of the native troops to Rangoon. There were native troops sent to Arracan from Bengal; also some from Madras. In the attack on Cheduba, Brigadier McCraith commanded, and the 40th Bengal N.I., under Col. Hampton, was left as a garrison. A great number of Bengal native infantry corps were employed on the frontier, Chittagong, &c., and were intended to be advanced if required. I find that, on the 14th October, 1824, Col. Godwin was despatched from the Rangoon river against the important town of Martaban. The sailing ships took fifteen days in reaching the place. It was taken by a detachment of 220 men, with a loss of 7 killed, and 14 wounded. Gen. Godwin, who is to command the present expedition, is the same officer. There were, however, 40,000 men employed at any one time. There were eleven European regiments (see Mr. H. H. Wilson's official account) employed during the war; but several were sent away from Arracan, and replaced by others. Gen. Morrison commanded the former in Arracan (S. E. division); he left, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Richards (Bengal) succeeded to the command.

UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN.

The Correspondent of the *Times* at New York (an American), makes the following remarks upon the expedition against Japan, which, it will be seen, strongly confirm the view we took in our last impression of its real object.

"Commodore Perry will have under his command the most powerful maritime force we have ever sent to the East Indies, and it is (according to our maritime scale) very much larger than pacific purposes would require. Something else, then, is intended than a simple hydrographic survey of the coasts of Northern China and the innumerable rich islands in the Indian Archipelago, as the organs of Mr. Fillmore's Administration tell us. This, doubtless, is one of the chief objects in view; but it is not the only object, nor does any man of sense who knows the history of the extension and conquests of this country believe any such thing. It is very clear that, after we have gone through to the Pacific, and got possession, for all practical purposes, of the continent, our adventurous spirit will widen for some new field for conquest, excitement, and fortune. Editors may write of it as they will, the fact can be read now as clearly as it will be a year or ten years hence—that our aggressions and conquests on the Asiatic coast are beginning. The United States will shortly enact the same gunpowder drama England played in '42 with China, and we shall do it with less moderation. Already the Sandwich Islands, like the East, are falling into our hands. Other Pacific Islands are ready to be gathered. And then will come Japan, whose brilliant, opulent, and populous capital already glares on the eye of ambition and inflames the heart of cupidity. We have 'finished up' America, as the phrase goes; and as there is nothing to hope for in Europe, the eye of the nation, which has for some years been resting on the glittering quartz mountains of California, is now bent on the ancient shores of Asia. Others will soon be opened to the least soil of the political domain of our republic."—*Times*, 27th April 1853.

"And, after all, is it not inevitable that sooner or later those besotted Oriental nations must come out from their barbarous seclusion, and rush into the ranks of civilization? England has been at work for a long time in India, and she has made a beginning in China. Let us take the Pacific Islands, group by group, advance to Japan, and meet in Shanghai. The Anglo-Saxons are the masters of the world; unless the Greeks (the moderns) make a new Napoleon, and carry with them the night of another barbarous age to the shores of the Mediterranean."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 2.

Committee on East-India Affairs.—The Earl of Derby, in moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85, for the better government of her Majesty's Indian territories, and to report their observations thereon, gave a brief sketch of the extent of territory over which British authority now stretched,—embracing 28 degrees of latitude and 20 of longitude, inhabited by 150,000,000 of people of various races and adverse creeds,—observing that, looking at the vast dimensions and resources of this gigantic empire, it was no light and unimportant task which he commended to the consideration of their lordships, who were to investigate the machinery by which the affairs of this great empire is conducted,—a machinery which, formed for different purposes, had gradually been diverted from its original intentions, and applied and adapted to the change of circumstances in which it is now placed,—an institution and a machinery which would seem at the outset to be most anomalous, but which had yet operated most beneficially to the interests of humanity and to the advancement and progress of that mighty empire which it superintends. He then described the changes which had been made in the privileges and functions of the East-India Company by the Acts of 1813 and 1833, and their position under the provisions of the last-mentioned Act, under which, he said, the proprietors of East-India Stock ceased to have any control over the affairs of India. The whole business of the Court of Proprietors consisted in receiving the dividends upon their stock, and also in electing the members of the Court of Directors. Further than that, they had no functions whatever to perform. It is true, they may meet and discuss together, but, with regard to the legislation of India, any decision or unanimous vote of the whole Court of Proprietors need not exercise the slightest influence over the conduct of the Government. And, indeed, there was some reason why they should not exercise any power over the affairs of India, for they had no interest in it except such as they derived from the payments of dividends, which are made a first charge upon the Indian revenue. The Directors, generally speaking, are, a great portion of them, men whose lives have been spent and whose fortunes have been accumulated in India, and who must therefore be familiarly acquainted with the working of the system, with the country, and the character of the inhabitants, and who are practically well qualified to assist in the government. One-fourth of the twenty-four Directors go out of office every four years, but, as they are generally re-elected, the whole body of Directors may practically be said to sit for life. In these Directors,—whose power he was not prepared to say was greater than it ought to be,—is vested, with regard to most of the offices, the power of making the appointments in the civil service of India. The exceptions are, the Governor-General, the judges, the bishops, appointments which are reserved to the Crown, and a small number of the subordinate appointments, which are left to the President of the Board of Control. The real and substantial power which the Court of Directors possess,—a power which may lead to considerable difference of opinion, and which ought to be carefully and deliberately considered,—is that of recalling each and every servant of the Company, from the Governor-General down to the lowest clerk, without the concurrence of the Crown. For every appointment they must have the concurrence of the Crown, which has the power of recalling every servant of the Company in India. There may be occasions—there have been—upon which the exercise of that authority by the Directors may practically lead to some inconvenience. But the legislative power of the Court of Directors, great as it may appear, dwindles down to nothing; for not only have the Court of Proprietors no power to issue a single order which has the force of law, but the Court of Directors can issue no order with regard to the legislation or government of India without the consent of the Crown, signified through the President of the Board of Control. They have no power of issuing a single despatch, and, more, no power of refusing the issuing of a single despatch, which the President of the Board of Control may think it his duty to insist upon their transmitting. If he sends to the Court of Directors a despatch, and they refuse to deal with it, he may, in a fortnight, compel the transmission of that despatch; and the single exception is a very improbable case, in which the orders of the President of the Board may be contrary to law, in which case the Court of Directors hold that they have an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, to know whether they ought or not to execute those orders. Further, supposing the Court of Directors should think fit to send particular instructions, and the despatch, when submitted to the President of the Board of Control, should be by him disapproved of, not only can they not send out the despatch,

but the Board of Control exercises the power of modifying and altering the despatch, so as, if it thought fit, to reverse the whole sense and meaning of the instructions, and to give instructions altogether at variance with those which they desire to go out. Virtually, the administration of the affairs of India in this country is vested in the President of the Board of Control. Looking at this anomalous machine, conducted, in the first place, apparently by Directors, elected by a body of proprietors who have no interest in the affairs of the country which the Directors are to govern,—conducted again by those Directors under the control of the President of the Board of Control, and thereby reduced to be in fact a subordinate Government board,—the question naturally suggests itself, to what purpose is it to continue this complex and anomalous machinery? Why not vest the nominal authority in the same hands which are now possessed of the real? and why not dispense altogether with the unnecessary intervention of the Board of Directors? That is a very important question, and one which the committee will have carefully and seriously to consider. For his part, he thought that very valid and strong reasons may be given for not departing from the machine in existence. But it was undoubtedly a question open to the consideration of the committee; and they ought to be satisfied, if they recommend the continuance of this system, either that it is one which works well, or that it works, at all events, better than any modification or alteration, by giving a more direct power to the Crown. Lord Derby then adverted to the Secret Committee, who, in conjunction with the President of the Board of Control, manage negotiations and dealings of a political character with native princes. He next referred to the changes made since 1833 in the machinery of administration in India, observing that none of their lordships would dream that the time had arrived at which popular institutions can be applied to the government of India, but that, practically speaking, it is necessary that the power of governing these vast dominions, subject to the control of the Government at home, should be vested, as it is at present, in the separate councils, and more especially in the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. He did not lay any stress upon the extent of territory acquired by the Company since 1834, because he was by no means sure that the acquisition of that territory was an unmixed advantage, and he was sure that the possession of great portions was forced upon a very reluctant Government by circumstances over which they exercised no control; but the fact is, that, since that time, there had been added an area of 165,000 square miles, comprising a population of 6,380,000 souls. But while there had been an increase in the territories of the Company, and an increase of revenue equal to the increased charge to be borne, the commercial prosperity had made rapid and immense strides during that period. In the course of that time, in the arts of peace there had been a great and salutary increase. Through the whole of India there were only employed in the service of the Company 31 chaplains of the Church of England in 1813, when the episcopal authority was first introduced; in 1832, there were a bishop and 75 clergymen. The Act of 1833 multiplied the number of bishops, and there are now three bishops and no fewer than 130 chaplains of the Church of England, independent of the ministers of the Scotch Church. Amongst the great social improvements which had taken place, cautiously and gradually introduced, since 1834, was the total abolition of slavery; a law commission has framed a most elaborate penal code, and, since 1833, there had been a very great interest taken in a matter of signal importance, viz. the employment of the natives of India themselves in the minor courts, and extending considerably the judicial authority conferred upon those courts. He had before said that the time is far from being come at which anything like popular institutions should be conferred upon India; but he was sure that this is our bounden duty, in the interests of humanity, benevolence, morality, and religion,—that as far and as fast as we can do it safely, wisely, and prudently, the inhabitants of India should be gradually entrusted with more and more of the superintendence of their own internal affairs, under the control of British authority. And even if that gradual admission of the Indian race to the benefits of self-government, slowly and cautiously, should have the effect, not of consolidating and extending the great fabric of British dominion, but of leading a people accustomed to self-government to desire something more of control over their political as well as their judicial affairs; even if the gigantic power of Britain over India should, in the course of years,—but centuries must first elapse,—fall to the ground by the operation of its own hand, it would be an achievement worthy of a nation like this to have rescued the native population from the state of ignorance, superstition, and debasement, in which we found a large portion of them sunk; and to have placed them, at the expiration of the period of our dominion, in the capacity of administering the

affairs of their own country as an independent nation, but under the influence of those laws, principles, and sound maxims, for which they ought ever to entertain gratitude to the country which had with care and pains instilled them into their hearts. The whole of these details, and every detail which Parliament may desire, will freely be laid before the committee. There will also be laid before it the steps that have been taken for promoting the material prosperity of the country, the improvement of the communications, the formation of roads and canals, the clearing of the country, the irrigation of districts, which, from want of it, were subject to all the horrors of periodical famine. It will be for their lordships to consider whether the Directors of the East-India-Company, under the control and superintendence of the Government here, and through the administration of the Government-General, have or have not been faithful and efficient stewards of the great interests committed to their charge. It will then be for them, having inquired into the practical working of the existing system, to consider how far it is wise to continue, either in the whole or in part—how far altogether to abrogate—how far to alter or to modify in detail—the system. One principal point to consider is, whether there be advantage or detriment to the public service in retaining that intervening authority between the Board of Control, or the Government of the day, and the Government of India, namely, the Court of Directors. That Court have little substantial power; but their suggestions are neither few nor unimportant. They meet weekly for considering and replying to the despatches; they give to her Majesty's Government on all occasions their willing and cordial co-operation and assistance. All those who have filled the high situation of President of the Board of Control will cordially acknowledge how much advantage they have derived in the administration of the affairs of India from the talents, abilities, and experience of those gentlemen, by whose advice they have been in every respect guided. But the Court of Directors, if they have no substantial power, have a large amount of patronage. Now, is it desirable, or is it not, that that patronage should rest in the hands which now hold it? Is it desirable that the patronage of an empire like India should be wasted in those who now exercise it, or, as the patronage of other departments, be placed in the hands of the servants of the Crown, changing from time to time according to the political changes in this country? In the first place, to bestow upon the Government of the day the whole amount of the patronage of India would be to place a very dangerous and unconstitutional amount of power practically in the hands of irresponsible Ministers. No Minister of the Crown, however honest might be his intentions, and however true and sincere his desire to administer that patronage for the benefit of India, could administer it with so much knowledge of the circumstances and exigencies of the country as a permanent body, the great majority of whom are intimately and personally connected with the affairs of India, and who have an accurate knowledge of the country, its relations, and its inhabitants. The Court of Directors consists at this time of thirty gentlemen—that is, including the six who went out last year; and of these thirty gentlemen there are no less than twenty-one, in office at the moment, who have served the Company with distinction in various branches of the service, and who bring consequently, to the discussion of Indian affairs the whole of their experience and knowledge with regard to the condition and requirements of that country. With regard to an empire like India, it is of infinite importance that the controlling power should, as far as possible, be kept aloof from political squabbles and party quarrels. That object, as is well known, is practically obtained by the system which now prevails; for although undoubtedly there may be, and are, influences connected with the patronage of that department which may connect it in a certain way with political considerations; yet it is notorious that, although the politics of the Directors, some of whom have seats in the Legislature, are of various shades, there is no political feeling whatever influencing their conduct with respect to the affairs of India. But is there no further advantage with regard to the selection of those who are to form the civil service of India? The civil service is a service altogether apart. Be it the civil service or the military service of India, it is a profession taken up at the earliest ages, and to become qualified for and rise in that profession, in the steady and ruling ambition of the youngest cadet or soldier who goes out to India. Now, there surely is a great advantage in this respect with regard to India. I know, with regard to the colonial administration, how great is the disadvantage arising from the impossibility, within the limited scale of each colony, of sending persons in the colony, or connected with it, properly acquainted with the colony, and able satisfactorily to assist in conducting its affairs. But the small scale of each of these colonies, even of the colonial department altogether, independently of the widely different interests of different colonies, precludes

the possibility of setting aside such a school for colonial service as is wisely and most beneficially set aside by existing arrangements with regard to the Indian service. Nor do I think it is a matter of any complaint, a matter to be deplored, much less condemned,—nay, on the contrary, it is a subject of congratulation and rejoicing,—if we find a man who, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, has entered the East-India-Company's service, who has been himself educated for the special service of that Company in establishments maintained—and most liberally maintained—at the expense of the Company itself, whose fitness to enter upon his duties has been tested by an examination, the strictness of which has been much increased, before he was even permitted to go out to the scene of his future life, who has spent the best years of his life in India, who takes a deep interest in the affairs of that country, who, upon his return, brings with him Indian recollections and Indian interests, and can apply to the administration of the affairs of India the knowledge and experience which he has there acquired, while, at the same time, he obtains personal distinction and reward for his past services by a seat in the direction,—so far from its being cause of regret, it is a subject of congratulation that there are the means of bringing forward within this country a body of men so formed and constituted to advise and assist the Government. It is also a matter of congratulation and rejoicing that, at the close of his life, each of the old and faithful servants of the Company has, by the exercise of his patronage, the means of introducing to the same honourable career a son or nephew, or grandson, in whom may be instilled, from their earliest years, a love for and an interest in India, and who may be prepared to run the course which he who gives the appointment has honourably and creditably run before. These must be, and always are, whenever you vest patronage, individual cases of its abuse. But he believed that if by holding out a most cheap premium for invaluable services, by giving to those best qualified, from their knowledge of India, to exercise patronage, the advantage of that patronage, it is for the service of this country and for the benefit of India; and if those gentlemen do apply such patronage, in some instances, to place in the Indian service those in whom they have near and personal interest, it is not a corrupt exercise of patronage,—it is not an exercise of patronage which ought to be deprecated and condemned, but, on the contrary, is best calculated to promote the welfare and advantage of India. This subject, however, is one which their lordships must consider, and whether any modification should be introduced into the existing system; and upon the part of her Majesty's Government there will be no indisposition to lay before the committee, in the fullest detail, all the information they may desire, in order that their lordships may have the means of coming to a deliberate and impartial decision upon that vast and momentous question, by what means, and by what instrumentality (remembering that this is no party or political question, but a question of empire), the great and important interests of that overwhelming empire of India can best be promoted and advanced. "I certainly," concluded the noble earl, "entertain a strong opinion as to the course of policy which it may be desirable for Parliament to pursue; but that question must rest in the hands of Parliament. By the reports of the committees of this and the other House of Parliament her Majesty's Government are ready to be guided in the course they will pursue; and to those committees must be deputed the important task of considering how the affairs of India shall hereafter be best conducted."

The Earl of Ellenborough was surprised that his noble friend had not avoided the very general error, so common parlance, by which the Company was described as governing India. The Company might nominally reign, but the Company did not govern India. For about seventy years the Court of Directors had, in point of fact, been no more than the council of the Board of Control; and what Parliament had now to consider was, whether it was expedient still to continue that Parliamentary fiction, or whether it might not be better to adopt a more direct course for the government of India. He knew not whether his noble friend had taken into his consideration the very peculiar position in which that country now stood. The destruction of the Sikh power had altogether changed the position of British India. We had now arrived at a position when they could not safely go beyond our present territorial limits. Indeed, in his opinion, they had already in some quarters passed those limits. It was with much regret that he looked to the possession of Peshawar and of any country on the right bank of the Indus, above Kalabagh, where the navigation of the Indus from the sea ceased. He looked also with regret upon most of the annexations obtained twenty years ago from the court of Aya, with the exception of Arracan; but of this he was quite sure, that beyond our present territorial limits it would be the last proof of political insanity to pass. The danger, in a military empire such as India was and

must ever remain, was greater than in a stationary state in the progressive state. His apprehension now arose from the insolence of office which even in his time had led to one insurrection, from disregard of military duties, from the absence of due consideration for the native officers and troops, and, above all, from the forgetfulness of that great principle by which their Indian empire had been acquired,—respect for the religious prejudices and for the social habits of the people. When he came to consider what they should do under these circumstances, and what alterations, if any, they should make in the present system of the government of India, he assumed with his noble friend one point as absolutely settled—namely, that the patronage of India was severed for ever from the Crown. He willingly acquiesced in that as a settled point, because he believed it was equally conducive to the advantage of this country and of India; but, at the same time, he was of opinion that much might be done by Parliament for the purpose of improving the administration of patronage. He would at once distinctly declare that, in his opinion, there was no object Parliament could have in view so important as that of sending to India the very best persons, both for the military and the civil departments, for their character was practically the Government of India. He was willing to admit another principle, though with very considerable reluctance—namely, that it was necessary to continue the system of double government. He did not approve of that system; he saw all its mischiefs; he saw how directly it led to delay in the transaction of business, occasionally to very great embarrassment, and necessarily to great disregard of economy; but, above all, that it involved practically a total absence of all real responsibility on the part of the home authorities. He would only at the present moment touch upon those organic changes which it seemed to him expedient to introduce for the purpose of leading to the improved government of India. He admitted that, in the course of the last twenty years, much had been done;—it would be hard, indeed, if India alone should not have shared in the universal progress of the world;—but much remained to be done, and he thought much might be done by the improvements he would suggest. Before, however, he touched upon the organic changes he would desire to see introduced, he would shortly state those alterations in the present law which it would be expedient to introduce, even if they were prepared to maintain the Court of Directors and the Board of Control as they now were, and to conduct the government precisely upon the principles upon which it now rested. He would first suggest that it would be highly expedient that the Board of Control should have the same power over the home treasury as over the treasury in India. At present, the Board had no such power. Whatever information the Board of Control might have with respect to any intended misappropriation of the public revenue of India, they were powerless for the purpose of preventing it. He believed that if the Court of Directors were to give an order to the Bank to divide among them the whole of the balance the Company might have there, the Board of Control had no power whatever to prevent such a division. He would ask their lordships to look at the establishment of the East-India House, and compare it with the establishments of the Crown, either with regard to numbers or emoluments. He believed the number of persons employed at this moment at the East-India House was equal to the number employed in all the departments of the Secretaries of State. If, however, they only looked at the emoluments these persons received, he apprehended it would be found that there was a very wide space for economical reductions. Such was the extravagance of these emoluments, that he recollected being told, more than twenty years ago, when he first went to the Board of Control, that a gentleman, whose only recommendation was that he had written some very bad novels, which had failed, but who had a sort of knack for writing, had been employed by the Court, at a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, to write the controversial letters the Court might have to address to the Board of Control. For his (Lord Ellenborough's) part, he was charmed with the correspondence; for, such were the literary abilities of this gentleman, that his letters, especially when altered and amended by twenty-four other gentlemen, did not interpose very great difficulties in the way of the person who was called upon to answer them. He would further suggest that the audit of the accounts of the East-India Company should not be entirely dependent upon themselves, but that an independent auditor should be appointed by the Crown. He did not hesitate to say that payments had been made which were inconsistent with the strict appropriation required by law to the service of the Government of India, and which, from his understanding of the Act of Parliament, were illegal. Another alteration which he thought would be productive of very great public advantage would be to give to the Crown the absolute power of nominating the commanders-in-chief of the army in India, and of the armies of both

the presidencies, both the Royal and the native armies, and would suggest that they should be *ex officio* members of the Council. He knew of one occasion—and there might be many—in which the East-India Company had prevented the appointment of the officer who had been thought most fit in the judgment of the Crown to command the army; and that was a power they ought not to have. He thought it a great scandal and a great abuse. He recollected, too, that on another occasion, the most extraordinary—he might say, indeed, without any imputation of using language too strong, the most impudent—representations had been made against the appointment of the late Earl of Dalhousie to the command of the Indian army, because, forsooth, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, Mr. Astell, took a different view of the noble lord's conduct when Governor of Lower Canada from that which had been taken of it by Mr. Huskisson, the Colonial Secretary. Again, he remembered another occasion on which representations had been made to him against the appointment of a most gallant officer, on the ground that he was addicted to habits of drunkenness. Those representations were investigated, and proved to be utterly false, and yet he (Lord Ellenborough) had, as representative of the Crown, to make answer in reference to these charges to the Board of Control. Such things, in his opinion, ought not to be. And further, he thought it absolutely necessary, especially under the present circumstances of India, which demanded, in order to insure its safety, a very large increase of European troops, and a very great diminution of the native forces, and that there should be substituted for the civil police, which was utterly inefficient, a military police, who would perform many of the duties now executed by the native soldier—it was absolutely necessary that the Crown should possess, without any control on the part of the Court of Directors, the unrestricted power of sending out as many of the regular troops as was thought fit. At present, the Crown could not send out more than 20,000 without the consent of the Court, which was contrary to reason and to public policy, inasmuch as the Crown was responsible for the safety of India, and on the Crown should rest the decision of the number of troops to be maintained there. He thought, also, it would be very expedient that the Crown should possess a negative in the appointment of members of the council. He was far from saying those gentlemen had not been properly appointed, but in the new circumstances and position of the country it was most expedient and necessary, in his judgment, that every member of the military as well of the civil service should look to the Crown as the source of honour and authority. He did not propose that any alteration should take place in the mode of appointment of the Governor-General. There were practical advantages in the present arrangement, and under all the circumstances it secured the best appointments. No doubt there had been occasions on which the Government had been inconveniently pressed by the request of one of their own friends, whom they would not wish to disoblige, while, at the same time, they would be reluctant to trust the government of India in his hands. He knew that there had been an occasion in which the intervention of the Court of Directors had been found convenient to Government in this respect, and, seeing no practical inconvenience whatever in the present system, he should propose no alteration. But his opinion was, that the recall, not only of the Governor-General, but of the governors of subordinate presidencies, should depend upon the Crown. They might, with great advantage to the country, and to the service, improve the position of the Governor-General, and increase his means of usefulness, by placing him on such a footing that he should not be dependent on two masters—that he should be no longer left in a condition in which he was liable to be approved of by the one, and be recalled by the other. They might also greatly improve his public usefulness by improving the composition of the council with which he acted. At present, there was no member of the Bombay or Madras services on that council; and yet acts were sent from Bombay and Madras to the governor and council, and many measures were prepared by them with respect to which the Government of India was practically in darkness. He thought it would greatly conduce to the improvement of legislation, and much assist the Governor-General in respect to questions of this nature, if he had representatives of each of those presidencies in his council. He did not know that it would be advisable to make any alteration in the law or practice, by which the Governor-General of India was Governor of Bengal; but he thought it would be highly conducive to the due discharge of his public duties if the Governor-General should divest himself of the government of Bengal, and vest it in one of his council. He had not time to devote to all the details of the Bengal Government. It had always appeared to him that a great practical improvement might be made in the selection of the extraordinary member of the

council. Hitherto he had been on all occasions a member of the legal profession, and as such considered himself to be sent out as the legislator of India, and from the day of his arrival to the day of his departure he used all his efforts to alter the law, and to change the legislation of a great empire. Now, the most enlightened British lawyer, suddenly thrown into the midst of Calcutta, was not the man most qualified to devise those laws by which the people of India were to be governed. But by using that provision of 1833 in a different manner, they might give great assistance to the Governor-General. He thought the selection of a gentleman from that grade out of which Under-Secretaries of State were mostly taken would be the greatest assistance to the Governor-General and council. Such a person would be able to direct his fresh English mind to subjects pressed upon the Governor-General by individuals with Indian prejudices, and, having a person of European reputation to consult with, it would be to the mind of the Governor-General the greatest possible relief. He could assure their lordships there was nothing in India which pressed so heavily on the Governor-General as having no other mind to which he could have recourse, and being obliged to do everything from his own thought and will, without the opportunity of obtaining any aid whatever in the formation of his projects. The Governor-General might obtain facts, but he could not get opinions; and there really was nothing more calculated to unnerve a man than this constant pressure upon his mental powers. Enlarged as the council would be by the addition of the members from Bombay and Madras, it would be extremely desirable that there should be no ambiguity with respect to the privileges of the Governor-General. He believed that, by a somewhat strained interpretation of the law, he might now perhaps overrule the decisions of the council; but that was a matter which should not be left in any doubt, and the Governor-General should be on all occasions enabled to exercise that power, because he alone was responsible for his opinion and for its result. There was also another matter which should be left without the smallest ambiguity, and that was the power of the Governor-General to leave his council and to proceed into the interior. Under the law of 1833, that had been done by resolution of the council, but there was some doubt on the point. In his opinion, it was in the power of the Governor-General to leave his council and act in the provinces by virtue of the authority he had by the law previous to 1833, as had been done by Lord Wellesley and others; but the question was one of such importance, that it should be settled beyond all doubt. With regard to a question, much agitated in India, and which had been discussed at home—the change in the seat of government,—he recollected very well, in 1829 and 1830, when it had been his duty to consider what measures should be taken in that direction, having communicated with the Duke of Wellington, then at the head of the Government, on the subject, and he considered the reasoning of the noble duke for continuing the seat of government at Calcutta at that time perfectly unanswerable. He had been since asked, "Could not the government be conducted from Simla?" "Yes," he had answered, "just as the government of Rome was conducted from Capri, and with the same results." The noble earl had left him nothing to add to his description of the Court of Proprietors. The 1,800 gentlemen who had votes in the Court represented their stock, and nothing more. They had no other connection with India, and no more to do with it than the proprietors of Bank, or any other stock. He had endeavoured to see what the proportion of proprietors really connected with India was to the aggregate number; and he feared that, if he estimated them at 300, or one-sixth of the whole, he would go to the utmost possible extent. Yet this was the body who elected the Directors. Now, let them consider, not only the composition of the proprietary, but the manner in which the persons composing it were distributed, and how they were under the influence of certain families and certain firms. The result was, that certain families and firms could practically decide the election of the Directors; and, as the constituency was so very numerous and scattered, a person desiring to be a Director must go through the most elaborate and disagreeable canvass, extending in general over seven or eight years, and sustain one defeat, or more. He remembered asking a friend of his, who had suffered two defeats, why he took so much trouble to be a Director, and the reply showed him the whole secret of the matter. "Why," said he, "my friends have been supporting me so long, they now expect me to go on, that I may do something for them in consequence of their long adherence to me." In that answer their lordships saw what was really the whole working of the system. And what were the results? His noble friend said that twenty-one out of the thirty Directors were of distinction in the service of India. Now, he (Lord Ellenborough) had been acquainted with the Indian service ever since 1824—his eye had never been off it—and he had given

more attention to the names and persons engaged in it than probably most other persons; but, on referring to the list, he found there were only four out of the thirty Directors who had any Indian reputation. He did not mean to say there were not many respectable persons who, having been many years on the direction, had obtained in England a certain knowledge of Indian affairs; but not one of them had been fit, when first appointed, and, whatever their knowledge now, it gave them no weight in India. They might have made one voyage to India, or have seen the country in a dak journey, but, practically, they knew nothing of India; no one could have any confidence in their advice, and when they adopted resolutions, they had not that weight in India which would be given to them if the court were really composed of Indians. He ventured to suggest whether it might not be expedient very materially to extend the constituency by which the court was elected; and he thought he could show the representative body would be greatly improved by his suggestion. The Directors of the East-India Company—a commercial company in a state of suspended animation—had no necessary connection with the government of India. He would willingly leave to the present proprietors of East-India stock the right to vote for the election of Directors. He would take every precaution for the due transmission to England of the necessary funds to pay interest on the stock and bonds; but the payment might be made by the Bank, just as well as the payment of the Three per Cents. He thought, however, it would be advisable that persons of Indian experience should intervene in the election of the persons charged with the direction of Indian affairs; and, with that object, he proposed that, in addition to the proprietors of stock, all officers, civil or military, who had served in the native or European services, or the civil service and courts of law in India, for ten years, should have votes for the election of the Directors. The addition thus made would be equal to the present number of the constituency, so that the elective body would just be doubled. The constituency would be greatly improved, as he thought, by receiving a thoroughly Indian character, and by its being extended so much that personal canvass would become impossible, and that persons desirous of becoming Directors might be elected, not after a tedious delay, and on various grounds, but on the score of services, and at once, while their recollections of India were fresh, and their faculties vigorous and unimpaired. Another alteration he would suggest was, that the number of members of the Court of Directors should be reduced from twenty-four to twelve. He looked in this alteration for that which he thought should be the foundation of all their improvements—an improvement in the administration of patronage. If the patronage were divided among twelve instead of twenty-four, what would be the consequence? He recollected looking over a list of persons on whom patronage had been bestowed, and he saw the names of fourteen gentlemen who all rejoiced in the same surname, which was exactly the same name as that of one of the Directors; and he had not the slightest doubt that every one of them was a member of the same family. It was not only that those persons who were entitled to have this patronage exercised in their favour did not obtain it, but by the present system on which it was dispensed the relations of the twenty-four Directors were scattered over the whole face of India, which most materially interfered with the due exercise of authority there. It was to enable these twelve persons, with this much larger amount of patronage, to be distributed among those who deserved it, that he, among other reasons, proposed the reduction of the number of the Court of Directors. He had sometimes read in the newspapers accounts of the extraordinary liberality with which Mr. This or Mr. That had given a cadetship to the son of this or that deserving officer. Now, he had seen a great deal of those officers, and had often heard their complaints, and the expression of their utter hopelessness of obtaining the least favour from the Directors for the benefit of their families. He had known them leave India in a most desponding state of mind, because no provision was made for their children, having knocked at every door and had a refusal from all. He recollected a most striking case. It was that of an officer who had distinguished himself in General Sir George Pollock's army. He was an officer on whom he (the Earl of Ellenborough) had felt it not only his duty but his privilege, as the Governor-General of India, to confer honour. That officer came to him saying, "I cannot get a cadetship for my only son; all my desire is to get him into the service; I have made applications to the Directors, but every one of them has been in vain; and my son will now soon be of that age in which he will hardly be able to get a commission in the royal army." He trusted that the alteration which he proposed would obviate that evil. Again, he could see no reason whatever why a proportion of the cadetships, and of the writerships, should not be saleable like commissions in her Majesty's army, at a fixed price. He could

not understand why a practice should exist by which the families of the whole aristocracy of England, almost without exception, who did not happen to be acquainted with a Director of the East-India Company, should be excluded from a most distinguished service. It seemed to him to be a public wrong, and calculated to produce great public mischief. He thought it most desirable that at least one-fourth of the cadetships and writerships should be exposed to sale at a fixed sum. He thought it not only highly expedient, but absolutely necessary, that the Governor-General should have the power of taking officers from the military service and placing them in the civil service, which was now permitted. The reason seemed to be this: the total number of the civil servants in India was about 800. Those gentlemen were generally the immediate relations and friends of the Directors. They went to India to rise in succession, and at last exercised the highest functions, whatever their fitness, in the government of an empire containing 150,000,000 of people. It was contrary to reason that those 800 young men so selected should be capable of executing those important duties. Lord William Bentinck said that 800 angels could not perform the functions of government in India under such circumstances. But if the Governor-General had the power of selecting officers from the army to become civil servants, he would be able to avail himself not only of the services of those 800 persons, but of the services of more than 5,000, every one of whom would be competent to perform the duties required of him. In point of fact, the best administrators of government in India had been military men, who had risen in that country by means of having had intrusted to them the administration of conquered or ceded territories. He did not agree with those who thought that a portion of the cadetships and writerships should be offered as a reward to the most distinguished scholars in schools and colleges. He said so on this ground, that the knowledge acquired from books was of no use in India. The giving of those rewards to boys in different schools might be of great use to the schools, but it would be of great disservice to India. If they had to select a boy to lead their troops under difficulties, would they take the best scholar, the most solitary bookworm in the school, or would they not rather choose the boy who was most remarkable for his influence over his schoolfellows, and who knew best how to manage them? That which was required in India, besides a knowledge of languages and probity, was an untiring industry, and an aptitude for public business, which few men were practically found to possess; but, above all, what was required was that which could not be gathered from books—energy, decision of character, moral courage, firmness in the face of the public, and a determination, happen what might to himself, to do his duty at once to the country of his birth, and also to the country of his adoption. He felt a very deep interest in the question before their lordships. He had made India the subject of his earliest thoughts, and now for twenty-four years. He might, indeed, say that his whole public life had practically been devoted to India. He would tell them again that India had arrived at the most critical period of its history—at one of those periods in the history of a state in which it was absolutely necessary carefully to look back and carefully to look forward, in order to ascertain whether those measures and that policy which had assisted, or, at least, had not impeded her progress, were likely to be equally efficacious for the purpose of preventing her fall. He felt satisfied that it was wholly on the spirit in which the government of India was conducted, on the temper in which its power was administered, on the consideration with which they treated, not the native army only, but the whole of the native population—that it was on their perseverance in, and adherence to, those principles, and on their attention to the religion, and the prejudices, and the social habits of the people, by which hitherto their government in India had been permitted to exist,—that it was on these feelings and this conduct alone that perilous empire could be preserved. Perilous it was called by Lord Wellesley at a very early period of his acquaintance with India; much more perilous was it now. It was not one which had its roots in the affections of the people. It had not its roots in the perfection of its institutions. It exhibited nothing to the people which they could understand, or admire, or love. He was made deeply sensible of this even under the most favourable circumstances in which that government could be presented to the natives of India. He did, therefore, entreat their lordships and the Parliament, when considering what should be done in this great emergency, and what constitution should be given to India for the purpose of forming it, if they could, into an integral part of the British empire (for he could not bear to consider it possible that England should ever be separated from that country), not to allow mere matters of convenience in carrying the measure through Parliament, or any consideration of matters which ought to be below the notice

of high-minded statesmen when dealing with the future happiness of a great people, to prevent them from doing that which was just by the people of India and by the people of England; and that which might make our name memorable for ever in India, and establish our empire in the gratitude and affections of the people of that country for real blessings conferred.

The motion was then agreed to; and the following lords were nominated to the committee, viz.:—The Lord Privy Seal, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Marquess of Normanby, the Marquess of Tweeddale, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Stradbroke, Earl Delaware, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Gough, Viscount Canning, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Colchester, Lord Broughton, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Ashburton, Lord Colville, Lord Ripplinstone, Lord Glenelg, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Montagu, the Marquess of Sligo, and Lord Montagu of Brandon.

[APRIL 5.]

The War with Ava.—The Earl of Ellenborough called the attention of the House to the war just commenced with Ava, which, he remarked, might prove more serious than some persons imagined. The climate of the Burmese empire was most unhealthy, and though in some respects we were in a better condition to carry on hostilities than in the former Burmese war, yet the removal of the troops necessary for the struggle would lay bare districts of our Indian empire from which they could be ill-spared. There were, he said, certain enterprising British merchants who, having exhausted all the forests on one bank of the river and its tributaries, were very desirous of possessing the teak forests on the other side, for the purpose of extending their trade by Rangoon, and they were in concert and connection with the press at Calcutta, the movements of which he viewed with anxiety and distrust. They said that, in consequence of our occupying the whole Burmese empire, an overland intercourse with China may be established, and that great advantage would accrue to our trade from its extension along that Burmese frontier. That is a feeling which actuates the press of Calcutta. He hoped that the Governor-General of India will treat that press with the disregard which it deserved. He viewed with great alarm the annexation to our empire of a large portion—ay, or even of any portion—of the Burmese territory. It was essentially a false position, an eminently false position. A false position is as dangerous to an empire as it is to an army, and always ultimately vindicates its power over those who sin against the first principles of true policy. He felt perfectly satisfied that the annexation of Ava, drawing in that direction a large portion of the vital resources of the British empire in India, would impair both its civil and military strength.

The Earl of Derby said no one could be more anxious than the Government to bring the war to a speedy termination. Every means had been taken by the Governor-General to avoid hostilities, and now that we were unfortunately engaged in them, there was good reason to hope that they would not be of a protracted character. For his own part, he should regard any large annexation of territory on the side of Ava as inconvenient and disastrous.

APRIL 6.

Official Secrecy in India.—The Earl of Ellenborough said his noble friend (the Earl of Derby) yesterday stated the intentions of the Governor-General of India as to the military operations against Ava, and likewise the substance of two communications made by the Governor-General to the Burmese government. Those intentions of the Governor-General as to his military operations, and the substance of his two communications to the Burmese government, were both published a month ago in the Indian newspapers, and one fortnight at least before those military operations could be commenced. The nature of these operations, and the points against which they were to be directed, and the intention of the Government to withdraw the troops engaged in the operations before the rainy season commenced, were now well known to the Burmese authorities. This constant inveterate vice in the administration of Indian affairs must be eradicated. It is essential to the credit of the Government,—nay, to the safety of the army,—that complete secrecy be preserved on all such measures. (Loud cries of "Hear" on both sides of the house.) "I know all the difficulties with which the Governor-General will have to contend in his attempts to preserve that necessary secrecy. Your lordships hardly know the extent to which secrecy is almost universally betrayed in the government of India. When I arrived at Madras, on my way to Calcutta, I saw in a Bombay newspaper one or two paragraphs as to the conduct of the war in China,

which I thought I recognized as proceeding from my own pen, and as part of the instructions which I had sent forth, when at the Board of Control, for the conduct of that war. I sent for those instructions. I found that the paragraphs in the newspaper contained not merely the substance, but every word of my instructions. Every word was so evidently copied from the original document, that even a literal error in my copy had also crept into the Bombay newspaper. I recollect that, subsequently, a fortnight after the Government of India had received a report from the general commanding in Lower Scinde, who was then advancing upon Candahar, stating in the most minute detail all the positions in which he intended to leave his troops in Scinde, and the strength of the different detachments which were to occupy those positions, all that important paper, giving so much information to the enemy, was published in a Bombay newspaper three days before it reached Calcutta. No Government can conduct the affairs of a great empire, especially in time of war, if it is liable to this betrayal of private as well as public confidence. I found it necessary, after I had been three months in India,—being at that time at a distance from the army in the field, not then being so conversant as I afterwards became with military affairs,—to give a discretionary power to the commander-in-chief of the forces at Jellalabad, to remain or retire, as in his discretion he might think fit. Every particular of that order, by means of private letters, was known in the camp before it was possible that the general commanding in chief could know it from my instructions. I then took my measures. I took care that the intelligence of any intended military movement should not leave my own breast till the time of its execution. From that hour my own private secretary and the two aides-de-camp who copied my letters alone knew their contents, and by means of that secrecy various military operations were subsequently carried on successfully, and with very little loss of life. This want of secrecy not only may occasion defeat, but may also lead to very great loss of life. I do most earnestly recommend to my noble friend at the head of government, by the next mail which sails to India, to call the attention of the Governor-General to this scandalous betrayal of public confidence, and to tell him, that any measure which may be necessary to extirpate this evil, and to preserve the necessary secrecy as to the measures of the Indian Government, will receive the full and cordial support of the Government at home, even though it should involve the instant removal of every officer, whatever his rank, who holds office under the Government of India."

The Earl of Derby need scarcely assure his noble friend that he thought this subject to be one of deep and vital importance, and that he concurred in every word which his noble friend had uttered regarding the impossibility of conducting the affairs, and especially the military affairs, of a Government, if all or any of its measures were made known to the enemy almost as soon as they were decided on. He would communicate on this subject with the head of this department, and he had no doubt that proper instructions would be sent out by him by the next mail.

EAST INDIAN EXHIBITION IN 1853.—In conveying to the Directors of the Hon. East-India Company the expression of thanks which was so justly due to them for the liberal assistance which they gave in illustrating the lecture of Dr. Royle upon the arts and manufactures of India, the Council of the Society of Arts took occasion to suggest that a further illustration of the resources of our Indian empire would be particularly acceptable to the public at a period when its affairs are likely to be brought under discussion by the expiration of the Company's present charter. Those suggestions have received the greatest attention of the Court of Directors, and after some preliminary correspondence, the Chairman of the Court received a deputation from the Council, consisting of Sir John Boileau, Professor Solly, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Owen Jones, the result of which is, that the Council announce that a general exhibition of the produce and manufactures of India will be undertaken by the Society of Arts in 1853, the Court of Directors having engaged to afford their utmost support. It has been decided that the exhibition shall be quite of a commercial character, and that every facility shall be given for ascertaining the price of every article shown. The experience of the late Exhibition has convinced the Council how very much such knowledge enhances the interest of every article; and no time will be lost in making the necessary communications with India, and the Council are confident that they will have no difficulty in finding suitable premises for the exhibition, and in carrying it out on a scale worthy of the occasion. It has been suggested that the Crystal Palace would be the most proper as well as the most attractive receptacle.

COLONEL JAMES TENNANT, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, has been nominated Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class Knight Commander of the said Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company, held on the 2nd inst., resolutions were unanimously passed, authorising the directors to proceed with the undertaking, and at the next meeting of the proprietors a project now under consideration will be submitted for their approval for its prosecution on such a basis as will secure the attainment of its objects.

THE DUTY UPON CINNAMON.—It is understood that by the last India mail the Government have despatched orders to Ceylon for the revocation of the export duty of 4d. per lb. now levied upon cinnamon.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.—From a comparative statement, published by the East India and China Association, of the number of ships, British and foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargoes, from and to India, from the 1st January to the 31st March, in the years 1851 and 1852, it appears that there entered inwards in the former period 262 vessels, 121,431 tons, and in the latter period 179 vessels, 81,826 tons, a decrease of 81 vessels, 39,605 tons; that there cleared outwards in the former period 198 vessels, 94,772 tons, and in the latter period 205 vessels, 108,613 tons, an increase of 7 vessels, 13,841 tons. The great decrease in arrivals has been from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, China, Phillipine Islands, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Singapore, and Penang, at London and Liverpool, the decrease of these two ports being 72 vessels. The increase in departures has been chiefly occasioned by the despatch of vessels to New South Wales, New Zealand, Arabia, and Ceylon, for London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 2. *Persia*, Stevens, Ceylon; *Oscar Theodore*, Dahesthorn, Whampoa (to Hamburg); *Dispatch*, Gales, Algoa Bay; *Abergeldie*, Wilson, Shanghai; *Morayshire*, Thompson, Maelmain; *Quinton Leitch*, Fitzmorris, Shanghai.—3. *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Bengal; *Behring* (American), Thompson, Whampoa; *America* (Spanish), Musica, Manila; *Nile*, Sinclair, Mauritius; *Witch of the Wave* (American), Millett, Whampoa; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Munsorcottah; *Omega*, Potter, Bombay; *John Gray*, M'Donald, Sourabaya; *Wilberforce*, Todd, Mauritius.—5. *Nile*, Nisbet, Bengal; *Blorance*, Smith, and *Saucy Jack*, Cousins, Mauritius; *Samuel Hill*, Ceylon; *Camperdown*, Deany, Bengal; *Alert*, Milne, Blackfriar, Greaves, and *Bolivar*, Murray, New South Wales; *Emily*, Wilson, Whampoa; *Charlotte*, Lanfesty, South Australia; *Ranger*, Chambers, Singapore; *Florida* (American), Nickerson, Bengal; *Josephine*, Headberry, Cape; *Flora*, Tiedeman, Whampoa (to Hamburg).—6. *Melbourne*, Picken, Port Phillip; *Proponitis* (S.S.), Glover, Cape; *Drie Vrienden* (Dutch), Bjorn, Manila.—7. *Egbert*, Allsopp, Mauritius; *Comet*, Lambton, Mauritius; *Nicoline* (of Hamburg), Valeson, Bengal; *Sea Gull*, Stewart, Isle of Wight; *Douglas*, Columbine, Crisp, and *Earl of Ripon*, Bride, Mauritius; *Ira*, Haines, Bombay; *Mercia*, Davis, Bengal.—8. *Seringapatam*, Farnell, Bombay; *Fleur de Lys*, Gaine, Bengal; *William Shand*, Warren, Batavia (to Amsterdam).—9. *Slains Castle*, Andrews, Singapore; *Queen of the Isles*, Hewitson, Singapore.—10. *Advocate*, Donald, Maulmein.—12. *Jenny Jones*, Proddow, Bengal; *Colonist*, Somerville, Bengal; *Hero*, Donald, Port Phillip; *St. Michael*, France, Batavia (to Amsterdam); *Electric*, Douglas, Puyche, Castles, Laidmans, Forbes, Elf, Lyall, and *Bellona*, Ritchie, Mauritius; *W. V. Kent* (American), Williams, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Bentick*, April 18.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wyllie, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Greenaway and child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, child, and servant; Hon. Lady Buller, 2 children, and servant; Mr. R. R. Campbell, Mr. Lyall, Maj. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Mr. A. Ogilvie, Mr. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. Dalrymple, Mr. Parker, Mr. Miller, Mr. H. W. Deane, Mr. Franco, Mrs. Franco, and servant; Mr. Watson, Mrs. Col. White, Mr. Ewing, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Lattey, Mr. T. Hawkins, Mr. R. F. Cabill, Capt. Studdert, Lieut. Clarke, R.N.; Mr. Le Coope, Mr. R. Griffiths, Mr. Mackinnon.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—**APRIL 4.** *Paramatta*, Sopitt, Algoa Bay; *Eblana*, Maurice, Cape; *Eliza Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia.—6. *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius.—7. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, Queenstown and Hobart Town.—9. *Penyard Park*, Weller, Sydney; *Walter Hood*, Sproat, Bombay; *Amblaserdam*, Potts (from Hartlepool), Port Wakefield; *Mermaid*, Anderson, Port Phillip.—12. *Eglington*, Lorry, Swan River; *Fortuna*, Ritchie, Algoa Bay; *Pitarmigan*, Renoldson (from Shields) Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 1. *Argyle*, *Kevinge*, Moreton Bay; *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader, Gedong.—3. *Bengal Merchant*, Donovan, Melbourne and Adelaide.—5. *Lady McDonald*, Gold, Melbourne.—10. *Gipsy Queen*, Lash, Sydney.

From GRAVESEND.—APRIL 7. *Aim*, Brown, Hong-Kong, and put back on the 9th with damage.

From FALMOUTH.—APRIL 6. *Albion*, Adams (from Sunderland) Aden.—8. *Augusta Schneider*, Williams, Port Phillip.

From SUNDERLAND.—APRIL 3. *Veallura*, Croft, Aden.

From OPORTO.—MARCH 26. *Harriet*, Duncan, Sydney.

From BRISTOL.—MARCH 31. *Surrey*, Middleton, Port Phillip and Sydney.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 31. *Crisis*, Gibson, Shanghai; *Cheverell*, Stokoe, Ceylon.—APRIL 2. *Simoon*, Ellwood, Bombay.—3. *Ken*, Dickson, Madras.—6. *Express*, Phillips, Cape; *Anna*, Downard, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Frances Barclay*, Connebeer, Shanghai.—8. *Panic*, Howard, and *John Bibby*, Cawket, Hong-Kong; *Hendrika Barlow*, Hjoeker, Batavia.—10. *Duncan*, Duckett, and *Robert Barbour*, Canclish, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—APRIL 5. *James Scott*, Sutter, Batavia and Singapore.—4. *Thomas Mitchell*, Grange, Calcutta.—7. *Maria Burris*, Varwell, Bordeaux and Mauritius.

From NEWPORT.—APRIL 8. *Mariquita*, White, Cape.

From SWANSEA.—APRIL 6. *Phaiz*, Kasse, Batavia.—7. *Mona*, Morris, Galle.

From HARTLEPOOL.—APRIL 8. *Ida Elizabeth*, Overgaa, Hong-Kong.

From BORDEAUX.—APRIL 2. *Ann*, Watson, Mauritius.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHILD, the wife of Septimus, lieut. I.N. d. at Brighton, April 2.
GARDNER, the wife of William H. d. at Orme-square, Bayswater, April 11.

HEATSLER, the wife of Edward, s. at Richmond, April 9.

INGRAM, the wife of Capt. W., H.M.'s 97th regt. s. at Great Malvern, April 8.

LANE, the wife of Capt. Douglas, s. April 6.

STEELE, the wife of John, s. at Reigate, Surrey, April 1.

WILSON, the lady of Dr. A. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, s. at Grosvenor House, Tisbury Wells, April 7.

MARRIAGES.

BOURNE, T. B. to Henrietta F. B. d. of the late Capt. Kennan, Madras h. art. at Bidston Church, Cheshire, April 8.
GEBELL, Capt. Francis (Austrian service), to Janet G. d. of John Oliphant, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, March 22.

GOODRIDGE, Edmund J. Bengal art. to Louisa E. d. of the late Thomas Timbrell, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, March 18.

SHADWELL, Alfred H. s. of the Right Hon. the late Vice-Chancellor of England, to Charlotte M. d. of the late John Hillersdon, at Barnes, April 2.

DEATHS.

BLANKENHAGEN, Harriet, wife of R. late of the Treasury, East-India House, at Brighton, aged 61, April 1.

CALVERT, James, formerly of Malta, and late of Renkenie, near the Dardanelles, Asia Minor, in Sloane-street, aged 71, April 9.

COVERLEY, Capt. Samuel, late in the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, aged 39, March 28.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. Charles J. S. late Bengal engineers, at Stockwell Park-road, March 31.

GRANT, Maj. gen. James, c.b. at Hillingdon, Middlesex, April 5.

HERRING, Edmund, late maj. 57th Bengal N.I. at Rose Clift, Saltash, aged 59, April 2.

RITHERDON, Samuel, surveyor of shipping to the Hon. East-India Co. at 16, Billiter-street, aged 58, April 3.

STEWART, Patrick, on board the *Lord Ellenborough*, on his way from Calcutta, Jan. 30.

WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th Bombay N.I. at Paris, aged 23, March 28.

Dr. Buist has remarked the remarkable elevation of the barometer all over India in the end of January and beginning of February, which seemed to occur near the change of the moon. This has been observed continually over a period of eight years at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Trevandrum and Lucknow,—at all the stations, in fact, where good observations were obtained. It was near the period of greatest cold, but not at all coincident with it; it occurred very often about the time of fall of rain, and at all the points just named almost simultaneously, the mercury springing up by nearly a tenth of an inch, and then descending as suddenly as it rose.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 7th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Taylor.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. P. Thompson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-lieut. C. W. Maynard, artillery.

Col. W. Pattle, 4th cav.

Lieut. E. G. Langmore, 27th N.I.

Capt. P. H. K. Dewaal, 34th N.I.

Ens. F. M. H. Forbes, 39th N.I.

Assist. surg. C. N. Sissmore.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Lightfoot, artillery.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. F. C. Viret, assist. chaplain.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John Christie, 1st Europ. reg.

Lieut. col. J. McT. Adams, 10th N.I.

Ens. John Allan, 29th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. G. White, 35th N.I.

Lieut. John S. Ross, 36th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Patrick Irvine, till Dec. next.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. W. Brown, 26th N.I., 4 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. George Turner, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. S. J. Stevens, c.b., 21st N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Warden, master pilot.

APPOINTMENT.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Frederick Morgan appointed a clerk on the home establishment, in the audit branch of the Secretary's department, v.
Mr. C. Ryle, superannuated.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Gibbs appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 2, 1852.

Bengal, 80th Foot.—Lieut. col. George Hutchinson, from the 97th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Wood, who retires on half-pay 97th Foot. Dated 2nd April, 1852.

The employment of Ensign F. P. F. Brett, of the 11th regt. N.I., to take *fac-similes* and impressions of the cave-temples and rock-inscriptions in Western India, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India for one year.

The late Lord Holland, in his posthumous *Memoirs of the Whig Party*, lately published, says: "Mr. Fox has more than once assured me that, in his invectives against Mr. Hastings' indignities to the Indian priesthood, Mr. Burke spoke of the piety of the Hindoos with admiration, and of their holy religion and sacred functions with an awe bordering on devotion."

BOOKS.

An Examination of Statements, made during a recent Debate at the East-India House, in a Letter to Lieut. General Welsh, and the 220 Service Memorialists of the Indian Army. By a PROPRIETOR. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

This pamphlet, which appears, from the contents and the initials at the end, to be written by Captain M'Gregor, to satisfy the officers who subscribed the Service Memorial, that he had not misled them, would not have called for any notice from us, but for a passage in the Postscript, wherein the writer says: "I have just seen the account of the East-India House debate, as given in *Allen's Indian Mail*. It is fuller than what has elsewhere appeared, so full, indeed, as to contain much that was not said. I do not object to omissions being thus supplied, or an outline thus filled up. But I must venture a few remarks in reply to Colonel Sykes."

Our reporter assures us that his report was accurate, and consequently the charge thus preferred by Captain McGregor is unfounded. But our reporter informs us, and his statement is confirmed by another witness, that a proprietor wished to have some matter that was really spoken by him kept out of the report, and that the application was very properly refused. That proprietor was Captain McGregor.

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Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

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Bombay do. 2s. "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 7th April, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay April 3rd, reached Aden 11th, and left the following day for Suez, arriving on the 19th ult.

The mails left Alexandria April 22nd (per *Medusa*), and arrived at Malta on 27th, from whence they were conveyed (per *Medina*) to Marseilles, and arrived on the 30th ultimo.

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* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 4.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal March 24 | Madras March 27
Bombay April 3.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1862 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1861, and will end 14th October, 1862.

Persian year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1861, and will end 26th September, 1862.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1862.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE combined expedition against Burmah, military and naval, from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, had sailed for the rendezvous at Moulmein, which it expected to reach on the 4th or 5th April. Operations were to commence immediately against Martaban and Rangoon, so as to finish the work before the setting in of the rains, which commence much earlier in Burmah than in India. It is understood that the Burmese had made vigorous preparations for resistance. The authorities at Rangoon had collected a force of 35,000 men and about 200 pieces of cannon, and sent away all the women and children out of the city. The Shew Dagon Pagoda had been strongly fortified, and stockades were being erected at every point of the river.

The land force destined for the operations is numerically less than half that which landed at Rangoon in 1824 under Sir Archibald Campbell. It consists only of three Queen's regiments and four regiments of native infantry: namely, H.M.'s 18th, 51st, and 80th foot; the 40th Bengal N.I.; and three native regiments from Madras. These are accompanied by about sixty pieces of ordnance, and the requisite details of artillerymen from Bengal and Madras. But a fleet of thirteen war steamers accompanies this force, and renders it truly formidable. The force will be withdrawn in the end of May and during the rains, and will resume operations in October, if by this time the Burmese have not been brought to their senses. According to the latest advices, the Burmese had of their own accord destroyed the town of Martaban by fire.

It is stated that the Governor-General has given the King of Ava till the 5th of April for a final answer to the proposals made by this Government for an amicable arrangement. "Our financial department," says the *Englishman*, "has opened an account with his Burmese majesty, debiting him with all the cost and charges of the preparations for war, which may be estimated at about four lakhs a month."

The *Friend of India* does not paint the prospects of the expedition in very favourable colours. It is believed, it says, that the Burmese have "received information, through some European agency, which has served to inflate their pride, as well as to give them hopes of protracting a war;" and a want of confidence is stated to be felt in the officer to whom the command of the invading force is to be intrusted. "There are gloomy conjectures that, notwithstanding the remarkable energy which Lord Dalhousie has manifested on this occasion, the object of the enterprise may yet be defeated by the absence of those military qualifications which give the presage of success." On the other hand, a mission from Siam had arrived at Moulmein overland, with professions of amity, and an intimation that, in consequence of aggressions by the Burmese, the Siamese Government had blockaded the rivers on the frontier against the Burmese.

A deputation from Martaban had received the reply of the Governor-General to a letter from the king of Ava, sent through the hands of the Commissioner at Moulmein, who also delivered the answer. The latter appears to have assumed a high tone with the deputation, who, it is said, replied, that if we were ready for war, so were they.

An unpleasant incident connected with this expedition had occurred at Barrackpore, where the 38th N.I., a distinguished native corps,—one of the privileged, not being enlisted for "general service," and therefore not compellable to serve beyond sea,—when formally asked if they would volunteer for service in Burmah, "respectfully but firmly declined" to cross the *kala panee*; adding that they were ready to go by land. We copy the following account of this incident from the *Englishman*, given by its correspondent at Barrackpore:—

"Government wished to give the regiment an opportunity of keeping up its name as a volunteer corps. They were to be asked to volunteer for Rangoon, and a thousand pities it is that the question was not put at once on parade; much time was lost, and then followed the fatal mistake. Colonel Burney called for nominal rolls of companies, directed every company to parade separately at his quarters, where each man was to sign 'willing,' or 'unwilling;' those 'unwilling' were to assign their reasons. In accordance with the order, No. 1 company was paraded on the 8th March, they fell in and formed; but when the word 'quick march' was given by Captain Nepean, not a man moved; all exertions failed, and the European officers were not on that occasion treated so respectfully as they ought to have been. It is not known what happened on this being reported, as they keep all so close; but it is said the brigadier expressed his strong disapprobation of the course pursued, in ordering the men to sign a paper, as it would induce them to imagine the volunteering was compulsory. However, this is all conjecture raised upon the fact that Colonel Burney ordered a parade for the brigadier, and, I believe, cancelled the orders he had previously issued. On the morning of the 9th, the regiment was paraded before Brigadier Warren, when a letter from Government was read to the men, which I believe merely asked the 38th if it would volunteer or not. The question was then put to each company in turn, and each replied that by land it was ready to march anywhere, but on board ship or steam-vessel it would not go. The corps to a man conducted itself in a very respectful manner, and the conduct of the sepoy was very orderly; but there was no mistaking the determination not to go on board ship. The regiment was marched back to the lines, and there the matter at present rests. Lots of rumours are afloat, but nothing is known of the intentions of the authorities, who are not to blame in the business; they have been misled."

There appears to have been some mismanagement in this affair, which has injured the good name of a gallant corps unnecessarily. "It would have been the easiest thing in the world," observes the *Lahore Chronicle*, "for the officers to have ascertained, beforehand, whether success was, or was not, likely to attend the attempt, and the feeling of the sepoys should have been distinctly elicited in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, before venturing on the measure which

has resulted in the defeat of the Government, and certainly in the disgrace of the regiment. It is all very well to march them to Chittagong, to punish them by an advance on Arakan by land; and to order every officer to join, as will, no doubt, be done. The spirit of the regiment is gone, its glories are departed, and it will sink, amid sickness and death, below the level of the most mutinous of corps, as it was once one of the most distinguished." The *Englishman* remarks justly:—"It is ridiculous to imagine that mercenary soldiers, whose only tie to the service is the salt they eat, and who, by constitution and training, are devoid of that physical and moral ardour which leads the Anglo-Saxon to regard war as a struggle in which his spirit rejoices, that the former can enter into the feelings which we look upon as natural in the latter. The Sepoy is a party to a covenant; whether or not that covenant was wisely entered into, is not our province at present to discuss,—that it exists no one will deny."

It is with regret we observe that the corps has been branded in one of the Calcutta journals as "poltroons, scoundrels," &c. It is said that the native officers of the regiment intend to appeal to Government against the editor of the paper. A Court of Inquiry had been assembled at Barrackpore, to investigate and report upon the circumstances connected with the proceedings of the corps.

A Bombay journal understands that some of the troops at Madras had manifested an unwillingness to embark.

Our extreme north-west frontier continues to be disturbed by forays of the hillmen. On the 11th March, a force of about 2,500 men, consisting of the 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, under Capt. Baldwin; Head Quarters and 600 men of H.M.'s 32nd regiment; a wing of the 29th regiment N.I.; the whole of the 66th regiment N.I. (Goorkas), under command of Lieut.-Col. Troup; the 15th Irregular Cavalry (Fisher's); and a company of Sappers and Miners, left Peshawur under Sir Colin Campbell, for the Eusufzaie country. On the 20th they are said to have been attacked by the enemy: the fighting is stated to have lasted three hours, when the hillmen were beaten off. The loss is said to have been considerable on both sides—one hundred killed and wounded: no further particulars are given.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions a rumour that Sir Colin Campbell is not satisfied with the present force, but has applied to Government for more troops, and that Major Abbott, the deputy commissioner, is in favour of the policy of at once sending an efficient force against them; but Sir Henry Lawrence prefers negotiating, and has set his face against any hostile movement. Meantime the 3rd Punjab infantry (Henderson's) is detained in the Hazara till matters assume a more settled form.

The same paper furnishes a few details of late outrages on this frontier.

Our Government having been led to suppose that a chief, named Rahmut Khan Orakzye, possessed considerable influence over his people, he had been trusted to some extent, and his guarantee of safety to property and individuals had been generally believed to be not only binding, but a certain safeguard to all concerned. The amount of influence possessed by Rahmut Khan was shown on the 5th March, when some Banghyburdars were proceeding from Peshawur to Kohat, escorted by five of his sowars; they were waylaid by the Afreedies, two of the horsemen were cut to pieces,

and the banghies plundered. On another occasion a party of Captain Lumsden's guide-corps was encamped at Kumalzye, and was attacked on the night of the 7th by a strong body of Suati horsemen, headed by two chiefs named Akram Khan and Uzeem Gool. The guides lost a few men and a couple of horses; the enemy seven or eight of their party; and amongst the slain was Akram Khan himself.

Sir Henry Lawrence, Lord Stanley, and Colonel Napier, had been travelling about the Peshawur and Kohat districts, settling sites for forts and towers, and lines of roads, cantonments, &c.

Some interest was lately excited by the announcement that a civil war on a small scale had broken out in Cabul. The tact and commanding influence of Dost Mahomed soon disappointed the lovers of stirring news. The story, however, is curiously illustrative of Afghan manners. It appears that, on the 28th of February, Peer Muhammed Khan, the Dost's younger brother, was celebrating the marriage of his son Shere Muhammed with a daughter of Salten Muhammed Khan, at his house in Chundoul, the Kuzulbash quarter. A number of the Kuzulbash tribe (the Koord) came to witness the festivities in such numbers as to interrupt the amusements. Peer Muhammed therefore ordered his people to exclude them, and the Koords not approving of such proceeding, drew their tulwars and resisted. A regular fight ensued between the adverse parties, during which Shere Muhammed came out to put an end to the disturbance; but the unfortunate bridegroom was soon shot down by the Koords, and then despatched with their knives: the other Kuzulbashes of Chundoul, the Jawan Sheres and the Shahsuwunds, hearing the disturbance, flocked to the assistance of their brethren, and Peer Muhammed was regularly besieged in his own house. Khan Shereen ordered the gates of Chundoul to be shut; so that when Muhammed Afsul came with Shere Ali Khan's regiment and demanded admittance, it was refused him, and he was fired upon: he returned to the Dulla Hissar, and received the Ameer's orders to invest Chundoul. The Kuzulbashes were therefore besieged in their own quarter for several days, but the Ameer finally prevailed on Peer Muhammed to pardon the murder of his son, and peace was restored.

A message had arrived at Cabul from the chief in power at Herat (a son of the well-known Yar Mahomed), with a message to the effect, that as Sirdar Kohandil, of Candahar, had sent his son with 5,000 troops towards Herat, where he had already taken possession of one place, and intended to attack other places, the ruler of Cabul would be pleased either to advise the sirdars of Candahar to withdraw their troops, or to assist the ruler of Herat. Dost Mahomed, up to last accounts, had sent no reply to this request.

The Nizam's dominions were *in statu quo*, as bad as ever. The correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* represents the Nizam's authority to be *in articulo mortis*.

The Punjab was quiet, and with regard to Cashmere the general belief as to its state may be gathered from the fact, that 300 officers had applied for leave to spend the coming summer in the Happy Valley.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that Sir Harry Smith was about to take the field on the 8th of March in person, and that a considerable number of Burghers were expected to join.

Sir William Gomm, the Commander-in-Chief, proposes,

it is said, to fix his head-quarters at Umballah, in order, as it has been stated in one of the journals, "to be near the seat of war in Burmah."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. M'Gregor, 15th Reg. at Ceylon, March 15.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. S. Harris, 30th N.I. at Barrackpore, aged 41, March 7; Lieut. col. Watson, C.B. at Cheltenham, aged 67, April 6; Lieut. John Kendall, 28th N.I. April 17.

MADRAS.—Capt. A. Robinson, 13th N.I. at Neilgherries, March 17; Lieut. H. Dennis, 36th N.I. at Russellcondah, March 9.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

The force destined for Burmah, after many delays and apparent changes of purpose, has at length got under way, and while we write has probably all, or nearly all, arrived at Maulmain, its appointed place of rendezvous. By the time this reaches the English reader the work of destruction will probably have been completed, and Rangoon and Martaban, and not improbably Prome itself, be in ashes. What effect these things may have on the Burmese authorities can only be conjectured: having knowingly provoked the war, they are said to be preparing to enter on it with obstinacy and vigour. They are perfectly aware that on the approach of the rains we must for a time withdraw, but we do not believe they have formed any conception of the lightning speed and destructiveness with which, through the instrumentality of steam, we can spread havoc and devastation around, or the little aid their stockades, jungles, and marshes—formerly such fearful opponents to our advance—can now afford them on any point where the Irrawaddy can be ascended by iron steamers with hardly half the draught of water of their own native boats. The Bombay squadron sailed on the 24th February; they reached Madras on the 7th March, and, to their great disappointment, found that no orders had been received for the troops to embark. The *Zenobia* and *Medusa*, not at the presidency at the time of their dispatch, meanwhile joined them, and on the 27th the embarkation commenced. They were to proceed as speedily as possible to Maulmain, the rendezvous at the mouth of the Rangoon river. The promptness and vigour of the councils of the Governor-General are said to have been chilled and damped by the executive: it had been resolved—why it is not stated—to place General Godwin in charge of the expedition: he was the oldest Queen's officer available, and had shared in the Burmese war in 1824; reasons sufficient, one would have supposed, why some other should have been appointed. He is said to have debated and hesitated; been averse to the sudden blow originally desired to be struck, in favour of a delay till October, and a war by land and water commenced in due form. The Bengal sepoy, besides, manifested the disposition to dictate to their officers, which has so often been their reproach. Part of the regiments are enlisted for general service, part of them for service in India only; and the high-caste Hindoos have a particular aversion to sea transport; the natives of all descriptions too often make caste prejudices, or religious scruples, an apology for avoiding trouble or risk, or increasing their demands on Government. The 38th N.I. is amongst the privileged corps not liable to be compelled to serve beyond seas: they were asked to volunteer, but determinedly declined; they were said to profess their readiness to proceed to Burmah by land, but not by water, and after repeated entreaties, were marched off by Chittagong accordingly. Of course they will arrive too late for the work now in hand, and will have to traverse districts at all times dangerous, at the deadliest season of the year: it is expected they will mutiny again on the march, and require in all likelihood to be disbanded! So much for the discipline that places the soldier above his commander. On the 14th ult. the left wing of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish embarked from Calcutta to join the head-quarters at Maulmain. A wing of H.M.'s 80th left for the same quarter on the 20th, in the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Erin*. The 40th N.I., with General Godwin and staff, the ordnance and engineer parks, were to have left on the 25th on board the transports *Tubal Cain*, *Lahore*, and *Monarch*, the former towed by H.M.'s steamer *Hermes*. The steam force from Calcutta will

consist of the *Enterprise*, the *Phlegethon* (iron), the *Tenasserim*, the *Fire Queen*, and the *Nemesis* (iron), besides H.M.'s steamer *Hermes*, and the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Erin*: the steamers have been employed both as tugs and transports. The force would, it was expected, be ready to commence operations about the middle of the present month. Martaban had in part been burnt by the Burmese in the early part of March, whether purposely or by accident was not known, most likely the latter, conflagrations being almost of continual occurrence amongst the wood-built houses of Burmah. All, of course, is conjecture as to the future.—*B. Times*, April 3.

No Government manifesto has yet appeared on the subject, further than the announcement in a General Order of the Governor-General's, dated the 24th March, that "The Governor-General of India in Council has determined to send a force composed of troops from the Bengal and Madras presidencies to Burmah." In this document it is also notified that Lieut.-General H. Godwin, C.B. (of H.M.'s service) is to command the whole force, with full authority over the troops stationed at Maulmain and in the province of Arracan (Anglo-Burmese territory); that Brigadier Warren (of the Company's service) will command the Bengal brigade, which is to consist of 1 company of European artillery, 1 regt. of H.M.'s infantry, and 2 regts. of N.I.; and that Brigadier Elliott (of H.M.'s service) will command the Madras brigade. The last remaining portion of the Bengal brigade was to have left Calcutta on the 25th of March; and, for its size, is an efficient and well-equipped force. The Madras brigade was to have embarked on the 29th of March on board the squadron of steam-frigates sent from this port: it consists of 3 companies of artillery, 2 companies of sappers and miners, 1 regt. H.M.'s infantry, and 3 regts. of N.I.—*B. Telegraph*, April 3.

THE LONDON MAIL of February 9th arrived at Calcutta on March 16th, *via* Bombay. The subsequent Mail, of March 24th, left Aden on April 12th, for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, per *Hindustan*.

THE RAJAH OF COORG, with his daughter, have taken their departure for England by the April steamer. The young princess is, it is believed, being taken home for the purpose of being educated: she was at one time said to be already in heart a Christian.

THE NICOBARS.—The *Tenasserim* has arrived from the Nicobars, where she went under instructions from Commodore Lambert, to inquire as to the truth of the statement of an English vessel having been cut off by the natives at Noncovry. We regret to learn that the result is a complete confirmation of this report. Several of the natives, not of the island of Comorta, by the inhabitants of which the atrocious act was committed, gave ready and concurrent evidence of the fact, coinciding exactly with that given to the authorities at Maulmain; and a search in the villages of Comorta, which were deserted on the appearance of our people, produced a number of articles which have belonged to English and Indian vessels. Among those which may assist in the identification of the English vessel lately captured, is a seal with the device of Freedom, bearing the Cap of Liberty and a Cornucopia, with the motto "Better not be than without thee;" also a book, with the name "H. Palmer, 22nd May, 1836," and another, apparently stained with blood, and with the name "John Martin."—*Hurkaru*, Mar. 13.

THE MAHARAJAH OF INDORE has received the Governor-General's permission to take his seat on the gudgee, the period of his tutelage having expired.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL recently resolved, in a spirit of most praiseworthy humility, to offer its splendid zoological collection to Government, as something altogether too good for the society, its present fallen condition. We are glad to find the Government showing its entire acquiescence in the society's estimate of its own unfitness to represent the cause of natural science in India. The geological curatorship is to be abolished, and that part of the geological museum which belongs to Government, is to be removed from the society's rooms and transferred to the Medical College, where professorships of geology and comparative anatomy are to be established. We much deplore a state of things which does so little credit to the scientific men in the Company's service, who have been stationed in Calcutta during the past fifteen years. To their dissensions must it chiefly be attributed that the Asiatic Society has become so utterly unworthy of its early reputation. We must be however content now with the too obvious fact that little short of a miracle can prevent this once world-honoured institution from sinking into utter insignificance.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Mar. 13.

GINCHONA.—The Government has decided upon taking steps for the introduction of the Cinchona tree into India.—*Englishman*.

CHAPLAINS TO THE BURMESE EXPEDITION.—We hear from Calcutta that the lot of Chaplains to the Burmese expedition has fallen on the following reverend gentlemen. Mr. W. J. Whiting, from Cawnpore, and Mr. J. B. D'Aguilar, from Meerut.—*Mofussilite*, Mar. 12.

ONE OF THE BAND WHO MURDERED CAPT. ALCCCK, many years back on the Mynpoorie road, entered Agra in the retinue of the Rana of Dholpore. He was taken, and it is said he confessed at once; he name was Sultan Singht.—*Agra Messenger*, March 13.

HINDU WIDOW MARRIED.—An educated native of a liberal cast of mind has married a widow. The nuptials, it is said, have been celebrated in the Mofussil, where both the parties with their families are on a tour.—*Hurkaru*.

INSOLVENCY OF A CALCUTTA FIRM.—Saturday's *Gazette* announced that another Calcutta firm has taken refuge in the Insolvent Court. This step was, it is supposed, rendered unavoidable by the decision of the Supreme Court last week, in a case in which the Agra Bank sued the firm of Smith, Huffnagle, and Co. on a security bond, and got a verdict for Rs. 3,19,121. Mr. Huffnagle left Calcutta in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Hindustan* on Monday last, his name is therefore not included in the petition.—*Englishman*, March 15.

THE NATIVE PAPERS are coming out rather strong; witness what one of them says of the Most Noble the Governor-General:—"Let Lord Dalhousie then act the part of Nero, and, setting fire to Calcutta, fiddle away on the top of the Ochterlony Monument."—*Hurkaru*, March 15.

MAHARAJA HINDOO RAO is progressing on his annual sporting tour. The last accounts received state he has killed sixteen tigers and captured three cubs alive. This is but a small amount of game, inasmuch as this keen sportsman seldom returns without a bag of from sixty to eighty tigers. The Hakeem Mehndi's nephew and some other native gentlemen from the Lucknow courts are with the maharaja: they are now shooting in the Lucknow territory, bordering upon the Nepal boundary.—*Delhi Gaz.* March 24.

LIEUT. GENERAL AUCHMUTY, C.B., who since the departure of Sir John Grey, has been Commander of the Forces, has resigned his appointment and returns to England by this day's steamer: he has been succeeded by General Staveland, C.B., who will command until the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief, expected to be Sir Joseph Thackwell or Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.—*B. Times*.

THE 38TH BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY have refused to volunteer for service in Burmah. A corps long known for their gallantry, and renowned for merit, have had the opportunity given them of adding more laurels to those they have already won, and of distinguishing themselves by the alacrity they might show in serving that state which had so justly estimated and rewarded their previous good conduct during the past thirteen years. They have slighted the undeserved consideration shown, and exposed themselves, not unjustly, to be regarded as mere mercenaries, who, adhering to the letter of their bond, refuse to recognise its spirit. When at Jellalabad, the 38th, in the hour of danger, and under leaders of merit, nobly emulated the Queen's corps, with whom they were associated, in deeds of glory, and came out of the trial as became true men and good soldiers. They had been isolated for years from the baneful influence of contamination with their Hindoo connexions; and though none of them, that we ever heard of, broke through the strict rules of their religion, they laid claim to no special privileges that might have endangered the safety of the garrison of which they formed a part, or have added to the difficulties by which they were surrounded. But the 38th have evidently forgotten their ancient well-earned renown amid the enervating influences of the provinces. They have been at Lucknow, they have been at Barrackpore, and they have heard that sepoy, now serving beyond the Indus, are receiving extra batta. The spirit of the mercenary has overcome the spirit of the soldier; and we venture to assert, with little fear of contradiction, that had the question of volunteering been accompanied with an assurance of extra pay or batta, the quiet and, of course, previously arranged determination to refuse, would have been exchanged for a shout and a joyful acquiescence in the proposal of their masters. We are sorry for the 38th. It is much to be regretted, that a corps, which have earned so many distinctions, should have, in a score minutes, tarnished their laurels by a refusal to submit, for a very few days, to the inconveniences of a trip by sea to the scene on which they would have added to their laurels, and earned greater fame and renown.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Mar. 20.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DALHOUSIE.—It is stated on good authority that ill-health compels the Marchioness of Dalhousie to leave India immediately. She will embark in next month's steamer.—*Hurkara, March 24.*

THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S report for the past half-year shows a profit which, after paying heavy expenses for repairs, and providing the nucleus of a reserve fund, will yield a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. The directors declare their secretary, Mr. Grant, inefficient, and advise him to resign; but, having the auditors, the shippers, and the results of the half-year's operations on his side, he has resolved to abide the decision of the shareholders.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE DYCE SOMBRE.—The letters of administration to the estate of Dyce Sombre, taken out here by the administrator-general, have been cancelled on reference of the matter to the Supreme Court.—*Ibid.*

SIR ERSKINE PERRY will retire from India in November on a pension of £1,600 a year, and it is understood that he has saved from his income in India 5½ lakhs of rupees.—*B. Telegraph, April 3.*

THE MOUSTACHE ORDER.—We are given to understand that the moustache order of Sir John Grey has not been quite approved of by the Duke of Wellington. A private hint has been conveyed to all Queen's Officers serving on the staff of the army, that the sooner they cut off the appendage the better.—*Ibid.*

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY-COLLECTORS.—The long expected nominations to the situations of uncovenanted deputy-collectors have taken place here. The salary of each deputy-collector is fixed at Rs. 350 per mensem, and these officers are to reside all the year round at the sudder station of each collectorate.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. R. J. H. BIRCH, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Head Quarters, Camp, Butala, March 6, 1852.—1. It has pleased the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council to appoint Lieut. Col. R. J. H. Birch, C.B. Judge Advocate General, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the military department, consequent upon the departure of Secretary Colonel J. Stuart, C.B. for New South Wales on medical certificate.

2. While offering his congratulations to Lieut. Col. Birch on the distinction so conferred upon him, the Commander-in-Chief is desirous of thus publicly recording his acknowledgment of the valuable services already rendered to the state by Lieut. Col. Birch in his discharge, through a course of very many years, of the important duties connected with the office which he is now, so advantageously to himself, called upon, provisionally indeed, but unavoidably for a considerable term, to relinquish; and of bearing testimony to the judgment and discrimination, zeal for the interests of the army, and solicitude for preserving the course of military justice free from error, uniformly manifested by Lieut. Col. Birch in the counsel which he has been, from time to time, called upon in his professional capacity to tender since his excellency's assumption of the command of the armies of India.

THE BENGAL FORCE FOR BURMAH.

Fort William, 24th March, 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, having determined to send a force composed of troops from the Bengal and Madras presidencies to Burmah, the following appointments connected with that force are hereby notified:—

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., to command the whole, with full authority over the troops stationed at Moulmein, and in the province of Arracan.

Capt. W. A. J. Mayhew, (assistant adjutant general, Bengal Army) to be ditto to the force.

Lieut. A. Robertson, Bengal Art., (extra assistant sec., military board) to be deputy commissary of ordnance.

Major H. Frazer, of Bengal engineers, (garrison eng. of Fort William and civil architect) to be commanding engineer, with charge of the engineer park.

Lieut. E. C. S. Williams, Bengal engineers, (officiating in charge of the iron yard) to be adjutant of the engineering department with the force; L. Donaldson, A. Crastor, W. S. Trevor, Bengal engineers, assistant field engineers.

Senior-surgeon W. Montgomerie, Bengal med. establishment, to be superint. surg. to the force; and to exercise the functions of field surg. aided by the following medical officers of the Bengal establishment:—

Assistant-surgeons, J. Farrer, M.D.; W. White, M.D.; A. Christison, M.D.; J. P. Bowling, and G. M. Gowan.

Brigadier G. Warren to command the Bengal brigade.

Capt. G. F. S. Call, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, to be major of brigade.

Capt. R. S. Simpson, dep. ass. commissary gen., to accompany the Bengal brigade, aided by sub-assistant commissary gen. lieut. R. D. Macpherson.

2. The Bengal brigade will consist of 1 co. European artillery; 1 regt. H.M.'s infantry, and 2 regts. N.I., as may be arranged by the general officer commanding.

3. Such portions of the force as have not already sailed, will embark on the 25th inst. or as soon after as possible.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. mag. of Dacca, resu. ch. of his off. fr. G. D. Leicester, March 2.

ANNAND, A. S. coll. of Midnapore, made over ch. of his off. to G. F. Cockburn, March 5; offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge, dur. abs. of Raikes.

BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Monghyr, made over ch. of off. to H. D. H. Fergusson, March 19.

BALMAIN, W. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar.

BARLOW, Sir R. Bart. to be pres. of the standing committee for examination of candidates for the office of pleader at the presidency, March 11.

BEAUFORT, W. M. to be mag. of Backergunge.

BECHER, S. J. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Azimgurh.

BEST, J. R. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazeeপুর.

BIRCH, E. G. asst. to supt. of survey 1st or N. div. vested with powers of coll. in districts of Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bogra.

BOWRING, S. recd. ch. of the off. of civil and sess. judge of Chittagong, March 4.

BRAMLEY, W. J. to offic. as jt. maj. and dep. coll. of Delhi, March 19; appt. of March 17 to Booldunshabur, is cancelled.

BRODHURST, M. asst. to maj. and coll. of Behar, joined his station.

BROWN, A. T. dep. coll. in Etawah, pl. in ch. of the treasury of that district, March 2.

BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, rec. ch. of office.

CAMPBELL, J. W. H. to offic. for Mr. Bracken as coll. of customs.

CARNAC, C. F. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in district of Moorshedabad, offic. maj. of Moorshedabad, to offic. as marriage registrar in the district of Moorshedabad dur. abs. of Lork.

CHRISTIAN, G. J. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. instruction at Agra.

COCKBURN, G. F. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, dur. abs. of Annand, to be a mem. of the ferry fund comm. at Midnapore.

COLVIN, J. R. to be a mem. of the standing committee for examination of candidates for the office of pleader at the presidency.

COMBE, J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Champaran.

CRANK, W. H. to be marriage registrar for the Oude territory.

CROMELLIN, C. R. extra asst. in the Punjab, rec. ch. of treasury, at Jullundur.

DAMPIER, H. L. recd. ch. of the offices of mag. coll. and salt agt. at Pooree, fr. A. Forbes, March 5; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore.

DAVIDSON, C. T. civ. and ses. jud. of Dacca, res. ch. of the current duties of his off. March 1.

DENISON, C. B. Asst. commiss. at Umritsur, res. ch. of his duties.

DONOUGH, T. A. supt. of Abkarry revenue in Rungpore, to be also superint. of Abkarry revenue in Bogra, March 6.

DRUMMOND, Hon. E. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent at Pooree, and ex. offic. asst. to superint. of tributary mals dur. abs. of A. Forbes.

EDMONSTONE, G. F. commis. and superint. Cis.-Sutlej states, made over ch. of his duties to Lieut. Hodson, Feb. 17.

FAGAN, C. W. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Banda.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. resu. ch. of the treasury and collectorate of Patna fr. J. Knott, and made over ch. of the same to A. Little-dale, March 1; to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Bhagulpore dur. abs. of Alexander.

FLETCHER, J. W. reg. of deeds at Cherra Poonjee, to be a marriage registrar of Cherra Poonjee.

FORBES, A. to offic. as add. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong dur. deputation of S. Bowring.

FORBES, F. C. to be an asst. in Agra div.

GARSTIN, C. made over current duties of his office, March 15.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagpore, made over ch. of duties to prin. sudder ameen.

GRANT, W. C. superint. of Abkarry revenue in Backergunge, to be also superint. of Abkarry revenue in Bulloah, March 6.

GRATHED, H. H. to be mag. and coll. of Cwapor, March 15.

GROTE, A. to offic. as coll. of 24-pergunnahs dur. abs. of Torrens.

GUBBINS, C. to be mag. and coll. of Bijapore, March 15.

GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares.

HALKETT, H. C. to be coll. of Tipperah.

HAMPTON, R. coll. of Jessore, rec. ch. of office; made over ch. of his office, March 19.

HARRINGTON, H. B. to be a jud. of court of sudder dewanny and nizamat, N.W.P. March 15.

HOGG, F. to be a dep. mag. in the districts of Behar and Hazareebaugh, and vested with the full powers of a mag. in those districts.

HOPE, A. to offic. as mag. of Monghyr dur. abs. of Balour.



HUMPHREYS, H. R. to offic. as abkarry supt. of Jessore and Nuddea, dur. abs. of Macvittie.
 KEMP, F. B. rec. ch. of the Mymensing collectorate fr. R. R. Stuart, March 13.
 LARKINS, T. P. asst. to coll. and mag. of Sylhet, rejoined his station.
 LIND, F. M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad, March 17.
 LINDSAY, C. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapoor, to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mynapoor.
 LITTLE, M. Sept. of Abkarry revenue in Tipperah, to be also supt. of Abkarry revenue in Bulloah, March 6.
 LOCH, G. Coll. of Bhagulpore, made over ch. of off. to R. O. Heywood; to be coll. of Beerbhoom; to continue to offic. as coll. of Moorsheadabad dur. abs. of Metcalf; rec. ch. of Moorsheadabad coll. fr. C. F. Carnac, March 10.
 LOWIS, J. M. asst. to mag. and coll. of 24. pergunnahs, rejoined his station.
 MACKILLOP, J. R. to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshehur, March 19.
 MALCOLM, P. to be asst. in the Benares div. March 2.
 MANDERSON, R. qual. for public service, March 4.
 MANDERSON, R. to be an asst. in Allahabad div. March 15.
 MANSER, C. G. assu. ch. of the residency at Nagpore, Feb. 21.
 McDONELL, W. F. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund comm. at Sarun, March 11.
 METCALFE, H. C. to be coll. of Moorsheadabad, to continue to offic. as cir. and sess. judge of Tipperah, dur. abs. of Seonce.
 MILLS, A. J. M. to be a mem. of the standing committee for examination of candidates for the office of pleader at the presidency, March 11.
 MONEY, W. E. to be civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapore, March 9.
 MORGAN, R. B. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Delhi, March 2.
 MORLAND, E. H. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Agra, March 15.
 MYTTON, R. H. to be a mem. of the standing committee for examination of candidates for the office of pleader at the presidency.
 PUGGE, J. G. to be superint. of Abkarry revenue in Purneah.
 QUINTIN, C. B. coll. of Sarun, resu. ch. of office, to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund. com. at Sarun, March 11.
 REID, H. M. superint. of survey of the 2nd or S. div. has been vested with the full powers of a coll. in the Sunderbans, March 18.
 RICKETTS, G. H. M. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Santipore, vested with spec. powers in district of Nuddea.
 RICKETTS, M. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra.
 ROBERTS, A. A. to be mag. and coll. of Delhi, March 3.
 ROBERTS, W. to be mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.
 SANDEMAN, H. D. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad, March 17.
 SANDYS, E. mag. of Tipperah, resumed ch. of his off. March 13.
 SARSON, W. to be superint. of Abkarry revenue in Chittagong and Bulloah, March 6.
 SCHALCH, V. H. register of deeds at Midnapore, to be a municipal registrar of Midnapore.
 SHANK, Alex. to officiate as civ. and sess. jud. of Benares, dur. abs. of Woodcock, or until further orders.
 SHERER, J. W. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dehlee, and to continue to act as asst. sec. to Govt. N. W. P. March 1.
 SPANKIE, J. S. offic. coll. of Tirhoot, to offic. also as mag. of district.
 SPENCER, W. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, joined his station.
 STAINFORTH, H. made over ch. of office of civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, to prin. sudder ameen, rec. ch. of off. of commiss. of rev. of 14th or Moorsheadabad div. fr. W. Bell, March 15.
 STEER, C. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen.
 STEER, C. rec. ch. of the off. of addit. jud. of Dacca, March 15.
 STURT, R. R. to be coll. of Bhagulpore.
 SWINTON, A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moosuffernuggur, dur. abs. of Astell, April 9.
 THORNHILL, M. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly.
 TROTTER, R. add. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of office to C. T. Davidson, March 8.
 TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, made over ch. of his office, March 4; to proceed into the interior of his districts on duty; resumed ch. of his office, Mar. 16.
 TUCKER, H. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Allahabad, Mar. 17.
 TUCKER, St. G. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.
 TUCKER, W. T. made over ch. of the magistracy of Patna to L. S. Jackson, March 3.
 TUBNBULL, G. D. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnore.
 TULLOH, C. R. perm. to resign fr. March 1.
 WYLLY, E. M. to be mag. and coll. of Meerut, March 15.
 YOUNG, W. G. supt. of survey 1st or N. div. vested with powers of coll. in districts of Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bogra.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTELL, H. G. 1 mo.
 BRACKEN, W. 1 mo.
 CRAWFORD, J. H. 1 mo. on m. c.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. 3 weeks; 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.
 DUNLOP, R. H. 8 mo. to Nyne Toll, on m. c.
 EDMONDSTONE, G. F. 1 mo.
 GALLOWAY, W. 4 mo.

GREATHEAD, H. H. 2 weeks.
 KEMP, 15 days in ext.
 KINLOCH, C. W. 1 year and 2 days, to pres. prep. to sea.
 MACVITTIE, W. G. 2 mo. in ext.
 MONCKTON, H. 1 mo. fr. April 15.
 PLOWDEN, —, 15 days.
 POWER, J. 1 mo.
 RAIKES, H. T. leave cancelled, Feb. 27.
 THOMAS, E. 1 year, to England on m. c.
 TODD, G. 1 mo. prep. to app. for furl.
 WILLIAMS, F. leave cancelled.
 WOODCOCK, T. P. 1 year to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FRISER, Rev. F. to be chapl. of Ghazepore, March 4.
 JAMIESON, Rev. J. M. to be reg. of marriages at Umballa, Mar. 19.
 MALTBY, Rev. R. B. asst. chapl. attached to N.W. prov. for emp. in the Panjab.
 PHILLIPS, Rev. J. Free-will Baptist missionary at Jellassore, to be a marriage regtr. in district of Midnapore, March 11.
 WALLIS, Rev. A. W. to be chapl. of Chinsurah.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. 29th N.I. to be a 2nd class princ. asst. to the commiss. of Assam, continuing to offic. as princ. asst. at Gowalparah dur. abs. of Stuart, March 9; as offic. princ. asst. to commiss. of Assam at Gowalparah, made over ch. of treasury of collectorate and offices to H. Driver.
 ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. fr. 3rd co. 7th batt. to 3rd tr. 1st brig. March 4.
 ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 ARTHUR, Cornet L. A. 7th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
 ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. 1st brig. horse art. to be adj. v. De Tessier.
 BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th N.I. to offic. as gar. engr. at Lahore, v. Glover, Feb. 26.
 BARBOR, Ens. G. D. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 BARR, Capt. W. art. fr. 1st to 4th co. 5th batt. March 4.
 BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd L.I. qual. for interp. Feb. 20.
 BATTYE, Ens. Q. to be Lieut. fr. Mar. 9, v. Younger, ret. Mar. 12.
 BERNARD, Ens. H. L. C. 3rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 BIRCH, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. perm. to resign.
 BIRCH, Lieut. col. R. J. H. jud. adv. gen. of the army, to offic. as sec. to govt. in mil. dept. dur. abs. of Col. Stuart, March 23.
 BIRCH, Capt. T. C. to assu. com. 3rd comp. 9th batt. art. at Allahabad.
 BIRD, Capt. H. L. 48th N.I. to be detach. staff to escort of Gov.-Gen.
 BOUCHIER, Lieut. G. art. to offic. as extra asst. sec. mil. board, ordn. dept. dur. abs. of Robertson, March 24.
 BROGHAM, Brev. capt. T. 4th co. 6th batt. art. perm. to resign the adjutancy of the Mooltan art. div. March 4.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 CARNegie, Capt. J. W. 15th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge-adv.-gen. as a temp. arrange. v. Wiggins, removed to the Meerut div.
 CASTLE, Lieut. W. B. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CAVE, Lieut. G. N. asst. to pol. agent in the Cossia Hills, has been vested with full powers of a mag. March 5.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. E. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. H. W. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 CHENEY, 2nd Lieut. G. T. engs. to be executive eng. of portion of grand trunk road passing through the Puteesala district.
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. 4th N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut fr. Feb. 21.
 CORY, Ens. A. 16th N.I. to act as adj. to 3rd irr. cav. v. Lealle, removed.
 CORFIELD, Lieut. col. F. B. fr. 70th to 49th N.I.
 COTTON, Brev. maj. H. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty while his corps continues on service, March 9.
 CRANSTER, Lieut. A. engs. to be asst. field engr. with force for Burmah, March 24.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. offic. prin. asst. to com. of Assam at Luckimpore, made over ch. of treasury and duties to Lieut. Eden, prep. to proc. into interior of district.
 DE DUDE, 1st Lieut. F. R. art. fr. 1st co. 7th batt. to 4th tr. 3rd brig, March 4.
 DE TESSIER, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. (on furl.) fr. 1st brig. to 2nd co. 9th batt. March 4.
 DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. art. fr. 4th to 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art.
 DONALDSON, 2nd Lieut. L. engs. to join head qrs. of sappers and miners at Loodiana, to be asst. field engr. with force for Burmah.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. fr. 49th to 70th N.I.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. to be commandt. of the Delhi palace guards, March 1; to be asst. ag. to Lieut. gov.
 D'O'LY, 1st Lieut. E. A. C. art. fr. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. to 3rd co. 6th batt. March 4.
 ECKFORD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. 8th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. v. Price, ret. March 12.
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. to offic. as princ. asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agt. S. W. frontier, at Sambulpore, dur. abs. of Haughton.

FAGAN, Lieut. W. T. to act as adj. to hill rangers.
 FENWICK, Brev. capt. A. B. 5th N.I. to office. as detach. staff to escort of C.-in-C.
 FITZGERALD, 2nd Lieut. M. H. art. fr. 4th comp. 5th to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. March 4.
 FITZGERALD, 1st Lieut. W. R. art. fr. 1st to 4th comp. 5th batt. to which No. 11 light field batt. will be attached, March 4.
 FOOKS, 1st Lieut. W. K. art. fr. 4th comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 6th batt. and to be adj. of the Mooltan art. div. March 4.
 FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. fr. 3rd comp. 5th to 1st comp. 3rd batt. March 4.
 FORREST, Capt. L. T. 46th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty while his corps continues on service, March 9.
 FRASER, Maj. H. engra. to be com. engr. with charge of eng. park of force for Burmah, March 24.
 FREELING, Lieut. W. T. 46th N.I. to office. as adj. to left wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs.
 GARDNER, Capt. E. C. 46th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty while his corps continues on service, March 9.
 GASKOIN, 2nd Lieut. C. A. fr. 4th com. 9th to 2nd com. 6th batt.
 GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. to continue to act temp. as a.-d.-c. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Thackwell, March 1.
 GLOVER, Lieut. T. G. gar. engra. placed at disp. of Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, Feb. 26.
 GODDARD, Maj. T. 44th N.I. invalided fr. Feb. 20, to reside at Darjeeling.
 GODWIN, Lieut. gen. H. to com. the troops for Burmah, with full authority over the troops at Moulemein and Arracan, March 24.
 GOODWYN, Lieut. col. H. engr. to be a super. engr. south-east. prov. March 17.
 GORDON, Ens. F. J. C. to do duty with 44th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 GRAMAM, Ens. G. A. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 GRANT, Maj. W. F. 63rd N.I. a.d.c. to the lieut. gov. of Agra, to office. as his private secretary, March 2.
 GRANT, Ens. B. D. 35th L.I. qual. as interp.
 GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 24.
 HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. 8th L.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 25, v. Price, ret. March 12.
 HAMILTON, Ens. T. C. 35th N.I. to office. as adj. dur. abs. of Metcalf on leave.
 HARRISON, 1st Lieut. E. art. fr. 1st co. 5th batt. to 3rd tr. 1st brig. March 4.
 HANMER, Ens. F. H. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, in suc. to Wake, promoted.
 HANNYNGTON, Major J. C. dep. com. S. W. frontier, to office. for Mr. Crawford, agent to Gov. Gen. dur. his abs. March 2.
 HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C. in C. for regt. duty while his corps continues on service, March 9.
 HARRIS, Capt. H. services pl. at disp. for dept. for civ. employ.
 HARRIS, Capt. A. 1st L.C. to office. as pol. asst. in Bundelcund dur. abs. of Capt. R. R. W. Ellis.
 HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. to be acting interp. and q.r. mar. to 6th L.C.
 HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. 44th N.I. to office. as 1st class asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent, S. W. frontier, at Singboom, dur. abs. of Davies.
 HAWES, Ens. G. H. qual. for interp. Feb. 20; to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 HILDEBRAND, 1st Lieut. E. H. art. fr. 4th co. to 1st co. 5th batt.
 HILLIARD, Lieut. T. H. adj. of the Hurrianah lt. inf. to be post mr. of Hansi, March 3.
 HUNTER, Ens. M. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, March 18.
 JENKINS, Capt. C. V. to cont. to perf. duties of adj. 1st L.C. until arr. of Lieut. H. Forbes, March 24.
 JENKINS, Ens. F. H. to do duty with 26th L.I. at Sinapore.
 JONES, Lieut. L. B. to be capt. of a comp. v. Younger, ret.
 JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L.I. qual. for interp.
 KAYE, Capt. E. art. fr. 4th to 1st co. 5th batt. March 4.
 LAMB, Ens. T. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 12, v. Birch, res.
 LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 2nd co. 2nd to 5th co. 8th batt.
 LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. bart. 19th N.I. to be adj. 8th irr. cav. v. Wylly, perm. to res. app.
 LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. fr. 2nd to 1st co. 3rd batt. March 4.
 LINDSAY, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. to continue to act as adj.
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. to be adj. v. Lindsay, prom.
 MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. D. sub-asst. com. gen. to aid Capt. Simpson, dep. asst. com. gen. accompanying the Bengal brigade to Burmah, March 24.
 MAINWARING, Brev. maj. H. G. inv. estab. perm. to reside and draw his pay, &c. at Darjeeling.
 MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty while his corps continues on service, March 9.
 MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. art. to proc. to fort of Michnee, and office. as asst. executive eng.
 MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. and adj. W. B. 4th batt. of art. to perform the duties of div. adj. in add. to his own, Feb. 20.
 MASTER, Ensign G. A. 53rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. asst. adj. gen. Bengal army, to be asst. adj. gen. to the force for Burmah, March 24.
 McDONOUGH, Ens. C. A. 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 MINCHIN, Brev. maj. F. C. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C. in C. for regt. duty, while his corps continues on service, March 9.
 MOIR, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 3rd tr. 1st brig. to 3rd co. 8th batt.

MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. H. art. fr. 3rd co. 3rd to 4th co. 1st batt.
 NORTHCOTE, Ens. M. C. W. 1st N.I. passed the colloq. exam.
 OLDFIELD, Capt. J. R. engs. to be princ. of Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee, fr. date on which Lieut. MacLagan vacates the apt. Feb. 28.
 OMMANY, Capt. E. L. to continue to act as gar. engr. Fort William, and civ. architect at pres. dur. abs. of Maj. Fraser, Mar. 24.
 OUSELEY, Lieut. R. 34th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 21, in suc. to Wake, retired.
 PEARSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. to 1st co. 9th batt. March 4; to be capt. comdt. of No. 4 lt. field battery, Scindia's contingent, v. Hawkins.
 QUIN, Lieut. C. W. 2nd L.C. passed colloq. exam.
 RAIKES, Lieut. R. N. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of the C. in C. for regt. duty, while his corps continues on serv. March 9.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. to be a 1st class prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, to continue in charge of Durrung div.
 RICKARDS, Lieut. E. J. to cond. duties of adj. and station staff officer at Mhirwarra, March 19.
 RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. C. J. acting com. 14th irr. cav. to rec. ch. of adj. office on dept. of Need.
 ROBERTS, Col. A. to div. st. of army with rank as brig. gen.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. R. to be supt. of Bhutte territory.
 ROBINSON, Capt. E. supt. Buttee territory, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. A. art. to be dep. commis. of ord. to force for Burmah, March 24.
 ROSS, Capt. A. H. dep. asst. adj. gen. pres. div. to office. as asst. adj. gen. of the army, with ch. of off. of adj. gen. of army at pres. dur. abs. of Capt. Mayhew, March 24.
 ROTTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 5th batt.
 SAGE, Lieut. col. W. superint. eng. S. E. prov. to be superint. eng. central provs. March 17.
 SEWELL, Ens. R. M. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.
 SIMPSON, Capt. R. S. dep. asst. com. gen. to accompany the Bengal brig. to Burmah, March 24.
 SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. perm. to resign app. of interp. and q.r. mr.
 SPARKS, Capt. T. P. princ. asst. to commis. of Arracan at Ramree, res. ch. of the treasury and his off. fr. Lieut. G. Faithful, Feb. 27.
 STEWART, Ens. H. R. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 STROVER, Lieut. and Adj. N. M. 25th N.I. to rec. ch. of post guns at Shahjehanpore fr. Lieut. Bloomfield, Feb. 23.
 THOMPSON, Capt. F. J. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. invalided fr. March 1.
 TICKELL, Capt. S. R. princ. asst. to commr. of Arracan at Akyab, rec. ch. of treasury from Lieut. F. W. Ripley, March 1.
 TICKELL, Lieut. J. 73rd N.I. to be interp. and q.r.-mr. v. Crosse, proc. on furl.
 TIMBRELL, 1st Lieut. C. W. art. (on furl.) fr. 1st batt. to 3rd co. 9th batt. March 4.
 TOMBS, Lieut. F. C. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 24.
 TREVOR, Lieut. W. S. engr. to join head qu. of sappers and miners at Loodlanah; March 2; to be asst. field engr. with force for Burmah, March 24.
 TULLOCH, Ens. F. D. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 TUCKER, Capt. T. T. 8th L.C. dep. asst. q.r. mr. gen. to office. as army clothing agent 1st div. on abs. of Maj. Tucker on leave.
 TYLER, Ens. J. H. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 VERNER, Capt. G. supt. of Cachar, to be a marriage registrar of Cachar.
 VETCH, Capt. H. to be dept. com. of Assam, to continue in ch. of pol. duties of Upper Assam.
 VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. 1st batt. art. to be adj. v. Timbrell.
 WARREN, Brig. G. to command the Bengal brigade for Burma.
 WILLIAMS, 1st Lieut. R. B. art. fr. 3rd tr. 1st to 2nd tr. 3rd brig.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. C. S. engr. to be adj. of engr. dept. with force for Burma, March 24.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. E. H. fr. 2nd co. 6th to 4th co. 9th batt. Feb. 20.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. fr. 1st to 4th co. 5th batt.
 WOODCOCK, 1st Lieut. L. C. art. to office. as dept. com. of ordnance at Peshawur, v. Maister, res. acting apt.
 WYLLY, Lieut. A. F. 9th L.C. perm. to res. the adjutancy of 5th irr. cav. Feb. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

ARBuckle, C. V. Feb. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BECHER, Capt. C. G. 8th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra.
 BEST, 2nd Lieut. Hon. F. B. 2nd Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal.
 BIRCH, Lieut. G. 66th N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on m.c.
 BIRD, Capt. H. L. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Landour.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. and Adj. T. T. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Murree.
 BOYD, Maj. H. 15th N.I. fr. Feb. 28 to April 30, to Calcutta.
 BROWN, Lieut. S. fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, to Cashmere.

BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Kooloo and Simla.
 CARTER, Capt. J. W. leave canc. fr. Feb. 10.
 CRAWFORD, Ens. G. D. 48th N.I. fr. Dec. 23 to Jan. 31, to Hoobeyarpore.
 CROSSMAN, Capt. F. G. 45th N.I. fr. Dec. 20 to Feb. 11 to Cawnpore.
 DARLING, 1st Lieut. A. art. 1 mo. fr. July 4.
 DE TEISSIER, Lieut. L. M. 59th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 22 to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to resign.
 DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. 1 yr. to Eur. on furl. without pay, March 12.
 DUMBLETON, Lieut. A. V. 4th L.C. 1 mo. fr. June 5, to Cashmere.
 ELLIS, Maj. R. R. W. pol. agent for Bundelcund, 9 mo. fr. March 1.
 ELLIS, Lieut. F. J. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10 to Kooloo and Simla.
 ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills north of Deyrah.
 FENWICK, Brev. capt. A. B. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 FISHER, Brev. maj. S. 15th irr. cav. 8 mo. fr. Feb. 22, to Simla, prep. to app. for leave to Australia, on m.c.
 FRASER, Major R. W. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 25, to hills north of Deyrah.
 GAMMELL, Lieut. F. E. art. 3 yrs. to Eur. m.c.
 GRAME, Ens. C. H. E. 5th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 GRAVES, Ens. R. S. 66th or Goorka regt. Feb. 1 to June 1 to Bombay, prep. to Eur. m.c.
 GREATHED, 2nd Lieut. W. W. H. engs. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Calcutta prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.
 GREEN, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Benares and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to remain at Landour.
 GRAHAM, Cornet J. 4th L.C. fr. March 1 to Dec. 31, to Murree hills, on m.c.
 HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 20, to Simla.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. gen. C. W. fr. April 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 HARRIS, Capt. A. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 HARRIS, Maj. P. 5th Scindiah's contingent, March 20 to Oct. 20.
 HERVEY, Col. A. c.b. 52nd N.I. furl. to Europe cancelled.
 HICKS, Lieut. col. G. c.b. 37th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 HICKS, Lieut. C. F. 6th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 INNES, Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. fr. March 10 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie and Simla, on m.c.
 KNYVETT, Maj. W. J. B. 38th L.I. leave cancelled.
 LEWIS, Brev. maj. C. J. 50th N.I. fr. Feb. 26 to May 20, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 8 mo. to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 MACGREGOR, Maj. G. H. c.b. comm. of Lahore, 1 year fr. March 1, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Benares, Gazeepore, and Calcutta.
 MONTGOMERY, Maj. H. supt. Chittledroog div. 1 mo. to Madras and Ceylon.
 MUNRO, Lieut. L. 43rd L.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 OBBARD, Lieut. H. S. 61st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.
 OLPHERTS, Lieut. W. art. March 1 to Sept. 1, to Bombay prep. to Eur. on m.c.
 PILKINGTON, Lieut. R. W. 20th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Dharrumsalla and hills north of Kangra.
 POWYS, Ens. J. 61st N.I. fr. Oct. 18, 1851, to Oct. 15, 1852, to Almorah, on m.c.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. H. L. 65th N.I. fr. March 1 to Aug. 31, to Meerut and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. 43rd L.I. to Europe, on furl.
 SEWELL, Lieut. Col. T. 21st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 4, to remain at pres.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. col. D. 29th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. 4th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, Mar. 3.
 SPANKIE, Capt. T. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Meerut, and hills north of Deyrah.
 STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 STUART, Col. J. c.b. 34th N.I. 2 years to New S. Wales, on m. c.
 STURT, Lieut. C. B. 3rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Murree and hills adjacent.
 TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. G. 20th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 3, to Dharrumsalla and the hills north of Deyrah, March 3.
 TOOGOOD, 1st Lieut. A. D. 2nd Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynce Tal and hills north of Deyrah.
 TUCKER, Major A. c.b. fr. April 8 to Nov. 30, to Nynce Tal, on m. c.
 TULLOCH, Brev. capt. J. S. D. 17th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 20, to Mussoorie.
 WALKER, 1st Lieut. E. W. E. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah.

WARDE, Lieut. C. 68th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 16 to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m.c.; 2 years to New S. Wales, on m. c.
 WARREN, Brig. G. leave cancelled.
 WATSON, Brev. capt. T. 5th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and the hills N. of Deyrah, March 3.
 WISE, Lieut. D. W. 4th L.C. 1 mo. fr. June 5, to Cashmere.
 YOUNG, Lieut. P. A. 3rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Haupper and the hills N. of Deyrah, March 3.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to med. ch. 29th N.I. temp. Feb. 26.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to med. ch. of 2nd N.I. v. Crozier, on leave.
 BALFOUR, Surg. J. 67th N.I. to aff. med. aid. to detach. of 9th batt. art. proc. to Arracan.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to med. ch. of brig. staff at Sealkote.
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. to hold himself in readiness for field serv. March 24; to aid Surg. Montgomerie, superint. surg. to force for Burmah in the functions of field surg. Mar. 24.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. A. M.D. in med. ch. detach. recruits under com. of Capt. Lomer, 21st N.I. upon breaking up of detach. to place himself under orders Supt. surg. Wood, for emp. in his Jhelum circle of med. superintendence.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. passed exam. in Hindustani; to assu. med. ch. of detach. of Eur. recruits proc. fr. Chinsurah to Dinapore.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, to be a marriage registrar of Darjeeling.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. T. art. to resu. med. ch. of jail and civil estab. Muttra, March 2.
 CHEVEERS, Asst. surg. N. to afford med. aid to a detach. of 67th N.I. March 2.
 CHRISTISON, Asst. surg. A. art. to assume med. ch. of H.M.'s recruit depôt at Chinsurah, March 2; to hold himself in readiness for field service, March 24; to aid Surg. Montgomerie, superint. surg. to force for Burmah, in the functions of field surg. March 24; to rejoin art. at Dum Dum.
 CRADDOCK, Asst. surg. W. qual. for interp. Feb. 20.
 EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. 16th N.I. at Ghazepore.
 FAYRE, Asst. surg. J. do. duty with 74th N.I. to hold himself in readiness for field serv. March 24; to aid surg. Montgomerie, superint. surg. to force for Burmah in the functions of field surg.
 GOVAN, Asst. surg. G. M. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum; to hold himself in readiness for field serv. March 24; to aid Surg. Montgomerie, superint. surg. to force for Burmah in the functions of field surg. March 24.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. to make over med. ch. of Hurrianah Lt. inf. batt. to Asst. surg. Lacy.
 HOBY, Vet. surg. J. R. 1st brig. h. art. will proc. and afford aid to the horses of the Sealkote art. on being rel. by Vet. surg. Hulsee, ret. fr. furl. Feb. 23.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to do duty with 2nd L.C.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. civ. asst. surg. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of med. duties of station.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 7th batt. art.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to proc. and place himself under orders supt. surg. Cawnpore circle; to proc. to Allahabad and relieve Surg. Wallich fr. med. ch. of detach. of Eur. recruits under com. of Capt. Kaye.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 39th N.I. to med. ch. of gaol and civ. estabs. to sick hospitals, and to pub. estab. at Mooltan.
 LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 16th N.I. fr. C. Madden, on leave, March 1.
 MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. posted to 28th N.I. at Peshawur, Feb. 2.
 MONTGOMERIE, Surg. W. med. estab. to be superint. surg. to force for Burma, and exercise functions of field surg. March 24.
 O'DWYER, Surg. J. to offic. as gar. surg. dur. abs. of Sen. surg. Montgomerie, March 24.
 OWEN, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. posted to 3rd troop 1st brig. h.a.
 PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to afford med. aid to recruiting party of 66th regt.; placed at disp. of com. of Kemaon for spec. duty in Garhwal.
 PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. on personal staff of C.-in-C. fr. Oct. 22, 1851.
 PITT, Asst. surg. W. ret. to duty, March 13.
 SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. posted to 29th N.I. at Peshawur, Feb. 20.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 7th L.C. to afford med. aid to 28th N.I. Feb. 26.
 STROVER, Surg. T. R. posted to 9th N.I. at Lahore, Feb. 20.
 TAIT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to join and do duty with left wing H.M.'s Roy. Irish Fus. in Fort William.
 TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 7th N.I.
 TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. 55th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd L.C. v. Sil, Feb. 26.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. passed colloq. exam.
 WALKER, J. K. civ. asst. surg. Rungpore, resu. ch. of med. du. of station, Feb. 29.
 WALLICK, Surg. G. C. M.D. to proc. and join 37th N.I. in progress to Berhampore.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to hold himself in readiness for field serv. March 24.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. J. med. estab. to aid Surg. Montgomerie, superint. surg. to force for Burma, in the functions of field surg. March 24.
 WOODS, Vet. surg. J. S. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 7th L.C. dur. abs. of Hely.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BICKNELL, Vet. surg. I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 3.
 BOYER, Vet. surg. J. to Europe, on m.c.
 BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah.
 CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. 1 year to Europe on furl. on m.c. Mar. 12
 GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree.
 HEATHCOTE, Asst. surg. T. G. 6 mo. on m.c.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. Hurriannah L.I. batt. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 29, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. 2 years. to Australia and New Zealand, on m.c.
 SQUIRE, J. 6 mo. to Calcutta, to apply for leave to Europe, or elsewhere.
 WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. 53rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. E. Fellowes, to May 18, in ext.—9th Lancers. Lieut. A. Hawtrey, to Oct. 15 in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie on m.c.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Rosser, April 3 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur; Lieut. Wirgman, April 1 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur; Cornet the Hon. C. J. Keith, 1 year to England.—14th L. Drag. Pay mr. W. Featherstonhaugh, to March 14, to Calcutta.

INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. Robertson, 1 month fr. April 3, to Bombay; Esaign F. B. Grierson to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, v. Robertson, ret.; Lieut. T. Souter, to May 10, to Aungmyabath.—22nd. Capt. J. E. Thackwell, 3 months to Meerut.—24th. Lieutenant W. D. Baillie, 2 months to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Ens. C. H. Pery, Feb. 26 to March 25, to rem. at Meerut, on m.c.—29th. Lieut. C. S. Dowson, 3 mo. fr. Feb. 5, to Lahore.—32nd. Lieut. J. W. Baissier, 1 mo. in ext.; Lieut. W. Harris, March 1 to Aug. 31, to Lahore.—53rd. Capt. J. M. Walter, 3 mo. to Bombay and 18 mo. to England; Lieut. F. R. S. Flood, March 1 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c.; Paymr. Hall, 3 mo. in ext. to Rawul Pindie; Lieut. A. J. Sutherland, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—61st. Lieut. A. Grant, to be capt. fr. Feb. 13, v. Fleming, dec.; Ens. T. E. Gordon, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 13, v. Grant; Lieut. col. W. Jones, July 1 to Dec. 31, in ext.; Lieut. E. T. Wickham, Feb. 16 to April 15, in ext.—64th. Lieut. col. Stopford, 1 mo. to Bombay; Asst. surg. Buckle, to April 15, to rem. at Bombay.—70th. Major T. C. Timins, March 1 to April 15, to Bareilly; Capt. G. A. Schreiber, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. M'K. M'Kenzie, July to Jan. in ext.—75th. Ens. H. Cowell, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, v. Craig, ret.—78th. Lieut. Moncrieff, 2 mo. fr. March 20; Ens. Boyer, to May 14, to Mahabuleshwur.—80th. Capt. C. A. Studdert, 6 weeks to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. H. R. Montgomerie, to March 14; Lieut. D. M. Fraser, and Ens. R. D. D. Lecky, to do duty at convalescent depot at Darjeeling.—83rd. Lieut. T. Adams, to June 5, in ext.; Lieut. S. Read, to June 5, in ext.—86th. Lieut. Jones, two yrs. to England; Lieut. W. H. Weaver, April 1 to June 15 to Bombay; Lieut. col. J. Creagh, to June 15, to Bombay; Lieut. Havelock, March 10 to June 9, to Mahabuleshwur.—94th. Lieut. F. A. Wyatt, 2 yrs. to England.—96th. Lieut. col. C. B. Cumberland, 3 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to Cape and Australia, on m.c.; Capt. R. Roney, March 7 to July 8, in ext.; Lieut. F. G. Adams, to Sept. 1, to Calcutta.—98th. Capt. E. J. Ellerman, to April 6, in ext. on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, Mrs. T. J. s. at Burdwan, March 10.
 BARTLETT, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, March 3.
 BECHER, wife of Capt. S. J. 11th N.I. d. at Chittagong, March 8.
 BRISTOW, wife of Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. s. at Sealkote, March 8.
 CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. d. at Attock, March 16.
 CANTOPHER, Mrs. J. W. s. at Midnapore, March 16.
 CHRISTIE, wife of Henry, d. at Cawnpore, March 16.
 CLARKE, wife of Lieut. L. 37th N.I. d. at Fort-William, March 16.
 DICKSON, wife of James, d. at Sealkote, March 5.
 DRIVER, Mrs. J. H. d. at Calcutta, March 7.
 FAGAN, the lady of Lieut. R. C. H. B. art. d. at Lahore, March 16.
 FLASHMAN, wife of Thomas, d. at Calcutta, March 8.
 GREGORY, wife of P. s. at Calcutta, March 11.
 GREGORY, Mrs. P. G. G. d. at Amrohtollah, March 16.
 HARVEY, wife of G. F. c.s. still-born, at Cawnpore, March 12.
 HUME, wife of Capt. 1st. Eur. regt. d. at Meerut, March 22.
 INNES, the lady of Capt. John, art. d. at Benares, March 7.
 MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. 20th N.I. d. at Noorpoor, March 2.
 MACKENZIE, wife of N. W. s. at Howrah, March 7.
 M'LEAN, Mrs. W. T. s. at Calcutta, March 15.
 MICHELL, Mrs. widow of the late H. C. s. at Meerut, March 17.

PITT, Mrs. E. W. s. at Calcutta, March 15.
 RICE, wife of Capt. J. G. A. 6th N.I. s. at Calcutta, March 7.
 ROBERTS, wife of W. c.s. d. at Mirzapore, March 14.
 SARGENT, wife of James, d. at Mozufurghur, March 17.
 SHELVERTON, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, March 3.
 SMITH, wife of H. s. at Simla, March 13.
 STONE, wife of J. C. s. still-born, at Phillour, March 16.
 VERNIEUX, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, March 9.
 WARWICK, wife of James, d. at Moradabad, Feb. 8.

MARRIAGES.

DAVENHILL, W. to Mrs. Sophia D. Bonshane, at Calcutta, March 8.
 GENNOE, T. A. M. to Anne M. d. of Lieut. A. Cardew, art. at Calcutta, March 9.
 GREEN, John, to Miss H. Lefevre, at Calcutta, March 15.
 HAY, J. M. M.D. to M. M. d. of the Hon. J. Thomason, at Agra, March 16.
 KERR, Ens. J. 60th N.I. to Caroline H. K. d. of the late Major C. Andrews, at Bundelkund, March 16.
 LONGMORE, W. J. c.s. to Miss Le Blond, at Calcutta.
 MARTIN, S. N. c.s. to Mary Sophia, d. of the late R. N. Burnard, at Jounpore, March 4.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. G. H. M.'s 70th, to Charlotte L. d. of the late Capt. R. Taylor, at Cawnpore, March 2.
 RICKETTS, Mordaunt, c.s. to Jean Mary, d. of B. Tayler, at Agra, March 18.
 SCOTT, W. to Jessie A. Preston, at Calcutta, Feb. 27.
 SHERWILL, Lieut. J. L. 39th N.I. to Harriett, d. of Capt. J. M. Hill, at Dinapore, March 17.
 WILLIAMSON, J. H. to Miss M. S. M'Leod, at Calcutta, March 6.
 WILLSON, E. to Miss Mary Smith, at Calcutta, March 6.

DEATHS.

AITHEN, J. E. s. of Lieut. art. at Kotah, aged 2, Feb. 22.
 BATH, Gen. A. s. of C. at Meer Meer, aged 4, Mar. 12.
 BASSON, W. F. inf. s. of O. P. L. at Calcutta, Mar. 7.
 BLUNT, F. W. s. of H. at Agra, aged 3, Mar. 21.
 BLUNT, Charlotte M. inf. d. of H. at Agra, Mar. 9.
 BOYD, M. C. wife of Maj. Hugh, 15th N.I. at Calcutta, March 9.
 BYRNE, F. M. at Agra, aged 7, Mar. 11.
 DAVIDSON, R. O. inf. s. of Lieut. H. M. 29th N.I. at Peshawur, Mar. 5.
 DEERHOLTS, Anne, wife of F. R. at Calcutta, aged 21, Feb. 3.
 D'ROZARIO, B. at Agra, aged 68, Mar. 15.
 HARRIS, Capt. J. S. 30th N.I. at Barrackpoor, aged 41, Mar. 7.
 LIND, H. Maria, inf. d. of F. M. C. S. at Allahabad, Mar. 14.
 MACMULLEN, F. Mary, wife of Lieut. H. K. inv. estab. at Cawnpore, Mar. 12.
 MADGE, Agnes G. inf. d. of W. P. at Calcutta, March 13.
 MALDIN, Richard, at Ballyzunge, aged 50, March 3.
 PITT, K. inf. s. of E. W. at Calcutta, March 23.
 ROSE, Julia C. d. of C. at Calcutta, March 19.
 SALMON, Letitia, wife of Capt. G. P. art. at Simla, aged 31, March 1.
 SEVIGNY, Alfred, at Akyab, Feb. 18.
 STOWELL, G. F. on the banks of the Beas.
 WATSON, Walter F. inf. s. of O. P. L. at Calcutta, March 7.
 WIGHT, Geo. Kelly, at Calcutta, aged 7, March 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 8. *Reubens*, L'Brouster, Liverpool; *Mirzapore*, Garnock, Liverpool; *Sandford*, Callan, Liverpool.—9. *Walton Muncester*, Steele, Liverpool; *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, London.—10. *John Edward*, Todman, London.—14. *Patriot Queen*, Raddock, Liverpool; *Asia*, Smith, Glasgow.—16. *Nereides*, Michael, Liverpool; *Ardencraig*, Lowen, Liverpool; *Wuzzer*, Gray, Liverpool; *Clontarf*, Harrison, Liverpool; *James Tilcomb*, Maling, Liverpool.—17. *Pacific*, Jobson, Adelaide; *Dunrobin Castle*, Morison, Hartlepool; *Duchess of Argyll*, Barker, Moulmein.—19. *Sacramento*, McIntyre, London.—20. *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Mauritius; *Alexander Hall*, Findlay, Newcastle; *Hollander*, Callagan, Boston and Madras.—22. *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, China and Singapore.—23. *Eagle*, Tarron, San Francisco; *New York*, Wretman, London and Cape of Good Hope; *Gladiator*, Thomson, Bombay; *Julia*, Roe, Bombay and Alleppee.—24. *Mary Carson*, Kelly, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mirzapore* (March 8), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Garnock and child.
 Per *Sandford* (March 8), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Callan and family.
 Per steamer *Enterprise* (March 8), from CHITTAGONG.—Mr. Gardner and Mons. Fousat.
 Per *Duke of Wellington* (March 9), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Hamilton, M^{rs}. Yates and infant, Mrs. O'Gorman, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Kaelney, Miss Buller, Capt. Hamilton, H.M.'s 7th regt.; Rev. Mr. Yates, R-v. Mr. Doyle, Lieut. Marshal, H.M.'s 7th regt.; Messrs. Montgomery and Hunter, ensigns 18th M.N.I.; Mr. W. Pitt, asst. surg. B.A.; Messrs. Garry and Forbes, P.S.; and Mr. A. Sawers.
 Per steamer *Tenasserim* (March 12), from RANGOON.—Mr. H. Lowes.

Per Asia (March 14), from GLASGOW.—Rev. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. L. Watson, and Mr. H. Inverarity.

Per James Tilcomb (March 16), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Maling.

Per Hollander (March 20), from BOSTON.—Dr. G. J. Shaw, Bomb. army; Mrs. Callagan, and Mr. J. B. Nelson.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 8. *Majestic*, Cowan, Greenock; *Framjee Cowasjee*, Nacoda, Mauritius; *Wenham*, Galt, London; *Herbert*, Burgess, Boston; *Berkeley*, Ives, Trieste and Cape of Good Hope.—9. *W. R. Jones*, Colley, Liverpool.—10. *Recorder*, Sharp, Liverpool; *Scargo*, Freeman, Liverpool.—11. *Bengal*, Eddington, Mauritius; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Liverpool; *Monsoon*, Winsor, New Bedford; *Myaram Dyaram*, Brady, Liverpool.—12. *Berkshire*, Fillan, Whampoa.—13. *Thetis*, Gregory, Dundee; *Bengal*, Brass, Rangoon.—14. *Hiadoo*, Miller, New York; *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Bombay.—15. *Elsinore*, Condon, London; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney; *Singapore*, Hamilton, Boston; *Thomas Lee*, James, Moulmein; *Commerce Campaigne*, Butyn, Bombay.—16. *Centaur*, Salmen, Buxhire; *Martha*, Towns, London; *Pekin*, Barker, Straits.—18. *Sweden*, Cotting, Boston; *Georgiana*, Nacoda, Muscat.—19. *Oregon*, Hinckley, Genoa.—20. *Favourite*, Tiesk, Rangoon.—21. *Sutlej*, Gregson, London; *Henry Ward*, Nason, Falmouth; *Coringa*, Potter, Boston; *Gladstator*, Hutten, London; *Mary Anne*, Rouse, Mauritius.—22. *Princess Royal*, Mawson, Liverpool; *Jenny Wren*, Joynson, Akyab; *Erin*, Griffin, —; *Preswaver*, Griffin, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sutlej* (March 21) for LONDON.—Mrs. Alexander Rogers, one child, and servant; Mrs. Laing, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Green, child, and servant; Mrs. Glover, child, and servant; Miss Reid, Mrs. Don and servant, Mrs. Hill and child, Miss Hill and servant, Mrs. Col. Hawtrej, Lieut. and Mrs. Newhouse, Mrs. Dempster, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Lucy, son and daughter; Mr. Saunders, Mr. Hugh Boyd and nurse, Mrs. Haines, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Harris and 5 children, Misses (2) Monteth, Mr. and Mrs. Cam and child, Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. H. A. Bruce, and Mrs. Nundo.

Per steamer *Precursor* (March 22) for MADRAS, GALLE, BOMBAY, SUEZ, and SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. Nash, Kitts, White, Pierce, Lee, and Reading. For GALLE.—Sir T. E. M. Turton, and Miss Turton.—For BOMBAY, *vid GALLE*.—Mr. Franklin. For SUEZ.—Messrs. Francisco Isola, G. G. Casdia, Lumsden, and Gale. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks and child, Lieut. Hicks, his highness the Ex-Rajah of Coorg, daughter, and 8 servants; Maj. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Capt. Harris, infant, and servant; Mr. D. Pringle, Mrs. Pringle, Miss Pringle, Mr. T. J. Bell, Maj. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mr. Preston, Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. J. Remfy and infant, Mr. Allardice, Mrs. Allardice, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Goodeve and child, Mr. J. R. Colvin's child and men servant, Mrs. Raskell and family, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Call, Mr. Teil, Lieut. Mayne, and Mr. H. Lushington.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 24, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	8 0 to	8 4
Bombay 5 per cent. do.	0 8 ..	0 12
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. do.	.. ..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do. do.	4 0 ..	4 4
Third Sicca 4 do. dis.	11 0 ..	11 4
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	9 0 ..	9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2500 to 2550 prem.
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	nominal

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 5 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 10 .. 221 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 4 .. 10 6	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs ..	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 6 .. 20 8	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11 1/2d. to 1s. 11 3/4d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10 1/2d. to 1s. 10 1/4d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10 1/2d. to 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l.

MADRAS.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The Hyderabad state is in *articulo mortis*; our duty of preservation is nearly at an end. It has existed a long time for a native kingdom in alliance with the British, but it would rush headlong to destruction, and in spite of homilies and deprecation of further conquest, the Deccan will soon be distinguished by a dash of red in the maps of India. It is astonishing how that same colour runs when once it is laid on! The minister's wound is nearly cured, but the body politic is bleeding at every pore. The financial difficulties of the country are bringing everything to a dead lock. The government is only sharing in the ruin of every private interest. Nobody is paid; the Contingent is close on seven months in arrear, and not a rupee is forthcoming. The great money-lenders are either annihilated or on the verge of it, and the credit of the state is at the last gasp. The Nizam cannot be made to understand his real position. Perhaps he has had a set of old treaties bound in calfskin, and has taken to read them, in the hope of gaining consolation thereby. Suraj-ool-Moolk has survived his influence with the Resident as well as with the Nizam. The former has long hated, distrusted, and feared him, and now General Frazer has turned his back upon him. Poor luckless mortal! sitting evermore on a "bottomless deficiency," he has been obliged to invent schemes and excuses, till wit on one side and belief on the other are both exhausted, and he is no longer of use to Mussulman or Christian. He may be as well kept on, however, as not. It is scarcely worth while to change the actors just as the curtain is about to fall. In the provinces anarchy rules without a check. The Rohillas are in possession of all the roads, and the travellers and villagers are looted without mercy. Of late they have taken to murder the Company's sepoy's going and returning on furlough, which is a sure sign that the law is unknown and government uncared for. An assurance on the existence of the Hyderabad dynasty till December, 1852, could only be done at a high premium, the risk being decidedly hazardous.—*Madras Athenaeum*, March 23.

SIR R. ARMSTRONG is said to be determined on proceeding on his "tour of inspection" to Bangalore and Ootacamund so soon as arrangements for the dispatch of the troops to Rangoon have been completed.

THE MOPLAHS on the Malabar coast appear cowed by the energy lately displayed by the magistrates in detecting and securing those concerned in the last disturbance. The high priest of the Moplahs, the originator of the insurrection amongst his countrymen, left Calicut clandestinely with his family, horses, furniture, and all his valuable property. The inhabitants of Calicut were unacquainted with his movements.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MADRAS BRIGADE FOR THE EXPEDITION TO BURMAH.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1852.—The Governor in Council is pleased to announce the formation of the Madras brigade, for the expedition to Burmah, to be composed of the following corps, which will be embarked without delay:—

Brigadier W. H. Elliott, K.H., commanding.
Brevet-major H. Griffith, 11th regt. N.I., major of brigade.
Artillery.—3 companies — Lieut.-colonel H. F. Foord, commanding; Brevet Capt. J. D. Scott, major of brigade.
Sappers and miners.—2 companies (already embarked) — Brevet Capt. J. W. Rundall, field-engineer, and commanding sappers and miners.
Infantry.—H. M.'s 51st regt. King's Own Light Infantry; 5th regt. N.I. (to embark hereafter); 9th regt. N.I.; and 35th regt. N.I.

The brigade will proceed to the mouth of the Rangoon river, and be placed under the orders of Lieut.-general Godwin, C.B., appointed to the command of the combined force.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

H.M.'s 25th regt. left wing, from Poonamallee to Fort St. George.

H.M.'s 51st King's Own Light Infantry, from Fort St. George, to embark for foreign service.

Artillery, D. co. 2nd batt., D. co. 3rd batt., A. co. 4th batt., from Mount, to embark for foreign service.

1st regt. N.I. from Bellary to (Perambore) Madras.

5th regt. N.I. from Vizianagram, to embark for foreign service.

9th regt. N.I. from Madras, to embark for foreign service.

14th regt. N.I. from Khulladghee to Bellary.

19th regt. N.I. from Dharwar to Bangalore.
35th regt. N.I. from Madras, to embark for foreign service.
50th regt. N.I. from Palaveram to (Vepery) Madras.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLARD, G. A. to be marriage registrar of Findevelly, March 23.
CHASE, M. C. asst. to coll. of Canara, to be marriage registrar of Canara, March 23.
CHASE, T. A. N. to be marriage registrar of Masulipatam, Mar. 23.
FOORD, E. B. to be marriage registrar of Viragapatam, March 23.
FRASER, J. to be marriage registrar of Ganjam.
FULLERTON, G. F. to be marriage registrar of Chingleput, Mar. 23.
GOUGH, T. to be marriage registrar at Travancore.
GREENS, H. M. S. to be marriage registrar of Cuddapah, Mar. 23.
GRANT, P. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore, March 23.
HODGSON, A. P. to be marriage regtr. of Madura, March 23.
HOLLOWAY, W. asst. to coll. of Tanjore, to be marriage regtr. of Tanjore, March 23.
KINDERSLEY, J. R. to be marriage regtr. of Salem, March 23.
MASTER, R. E. to be marriage regtr. of Rajahmundry, March 23.
M'DONELL, O. R. to be marriage regtr. of S. div. of Arcot.
MORRIS, H. to be marriage regtr. of Nellore, March 23.
MORRIS, G. L. to act as special asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore.
PELLEY, C. R. to be marriage regtr. of Bellary, March 23.
RUSSELL, J. G. to be marriage regtr. of Karnool, March 23.
SANDMAN, A. S. to be marriage regtr. of Malabar, March 23.
SMITH, H. G. to be marriage regtr. of Trichinopoly, March 23.
SULLIVAN, A. W. to be marriage regtr. of N. div. of Arcot, March 23.
THOMPSON, J. G. to be marriage regtr. of Coimbatore, March 23.
THORNHILL, G. to be marriage regtr. of Guatoor, March 23.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AYNSLEY, Lieut. G. H. M. 6th L.C. qual. in Hindoostanee.
BARTT, Brev. maj. J. T. 5th L.C. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. S. div. of army, March 23.
CAMPELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee, March 20.
CLERK, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. to be a 3rd class dept. comm. in Sangor and Nerbudda territories for 1 yr. on probation.
DRAKE, Ens. C. W. J. to rank from Feb. 26, posted to 36th N.I. v. Jervis.
FOULIS, Brev. capt. A. art. to proceed one month hence to join his troop at Jaulnah.
GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. qual. as interp. to rec. Moonshie allow.
HAIG, 2nd Lieut. F. T. engs. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Ludlow, March 16.
HODGSON, Brev. maj. C. W. 16th N.I. serv. pl. temp. at disposal of C. in C. with a view to com. corps, March 23.
HOOPER, Ens. H. H. do. duty 28th N.I. posted to 13th N.I. v. Williams, prom. to join; to rank from March 8.
JERVIS, Ens. J. W. 36th N.I. to be lieut. from March 9, v. Dennis, dec.
MARSHALL, Brev. maj. H. 33rd N.I. app. to act as barrack mr. and supt. of Govt. roads, cancelled.
M'NEILL, Lieut. A. C. 46th N.I. to be asst. to agent for bill tracts of Orissa, v. McVicar.
MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. F. J. engs. to be 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Orr.
PASCOTT, Lieut. col. to do du. with 39th N.I.
RIDDELL, Lieut. M. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 17, v. Robinson, dec.
RIDOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. to act as adj. of 43rd N.I. v. Haines.
STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. art. permitted to ret. on pens. of a capt. March 16.
WARD, Ens. W. G. 36th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, March 22.
WATKINS, Col. W. 48th N.I. perm. to reside and draw pay at pres.
WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. to be 1st lieut. v. Stevens, ret.
WILLIAMS, Ens. W. M. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 17, v. Robinson, dec.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLERK, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. April 1 to June 30, to Mysore and Neilgherries.
DEVETON, Capt. W. J. 36th N.I. to Eur. m.c.
DOWBIGGIN, Lieut. W. H. 6th M.L.C. March 11 to April 30, to Bombay, prev. leave cancelled.
FAUNCE, Brev. maj. R. N. 2nd N.I. March 15 to Sept. 30, to Neilgherries, m.c.
GALWAY, Capt. M. 1st fus. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
HUTTON, Capt. W. F. 34th N.I. to Nov. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. to pres. prep. to sea and Cape of Good Hope, m.c.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. G. N. 1st N.I. to June 6, to Ramunmully hills.
KITSON, Capt. J. 45th N.I. perm. to return to Europe, on m.c.
MARSHALL, Ens. R. C. A. 12th N.I. in ext. fr. March 12 to May 20, to Madras.
McHUTCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. leave cancelled.

MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. chief sec. to govt. 1 mo. and 15 days to Ceylon.
STRANGE, Capt. W. 7th L.C. 3 mo. to Agra.
THORP, Ens. J. T. 39th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
WATKINS, Col. W. 48th N.I. to Europe.
WORSLEY, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 2, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. perm. to enter on gen. duties of army.
MEYER, Surg. J. E. to act as asst. assay master, v. Shaw, Mar. 23.
SUPPLE, Surg. J. fr. 21st to 12th N.I.
THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. fr. 52nd to 21st N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. 18th N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to Europe.
BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 2 mo. fr. March 6, to pres.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CLARK, Mrs. T. d. still-born, at Chintadrepattah, March 9.
DEALTRY, the lady of the Rev. T. M.A. d. at Madras, March 16.
FERRE, wife of H. C.S. s. at Tellicherry, March 14.
HARLEY, wife of the Rev. H. d. at Trichoor, March 13.
HONOR, wife of Asst. spoth. G. H. d. at Pursawalkum, March 15.
INNES, wife of Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, March 13.
RICHARDSON, the lady of Maj. G. J. 31st L.I. d. at Hurryhar, March 14.
SMITH, wife of Maj. J. T. engs. s. at Nungumbaicum, March 21.

MARRIAGE.

LASHRON, Rev. E. to Maria, d. of the late J. Millard, at Ootacamund, March 9.

DEATHS.

DEALTRY, Lucy H. wife of Rev. T. at Egmore, March 18.
DEALTRY, Lucy C. J. inf. d. of the Rev. T. at Egmore, March 18.
DENNISS, Lieut. H. 36th N.I. at Russelloondah, March 9.
GOTTING, Eglantine, wife of W. at Madras, aged 20, March 18.
LEETE, Capt. S. H. ship *Charles Dumerque*, at Cocanada, aged 45, March 11.
PERREAN, M. W. late of the Madras army, at Calicut, March 3.
ROBINSON, Capt. A. 13th N.I. at Neilgherries, March 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 14. *Gatehead*, Gladson, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; *Colonel Burney*, Millard, Moulinein.—17. Steamer *Medusa*, Fraser, Bombay.—19. Steamer *Zenobia*, Ball, Bombay.—20. *Jovin Corina*, Tanner, Visagapatam; *Sarah*, Skey, Singapore and Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Colonel Burney*, March 14, from Moulinein.—Mrs. Butler and family, Mrs. Holmes and family, Mr. G. R. Fox.
Per steamer *Medusa*, March 17, from Bombay.—Surgs. Wright and Costelloe.
Per *Sarah*, March 20, from Penang and Singapore.—Mr. Cunningham and Mrs. and Miss Skey.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 13. *Sultany*, Shire, Singapore and China; *Hollander*, Callagan, Calcutta.—19. *Lutchmi*, Pinal, London.—21. *Lady McNaghten*, Hibbert, China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady MacNaghten* (March 21) to CHINA.—Mrs. Hibbert and child.
Per *Lutchmi* (March 19) to LONDON.—Mr. G. O. Nunn and Capt. W. B. Stevens.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 27, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
5 per cent. Loan of 1830 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1832 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1836 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan 8 to 9 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt .. 9 to 10 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares 18 to 19 prem.

BOMBAY.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

The Bombay newspapers continue warm as ever on the subject of the corruptness of the subordinates of the secretariate, and the extreme misconduct of Government in connection with Baroda affairs. Above a quarter of a million sterling is known to have been sent from Baroda to Bombay for the purpose of influencing the decisions of Government; and it is reasoned, that if the keen-scented and close-fisted men of business, who paid such sums as these, had found they were throwing away their money, they would have discontinued the practice on discovering its fruitlessness—the fact of their perseverance showing that they, at all events, are satisfied that they have made a profitable bargain. Government have for ten years been aware that scandals on these subjects were universal against them and their servants; yet, with the single exception of the inquiries under Sir George Arthur, in 1843, they have always endeavoured to bemystify and huddle up matters—to discountenance inquiry, and patronize the most notorious of the negotiators. The result is, that scandals have reached a point never before attained in the most corrupt of times; and the simulated investigations now in progress, so far from quashing, tend only to give greater currency and countenance to them.—*Bombay Times, April 3.*

It would appear that, during the time that the late resident of Baroda was every day making fresh discoveries connected with the treachery of persons employed in the secretariate, he wrote an "immediate service" letter to the political secretary, informing that gentleman of certain sums which had been received from Baroda by a European assistant in the secretariate, but received in the name of a high official, who has now—and had then—gone to England. Col. Outram's letter informed the political secretary that if certain steps were taken, and certain search warrants issued, within three hours of the receipt of the despatch, certain discoveries would take place which must inevitably show the Bombay Government that an uncovenanted servant (now no longer in Bombay) had some few years before received very large sums of money from the Baroda Government—partly for giving them information regarding the intentions, the deliberations, and minutes of the Bombay Government; and partly for the avowed purpose of paying over large sums received to a European covenanted servant, one of the highest—for a short time the highest—officials in the presidency. What steps did the political secretary take when he received this information from the resident at Baroda? Did he commence to make inquiries the moment the letter was put in his hands? Did he act on the information he had received, and issue search warrants within three hours of opening the despatch? No. The letter was allowed to remain on his table for a period of nearly two months, and at the end of that time, being himself about to leave Bombay for Mahabeshwar, he entrusted the inquiry to another uncovenanted assistant, the brother-in-law of him who was accused of bribery. As a matter of course it was far too late to do anything in the matter. The guilty parties had received intelligence of what was going on, weeks before the political secretary had given any orders on the subject.—*B. Telegraph, Mar. 31.*

THE LONDON MAIL of February 24th arrived at Bombay on March 24th, per *Auckland*.

RIGHT OF NATIVE PRINCES TO INTESTATES' PROPERTY.—Some very interesting proceedings took place in the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut on Monday, in which a most important question is involved, affecting a numerous class of persons,—namely, whether native princes of right succeed to the intestate property of their dependents. The question has been decided in the negative by Mr. Suart, zillah judge of Khandesh, and the right of the present appellant, as heiress at law to the property in question, has been admitted by the Sudder Court; but the matter having assumed a new phase, it will have again to be gone into almost *de novo*. The contending parties are the Baeza Bae, widow of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and a lady named Rumbae, the heiress at law of one of her highness's and her deceased husband's most confidential servants, who sacrificed all his property at Gwalior to follow the fortunes of his capricious and self-willed mistress in her flight from the capital of Scindia's dominions. The most striking feature in the whole case seems to be, that, even after the highest judicial tribunal of the country has given a judgment in a party's favour, and has issued positive instructions for delivering over the property in dispute to the rightful claimant, yet, somehow or other, its process may be evaded, and the most vexatious and frivolous delays be interposed to keep successful suitors in our Courts out of their inheritance. In the present case, the property claimed is stated

as being of the value of 25,000*l.*, and the heiress at law now sues as a pauper!—*B. Times, March 6.*

LORD FALKLAND.—There is a surmise very generally prevalent at present, that the Governor of Bombay has been privately made aware that he may look for the arrival of his recall by next steamer,—the Baroda matters having added the last straw which breaks the back of the forbearance of Leadenhall-street. The rumour has for the past few days become so general, that we can no longer pass it over unnoticed, although only to discredit it. It is very well known that the almost incessant references made on the most trifling occasions to the Court of Directors throughout the present administration, little as has occurred under it, have virtually transferred the functions that used to be exercised in Bombay Castle to Leadenhall-street, and that this has occasioned no small degree of dissatisfaction amongst those who find it work enough to instruct and watch over their servants without having the task altogether imposed on them others were paid for performing. The Baroda scandals coming on the back of this, and, on the back of these, the interposition of the London press, with all its enormous ability in a cause really worthy of their advocacy, have, we have no doubt, greatly added to the umbrage recently experienced; and had Lord Falkland been within a year of the commencement instead of within one of the conclusion of his term of service, we think it not improbable that it might have been prematurely cut short. As it is, it is scarce worth while putting a period summarily to an official existence which has in the main been kind-hearted, well-meant, and inoffensive, when so near its natural close, and when his lordship might safely plead that he had done everything that could have been expected of him; and that, if they would appoint a nobleman to India wholly unacquainted with its affairs, surrounded by able and experienced councillors and able secretaries, the only wise thing that could be done by him was to act on their advice:—the references to the court he might claim as instances of caution or respect, which, if failings on his part, ought by the directors themselves to be looked on as leaning to virtue's side. These appear to us as offering a strong *prima facie* presumption against anything like a recall.—*B. Times, April 3.*

COLONEL MELVILL, secretary to Government under the military and marine department, leaves by this day's steamer for Egypt, proposing to spend six months in journeying through the Levant, Palestine, and Egypt, for relaxation and the benefit of his health. Col. Melvill is the oldest and one of the ablest heads of departments at the presidency; he has held his present appointment for close on twelve years, and with the exception of a two months' trip with his family to Suez, in 1842, has not, so far as we remember, been a single day absent from his duty. He was intended by the Governor to have been appointed commissioner for Scinde in 1850, when his want of experience in civil administration stood in his way.—*B. Times, April 3.*

MR. MACKAY, who came out a year ago to Bombay, as commissioner from Lancashire, to inquire into the state of cotton cultivation, and the causes of the decline of the cotton trade, has been compelled to return home from sickness, but, fortunately, not until far the heaviest portion of his task has been completed. In a letter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce he says:—"I am happy to say that, before disease had fairly disqualified me for further exertions, I had succeeded in traversing the greater portion of that part of India which constitutes its great cotton field. In retiring from the country, therefore, I do not leave without having formed impressions as to the condition, wants, and prospects of the cotton trade in the great district in question, impressions founded, for the most part, on actual observation. Had I remained any longer in the country, my subsequent visits would have been, in the first place, to districts of secondary importance as regards the growth of cotton, and afterwards to sections of the country, my journeyings through which would have partaken more of the character of trips of pleasure and recreation than otherwise. Such, however, I am now reluctantly compelled to forego; but it is a consolation to me to know that, whilst I am compelled to leave India just as my work was becoming light and agreeable to me, this compulsion has not come upon me until the heavier and more serious portion of it had been accomplished. I trust that returning health and strength will enable me elsewhere to turn, to some little extent at least, the information which I have derived at the cost of no little labour on the spot, to the common benefit of India and England."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, March 23, 1852.—Captain Sir Henry John Leeke, R.N., appointed by the Court of Directors to be superintendent and commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy, has this day arrived and assumed charge of his office according to the terms of his commission.

Under the authority of the Court of Directors, Capt. Sir Henry John Leeke is appointed a commodore of the 1st class in the Indian Navy.

Commodore Lushington having resigned his office into the hands of his appointed successor, the right Hon. Governor in Council avails himself of the opportunity publicly to record the high sense which the Government entertains of the able manner in which the duties of the marine branch of the administration of this presidency have been conducted by Commodore Lushington, during the period he has held the important office of commander-in-chief.

To Commodore Lushington the Government has been often and largely indebted for his zealous and energetic co-operation in all its views and objects, and especially on the recent occasion when a sudden and unexpected call was made for a detachment of steamers to be employed in the Bay of Bengal. The celerity with which this detachment was fitted, and the admirable order in which it was despatched to its destination, have elicited the marked approbation of the Supreme Government; and his Lordship in Council feels it must be a source of much gratification to Commodore Lushington on resigning his command, to have been enabled to offer this most convincing proof of the state of perfect efficiency in which the Indian Navy has been maintained whilst under his charge, ready at all times for immediate action whenever and wherever its services may be required.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. fr. 4th to 3rd class, March 12.
 ARMSTRONG, J. F. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 ASHBURNER, L. R. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 CAMERON, C. H. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 COLE, T. W. to be dep. coll. in Lower Scinde, March 11.
 CRAWFORD, W. to be 1st judge of Bombay court of small causes, March 9.
 ELLIS, B. H. fr. 5th to 4th class, Dec. 11, 1851.
 ERSKINE, C. J. fr. 4th to 3rd class, March 12.
 ERSKINE, J. M. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 GOLDSMID, H. E. sec. in rev. and finance depts. to conduct du. of pol. and sec. depts. at pres. March 29.
 HARDY, R. fr. 5th to 4th class, Dec. 11, 1851.
 HEBBERT, H. to be coll. and mag. of Broach, March 24.
 HUNTER, W. J. app. to act as puisne judge of sudder adawlut, and jud. commr. fr. Southern Mahratta, is cancelled.
 INVERARITY, G. fr. 4th to 3rd class, March 12.
 JENKINS, E. L. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nasseik, March 24.
 JOHNSON, J. L. to be 3rd judge of Bombay court of small causes.
 JONES, A. W. to be dep. coll. of continental customs and excise, to continue to act as judge of Ahmedabad, March 24.
 JORDAN, T. T. to be dep. coll. and mag. at Ahmedabad, March 20.
 LIGHT, R. H. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 LLOYD, F. acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona assu. ch. of duties, March 24.
 LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as a member of mint com. and to be a gov. director of Bank of Bombay dur. abs. of Malet; also sec. in gen. and judic. depts. and to conduct duties in mil. and marine depts. dur. Maj. Maughan's absence.
 MALET, A. chief sec. and sec. to govt. to join the Governor at Mahabuleshwur Hills, and as sec. in attendance to have ch. of all civ. depts. March 29.
 MANSON, C. J. fr. 5th to 4th class, Dec. 11, 1851.
 NEWTON, H. fr. 5th to 4th class, Dec. 11, 1851.
 OGILVY, T. commis. of Sattara, to rem. out in the districts, on duty, Mar. 17.
 OLIPHANT, J. E. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 PELLY, J. H. coll. of Surat, assu. ch. of Surat; to proc. into dist. on duty, Mar. 16.
 PRICE, C. act. mil. acct. resu. ch. of his duties.
 RITCHIE, W. A. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 ROBERTSON, E. P. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROSE, J. N. to be coll. and mag. of Broach and actg. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, Mar. 15; to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, to continue to act. as coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.
 SHOWELL, R. H. to be dep. coll. and mag. at Tanna, Mar. 20.
 SPENCER, N. jun. to be head clerk of Bombay court of small causes, March 9.
 SPENS, A. to be acting puisne judge of sudder dewanee and sudder foudjaree adawlut, and judicial commissr. for Southern Mahratta country, March 23.
 SPRY, W. F. A. to be dep. coll. and mag. at Khairra, March 20.
 STEWART, A. to act as dep. coll. of continental customs and excise, March 24.
 STEWART, M. J. N. fr. 6th to 5th class, Feb. 9.
 SUART, E. M. to act as senior mag. of police, and revenue judge at pres. March 23.
 TROTT, J. H. to be dep. coll. and mag. at Rutnaghery, March 20.
 TUCKER, L. H. B. fr. 5th to 4th class, Dec. 11, 1851.
 WEST, C. A. to be 2nd judge of Bombay court of small causes.
 WOODCOCK, J. W. to act as judge and sess. judge of Khandeish.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BETTINGTON, A. 2 yrs. to Eng. on m.c.
 LODWICK, R. W. to pres. fr. April 1, prep. for exam. in May.
 PINHEY, R. H. in ext. to March 31.
 RAVENSCROFT, E. W. to pres. on April 1, to prep. for May exam.
 SIMS, F. 3 mos. in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BOYS, Rev. M. J. assist. chap. at Rajcote, 1 mo. leave fr. Apr. 15.
 KINGSBURY, Rev. T. L. to be chap. to the Rev. the Lord Bishop, fr. April 25.

MILITARY.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, Lieut. E. V. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Scindee.
 BARROW, Capt. C. M. to perform duties of town mag. dur. abs. of Lyons, March 17.
 BELL, Ens. F. att. to 19th N.I. qual. in nat. lang. March 1.
 BLENKINS, Maj. W. 6th N.I. to revert to rank of sub. assist. com. gen. fr. date of Capt. Salmon's arrival at pres.
 BLOOD, Lieut. col. to rec. all reports and returns from the troops as next sen. officer dur. abs. of Brig. Wyllie, com. of garrison.
 CAYAYE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 22nd N.I.
 CLOSE, Ens. H. 27th N.I. to join his regt. April 1; to rank fr. Feb. 6.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. A. to be registrar of marriages at Baroda.
 CROWE, Lieut. T. C. 3rd batt. art. qual. in nat. lang. March 1.
 CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, March 27.
 DANSEY, 1st Lieut. C. E. 1st Eur. fus. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to com. of details proc. to Poona and Ahmednuggur.
 DOBBEE, Lieut. S. 5th N.L.I. to act as asst. aud. gen.
 DODD, Ens. C. D. J. attached to 24th N.I. qual. in nat. lang.
 DUNSTONVILLE, Capt. J. B. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Scinde; to continue to act as an act. dep. asst. com. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Shaw, March 12.
 DUNSTONVILLE, Lieut. L. D. 28th N.I. to act as dep. coll. of Hyderabad in Scinde, March 24.
 EYEZARD, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FANNING, Lieut. E. C. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 22, v. Vailant, retired.
 FORBES, Capt. J. G. to act as dep. aud. gen. dur. abs. of Col Moore.
 GLASSE, Capt. to act for Maj. Willoughby as agent for gunpowder, March 31.
 GAYER, Ens. J. A. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 6, v. Hutcheon, prom.
 HAGON, Ens. O. G. C. att. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum, to join.
 HAMELTON, Maj. A. to be registrar of marriages at Zanzibar.
 HARPUR, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. to be comdt. of Surat Sebundee corps, and supt. of police in Surat zillah, to be a dep. mag. in Surat zillah, March 25.
 HATCH, Lieut. W. S. 3rd batt. to 2nd batt. art. to com. 2nd comp. with No. 5 light field batt. att. at Bhooj, March 19.
 HAWTHORN, Cadet G. S. att. to do duty with 5th N.L.I. at Dharwar, March 29.
 HEMMING, Lieut. T. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 7 light field battery, Kurrachee.
 HEYMAN, Capt. to be act. dep. coll. of Shikarpore in ch. of Mehur.
 HICKMAN, Ens. D. H. 5th N.L.I. to join his regt. April 1.
 HOARE, Capt. J. L. P. inv. est. perm. to reside and rec. his pay and allowances at Belgaum.
 HOBSON, Ens. J. C. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 3rd. N.I. dur. abs. of Ens. Chapman, March 23.
 HUTCHEON, Ens. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 6, in suc. to Le Messurier, prom.
 INNES, Ens. G. att. to 8th N.I. tr. to do du. with 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. at Belgaum, to join March 15.
 JACKSON, Brev. maj. F. 10th N.I. to be a brig. maj. fr. Feb. 26, v. Kay, proc. to Europe, posted to Deesa.
 JACKSON, Capt. T. to be registrar of marriages at Deesa and Pabluapore, March 17.
 JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. to act as dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, March 24.
 SHORTEADE, Brev. maj. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 6, in suc. to Le Messurier, prom.
 SKIPTON, Lieut. G. line adjt. at Bhooj, to be registrar of marriages in Kutch, March 17.
 STAVELEY, Lieut. gen. C. B. to be com. of forces Poona div. fr. April 3, the date of Gen. Auchmuty's departure.
 SWANSON, Lieut. F. 4th to 1st batt. to join No. 4 light field batt. at Ahmednuggur.
 TANNER, Cadet M. B. att. to do duty with 1st Eur. reg. fusileers at Poona, March 30.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Feb. 3, v. Campbell.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd Belooch batt. v. Grant, proc. to Europe; passed exam. in Hindustani.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. to com. of detach. proc. fr. pres. to Kurrachee, per steamer *Auckland*, returning to pres. on completion of that duty.

TULLOCK, Maj. rec. ch. of the post-office at Mhow, Feb. 15.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. W. N.V. batt. to act as interp. March 15.
 UTTERSON, Cadet A. att. to do duty with 20th N.I. at Sholapore.
 VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Cadet H. R. M. att. to do duty with 19th N.I. at Kolapore, March 28.
 WARDROP, Ens. A. att. to 19th N.I. qual. in native lang. Mar. 1.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. to be act. dep. coll. of Shikarpore, and in ch. of Sukkur, fr. Jan. 25.
 WESTROPP, Capt. R. M. 14th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Poona irr. horse, v. Woolcombe, res.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. S. 2nd in com. Guzerat irr. horse, res. ch. of duties.
 WHITELOCK, Lieut. col. to com. of the Aden field force, March 20.
 WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. C.B. agent for gunpowder, to proceed to Pedu and Chiploon on duty, March 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

HACON, O. G. March 8.
 LAMB, A. J. March 8.
 STUBBS, F. J. March 8.

JAMIESON, Lieut. col. to act as mil. and gen. dur. abs. of Col. Moore.
 KETTLEWELL, Cadet T. att. to do du. with 19th N.I. at Kolapore.
 LEATHES, Ens. G. G. attached to 3rd N.I. to join that regt.
 LE MESSURIER, Maj. A. P. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 6, v. Le Messurier, dec. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I.
 LORIMER, Cadet A. att. to do duty with 5th N.L.I. at Dharwar.
 MAUGHAN, Maj. 12th N.I. to offic. as sec. to govt. in mil. and marine dept. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Melvill.
 M'KENNA, Lieut. J. 3rd to 4th batt. art. to com. 1st comp. at Baroda.
 MOORE, Col. G. mil. and gen. 6 mo. to Egypt and Syria.
 MORSE, Lieut. R. A. 1st batt. to 3rd batt. art. to com. detach. at Malligaum, March 19.
 NAPIER, Lieut. G. 1st to 3rd batt. art. to join comp. at Bombay.
 NEWNHAM, Lieut. N. J. 23rd N.L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 8.
 PARKER, Lieut. H. R. inv. est. ret. to duty, perm. to reside and rec. his pay at Neilgherry hills.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. 1st Eur. regt. to act as dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, March 24.
 PHILLIPSON, Ens. F. R. B. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 22, v. Vaillant, retired.
 POWELL, Capt. B. R. to be registrar of marriages at Kattywar.
 RAMSAY, Ens. J. A. 5th N.L.I. qual. in nat. lang. March 1.
 REYNOLDS, Maj. W. 14th N.I. transf. to inv. est. fr. March 26, perm. to reside and rec. pay and allowances in the Deccan.
 SHEWELL, Lieut. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 6, in suc. to Le Messurier, prom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AYTOON, Lieut. A. art. March 19 to May 31, in ext. to coast on m.c.
 BAYLY, Lieut. A. A. art. April 1 to June 5.
 BEDFORD, Capt. H. N. V. batt. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at Pres. on m.c.
 BLACK, Lieut. J. 2 years to sea and Singapore, on m. c.
 BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. May 1 to June 30.
 BOYE, Capt. H. dep. judg. adv. gen. fr. March 12 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
 BURGESS, Lieut. R. 20th N.I. leave to Europe cauc.
 CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. lieut. of police at Hyderabad, in ext. to March 20.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. March 10 to April 25.
 CLARKE, Capt. P. W. 2nd N.I. 1 year to Neilgherry hills on m.c.
 COLBURN, Ens. J. 13th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m.c.
 EVANS, Lieut. H. L. 17th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. fr. March 27 to May 20, in ext.
 FULLER, Lieut. C.B. art. fr. April 10 to June 10, to Mahabuleswar Hills and Bombay.
 GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at presidency, on m.c.
 GRAVES, Capt. J. C. 3rd L.C. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
 GRAVES, Ens. R. S. 66th Goorka reg. 3 years, on m. c.
 GRIFFITHS, Ens. A. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. March 20 to May 20.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. J. att. to 3rd N.I. March 10 to June 9, Mahabuleswar.
 HEFFERNAN, Lieut. T. 2nd L.C. in ext. to April 30 to rem. at presidency, on m. c.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. March 11 to May 20.
 HENWELL, Lieut. col. T. 1 mo. fr. March 1, 3 years' furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 HOBART, Lieut. Hon. W. A. 17th N.I. April 1 to May 20.
 HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. April 1 to May 31.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 18th N.I. April 1 to May 31.
 JOFF, Ens. D'A. W. inf. Feb. 23 to April 23, to Khandeish.
 KAY, Capt. B. 6th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c. to embark fr. Aden.

KEMPT, Capt. F. S. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at presidency on m.c.
 KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. 2nd L.C. March 26 to June 1.
 LE MESSURIER, Maj. A. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, 3 years on m.c.
 LYONS, Lieut. col. H. fr. March 18 to April 10, to Mahabuleswar.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. 15th N.I. May 15 to Sept. 15, to western coast.
 MELVILL, Lieut. col. mil. sec. to Government, 1 year to Egypt and Syria, on m.c.
 MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. April 5 to May 31.
 MORRISON, Capt. G. B. 24th N.I. in ext. to April 30, to remain at presidency on m.c.
 MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. leave cauc.
 MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd gren. N.I. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at pres. on m.c.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at pres. on m.c.
 PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. March 20 to May 20.
 ROSS, Lieut. J. T. 18th N.I. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at pres. on m.c.
 RUDD, Capt. R. 5th L.I. fr. March 26 to April 10, in ext. to remain at pres.
 SHEWELL, Lieut. W. V. 20th N.I. April 1 to May 31.
 STUDDERT, Capt. T. enge. 1 mo. fr. April 5.
 SWANSON, Lieut. T. art. March 3 to 31, on m.c.
 SWATSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. in ext. to April 30, to rem. at pres. on m.c.
 TAYLOR, Capt. J. N. 2nd L.C. fr. May 5 to July 15, to Mount Abou.
 THOMAS, Capt. A. line adj. at Sattara, from March 28 to April 28, to Mahabuleswar.
 WILLOUGHBY, Capt. J. R. F. assist. qr. mr. gen. 2 yrs. to sea and Australia, on m.c.
 WILSON, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. N.I. April 12 to May 22.
 WRAY, Lieut. E. h. art. April 1 to June 1, to Mahabuleswar on m.c.
 WYLLIE, Brig. com. of garrison, 30 days.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. G. to be acting prof. of anatomy, surgery, and clinical surgery in the Grant Medical College, asst. surg. of the Jamsjeejee Hospital, and superint. of vaccination at the pres. v. Peet, March 30.
 BATTERSBIE, Vet. surg. E. returned to duty app. to h. art. att. to 1st troop at Kurrachee, on arr. to rec. vet. ch. horses No. 7 lt. field batt.
 BROUGHTON, Asst. surg. F. to be registrar of marriages at Kolapore, March 17.
 CARTER, Asst. surg. to be acting oculist at the presidency.
 COLE, Asst. surg. to be acting prof. of midwifery in the Grant Medical College.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. 17th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 13th N.I. and staff and details at Baroda, dur. abs. of Ogilvie on m.c.
 FOX, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20.
 FYFE, Asst. surg. A. att. to 1st Eur. reg. at Poona.
 GLEN, Asst. surg. J. att. to 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur.
 GRIERSON, Surg. 1st gren. regt. to be personal surg. to comar. in Scinde.
 HYSLOP, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to be registrar of marriages in Turkish Arabia, March 17.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. R. W. returned to duty, app. to Scinde div. for gen. duty, and attached to H.M.'s 83rd regt. April 1.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 2nd grens. and staff and details at Bhooj, v. Cruickshank.
 LOWNDES, Asst. surg. T. M. returned to duty, app. to Scinde div. for gen. duty, and attached to H.M.'s 64th regt. April 1.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. 1st batt. art. to rec. med. ch. 26th N.I. dur. abs. of Steinhauser.
 MANISTY, Asst. surg. F. to act as sup. of Mahabuleswar dur. abs. of Costelloe.
 MCALISTER, Asst. surg. J. to be registrar of marriages in the Persian Gulf, March 17.
 MOREHEAD, Surg. M.D. to be prof. of anatomy and surgery in the Grant Medical College, and superint. of vac. at the pres.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proc. to Hyderabad and aff. med. aid to 1st Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Ward.
 NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. to med. ch. 3rd N.I. v. Wright.
 ROOKE, Surg. B. P. app. to med. ch. of 27th N.I. v. Weston; att. to 14th N.I. as a temp. arrang. April 2.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. art. to rec. temp. med. ch. of 27th N.I.
 ROOME, Asst. surg. H. M.D. to rank fr. Dec. 29.
 STEINHAUSER, Asst. surg. 26th N.I. to proc. to Malligaum and rec. med. ch. of 11th N.I. dur. abs. of Trestrail.
 STOCKS, Asst. surg. J. E. to be conservator of forests and superint. of botanical gardens, March 17.
 STYLE, Asst. surg. on arr. at Baroda to rec. med. ch. of 13th N.I. and staff and details at station.
 THOMSON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to rank fr. Dec. 29.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. J. to be registrar of marriages at Aden.
 WARD, Asst. surg. A. V. rec. arr. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgium, March 20; to rank fr. Dec. 30.

WESTON, Asst. surg. to be surg. to the governor, March 15.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd tr. h. art. v. Asst. surg. Russell, March 27.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. W. E. to rank fr. Oct. 20.
 WYLIE, Asst. surg. to be acting civil surg. of Ahmednuggur.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

FYFE, A. M.D. March 8.
 GLEN, J. March 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOIG, Supt. surg. F. March 18 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwar, on m.c.
 OGILVIE, Asst. surg. G. M. M.D. 13th N.I. fr. March 5 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c.; 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. h. art. March 21 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwar, on m.c.
 WARD, Asst. surg. T. W. 1st Belooch batt. Feb. 20 to March 13, on m.c.; 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 WYLIE, Asst. surg. 19th N.I. April 1 to May 20.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. ret. to duty, March 24, to join the st. *Auckland*, to assume com. of the *Auckland*, March 27.
 CARPENDALE, Mate W. H. 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.
 COLE, C. J. D. to be E. I. Co.'s agent at Juddah.
 CRANE, Lieut. B. H. ret. to duty, March 8.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. 3 mo. to Bombay, on m.c.
 DOUGLAS, Volant. A. L. arr. March 23; to join the *Ajdaha*.
 FORBES, Mids. E. C. perm. to resign, March 23.
 GARDNER, Com. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, Mar. 16.
 JAMES, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, disch. to the *Tigris*, March 26.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. of the *Tigris*, disch. to shore, March 27.
 KAYS, Surg. fr. the *Hastings*, to the *Zenobia*, March 9.
 LLOYD, Lieut. of the *Auckland*, disch. to the *Ajdaha*, March 27.
 MACDONALD, Com. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore.
 OGILVIE, Mids. W. H. arr. March 14, to join the *Ursula*, March 15.
 TARBLETON, B. T. G. act. 1st. class 2nd mast. to be act. mast. and to join the *Queen*, March 22.
 WAY, Lieut. of the *Tigris*, perm. to reside on shore, March 16.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CANDY, wife of Maj. T. inv. estab. s. at Poona, March 16.
 CARR, wife of Rev. W. s. at Kurrachee, March 12.
 CRAWFORD, wife of W. H. d. at Girgaum, March 27.
 DAVEY, wife of Dr. 17th N.I. d. at Baroda, March 9.
 DUMAYNE, wife of Capt. T. s. at Colaba, March 19.
 HALLETT, wife of Lieut.-col. J. C. B. 3rd N.I. s. at Poona, March 28.
 JERVIS, Mrs. T. s. at Colaba, March 19.
 JONES, wife of Lieut. G. Art. d. at Secunderabad, March 17.
 McLOUGHLIN, wife of T. d. at Bombay, March 21.
 PRICE, wife of T. s. at Dhundooka, March 5.
 ROSS, wife of Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. s. at Bombay, March 27.
 SNOWELL, wife of Henry, s. at Bombay, March 20.
 WALLACE, wife of Rev. J. s. at Surat, March 8.
 YOUNGHOUSE, wife of Capt. 20th N.I. s. at Mahabuleshwar, March 22.

MARRIAGE.

FENNING, Capt. 21st N.I. to Lavinia, d. of G. Pye, at Hydrabad, March 8.

DEATHS.

MIGNON, wife of James, at Byculia, aged 27, March 12.
 PRICE, Mary Ann, wife of T. at Dhundooka, aged 19, March 11.
 TADMAN, Caroline Mary, d. of the late Edward, at Bombay, March 23.
 THOMAS, H. James, s. of Edward, at Bombay, aged 1, March 16.
 TURNER, Mary, d. of the late Capt. C. E. at Poona, March 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 15.—*Coriolanus*, Rhind, Liverpool; *Harrison Chilton*, Verrill, Liverpool; *Hercules*, Maunsey, Liverpool; *Ursula*, Cobb, London.—18. *James Turcan*, Turcan, Liverpool.—20. Steamer *Mulla*, Potts, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle.—21. *Zelus*, Malcolm, London and Port de Galle; *Cavute*, Barber, Calcutta.—23. Steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden.—24. *Orleans*, Evans, Liverpool; steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez; *Collingwood*, Kirby, London and Cape; *Victoria*, Smith, Singapore.—25. steamer *Duarka*, —, China; *Ann Lockerby*, Stanley, London.—27. *Sternosway*, Robertson, London.—28. *Alberta*, Benson, Greenock; *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, Sydney.—APRIL 1. Steamer *Seaforth*, Waas, Colombo; *Change*, Franklin, London.—2. *Zarah*, Crighton, Greenock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Harrison Chilton* (March 15), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Verrill and servant.

Per *Ursula* (March 15), from LONDON.

Per *Victoria*, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Graves, Maj. Maughan, Capt. the Hon. — Halbert, Lieut. Collman, Lieut. Pierson, Mrs. Col. Stanford and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Price, two Masters Wheelwright, Master Smith, Mrs. Archer, Lieut. Sears, H.M.'s 6th regt.

Per steamer *Mulla* (March 20), from CHINA.—Mr. Simpson, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Ward.

Per steamer *Achilles* (March 23), from ADEN.—Sir H. Leeke, Lady Leeke, Miss and Mr. Leeke, Mrs. Moore, Miss Blenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Duff, Mr. Sandwith, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Rooke, and servant; Mrs. two Misses, and Mr. Parkinson; Mrs. A. Malet and two servants, Miss Dick, Hon. C. Hobart, Miss Ducat, Miss Whittaker, Mrs. and two Misses Trevor, Capt. West-broke, Mr. Buckle, Mr. H. Pyne, two Misses Duff, Mr. Douglas, Mr. James, asst. surg.; Messrs. Hawthorn, Roberts, Von Heythman, Tanner, Ducat, Uttersen, Lowndes, Lorimer, Kettlewell, Sheppie, and Danvers, cadets; Messrs. Bain and Paisley, eng. F. and O. serv.—A. Gutherie, E. Perryman, Geo. Bradley. From GIBRALTAR.—His Exc. Saldanha da Gama. From MALTA.—Capt. Jackson. From SUZ.—Lieut. Stewart.

Per steamer *Auckland* (March 24), from SUZ.—Lieut. Adams, I.N.; Lieut. Burnside, 8rd regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. McNeil, Sappers and Miners; Mrs. Hannah and 3 children; deputy commissary Hannah, ordnance; a company of Madras Sappers and Miners.

Per *Collingwood* (March 24), from LONDON.—Mrs. Kirby.

Per steamer *Duarka* (March 25), from China.—Miss Young, Miss Watkins, Brig. gen. Robertson, L. Ballard, Esq.; W. Gold-finch, Esq.; Lieut. Sinclair, 26th B.N.I.; Capt. Aitken, 20th M.N.I.; Lieut. Griffiths, 2nd B. E. L. I.; Lieut. Glasford, 4th Rifles; Lieut. Brown, 9th B.N.I.; Lieut. Dadds, 9th B.N.I.; William Robson, esq.

Per *Ann Lockerby* (March 25), from LONDON.—Mr. Finlay.

Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*, from SURAT.—Capt. Cormack, Capt. Etheridge, Capt. Robertson.

Per *Sternosway* (March 27), from London.—Mrs. Swaisland, Miss E. Davies, Lieut. D. Hutcheon, 2nd Bombay E.L.I.; Master C. Davis, Mr. Roger Forrest, Mr. Andrew Brend; M. S. Smer, band master; M. J. Buder, Mrs. Geery, Mr. G. W. Sleet.

Per *J. Jeejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—Mr. Edward Ravenscroft.

Per *Carnac*, from SURAT.—Mr. Grant and Mr. J. Morgan.

Per *Change* (April 1), from LONDON.—Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Steel and child, Mrs. Speight, and Capt. Bay.

Per *Zarah* (April 2), from GREENOCK.—Mrs. Oughton.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 15.—*Futtei Rahmon*, Jellicoe, Mauritius.—16. *Hercyne*, Mason, China.—17. *Hannah*, Heritage, Singapore.—18. *Atlet Rahmon*, Day, Mauritius; steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—19. *Eliza*, Lange, China; steamer *G. R. Clerk*, Powell, Surat.—20. *Regine*, Quinton, Mauritius; *Hamoodi*, McDonald, Singapore; *John Wickliffe*, Daly, China.—24. *Dundonald*, Gillies, Liverpool; *Bride*, Dobie, China.—26. *Janet Willis*, Nickels, Whompos.—28. *Eben Dodge*, Mansfield, Salem, via Mocha.—APRIL 1. *Euterpe*, Morton, Canton; *Hydroose*, Brown, China, steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden; *Earl Grey*, Urquhart, London.—3. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Hercyne* (March 16), to CHINA.—Mrs. Mason.

Per *Victoria*, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Coles, Capt. Copes, Lieut. Melnawaring, Maj. Smith, Maj. Spence.

Per *Dundonald* (March 24), to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. G. Lovien and child, and Lieut. J. M. Stone.

Per *Earl Grey* (April 1), to LONDON.—Mrs. Davies and four sons, Capt. Douglas, 60th Rifles, Lieut. Aldridge, Lieut. Colburne, and Mr. Smith.

Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*.—Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Dick, Lieut. C. E. Nays, Ens. A. Bowlas, and Mr. Baillie.

Per steamer *Achilles* (April 1), to ADEN.—Mrs. Spring and 4 children and servant; Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Dunlop and a child and servant; Mrs. Graves, 6 children, and servant; Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Stopford, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Drought, infant, and servant; Mrs. Taylor and 2 children; Mrs. Briggs, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. H. Miller, Miss Forbes, Miss Straker, Miss Anderson, Mr. R. L. Cole, Capt. Graves, Col. Stopford, Dr. Ward, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. Gammell, Mr. Aughterson, F. Duncan, Esq.; R. S. Graves, Esq.; Capt. The Hon. W. Talbot, Lieut. Colman, Lieut. Pearson, Capt. Kneller, Surgeon T. D. Herrierson.

Per steamer *Ajdaha* (April 3) to SUZ.—Mrs. Hennell and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Melvill, Mrs. Latham and 4 children, with 3 servants; Mrs. Corfield and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. J. Grimes and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Wright and a child, Mrs. de Blaquiere and servant, Mrs. Lott, Miss Robertson, Miss Forbes, Lieut. col. Hennell, 8th Bombay N.I.; Col. G. Moore, auditor general, and Lieut. col. P. M. Melvill, and 3 servants; W. A. Goldsack, Esq.; H. Brown, Esq.; T. S. Cowie, Esq.; Lieut. gen. S. B. Auchmuty, C.B.; Capt. J. Grimes, Lieut. col. A. P. Le Messurier, Bombay army; Lieut. J. Drummond, Mr. Mackay and servant, Arthur G. Latham, Esq.; W. B. Wright, Esq.; Lieut. H. L. Evans; 17th regt. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. J. Maguire, 60th Rifles; Lieut. J. W. Thompson, 10th regt.; Lieut. C. Buckle, 8th cavalry; W. de Blaquiere, Esq.; Mr. Lott, Rowland Hamilton, Esq.; and Dr. G. Ogilvie, Bombay army.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 3, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 116
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 94 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 90½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 90½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 15½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 18½ per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each 500 do. 3 dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 6 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 16 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,000
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 7
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns,	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 1s. 11½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99
..... 30 days' sight.....	99½
..... at sight.....	par
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	99½
..... at sight.....	100
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 215	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, E. V. to be acting comm. of court of requests and acting police mag. at Putlam, fr. Feb. 1.
 BAILEY, J. to be acting asst. agent, acting comm. of court of requests, and acting police mag. Nuwera Ellia, fr. Feb. 1.
 LAYARD, E. L. to be acting dep. fiscal for western provinces.
 LEISCHING, L. F. to be acting comm. of courts of requests and acting police mag. at Point Pedro.
 LEISCHING, C. F. H. L. to be acting asst. at Colombo to govt. agent for western provinces.
 O'GRADY, to be acting district judge, acting comm. of court of requests and acting police mag. at Trincomalee, fr. Feb. 1.
 TEMPLE, F. B. to be acting district judge, acting comm. of court of requests and acting police mag. at Caltura, fr. Feb. 1.

BIRTHS.

DRIESEN, Mrs. V. s. at Colombo, Feb. 27.
 HIGGINS, wife of the Rev. — s. at Cotta, Feb. 12.
 VANDERSTRATEN, the lady of S. C. s. c. s. at Matura, March 4.

DEATHS.

CORNELL, J. H. at Kandy, March 11.
 GRATIAN, Mr. asst. aud. gen. at Ceylon, March 1.
 M'GREGOR, Capt. H.M.'s 15th, at Ceylon, March 15.

CHINA.

A leather merchant, just returned to Canton from Kaou-chow-foo, says that Seu, on the 20th day of the month before last, collected 4,000 soldiers, each with fire-carriages (i.e. torches tied to the horns of oxen) under his charge, to proceed towards the rebel camp, and endeavour to set it on fire, not knowing that the rebels were already acquainted with his intention. It was arranged that above 1,000 of the rebels should proceed to a dis-

tance of about 20 le (6½ miles) from the city of Kaou-chow-foo, and lie in ambush there until Seu's troops had passed, and then suddenly fall on their rear. Seu, being thus attacked both before and behind, brought forward the fire-carriages; but they did not answer, and the fire only served to render his men more conspicuous. The soldiers became alarmed, and were thrown into the utmost confusion; so that, of 4,000, only 1,700 escaped, who, with Seu, precipitately returned to the city, whither they were closely pursued by the rebels. The rebels plundered all the shops in the suburbs. By express from Peking, we learn that a large body of rebels in Hoo-pih have coalesced with the Mesoutse mountaineers, and muster altogether about 20,000 men. They have risen in Hoo-pih, and now surround the capital city of Kwei-chow, having already destroyed the city of Sung-taou-ting, whose chief magistrate they have plundered of everything he possessed. They are now proceeding to attack the city of Tung-yin-foo. In consequence of the disturbances, orders have been received from the board of war for 10,000 men to proceed from Tz'chuen, to unite with others from Kwei-chow, Hoo-nan, and Hoo-pih.—*Friend of China, Feb. 27.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from Cape Town is to the 10th of March.

The *Hydra*, with Major-General Cathcart, had not arrived.

The *Cape Town Mail* learns, from a private source, that Col. Mitchell's party, on patrol in the Amatola, had been successful in dispersing or destroying a considerable number of Hottentots, who are described as having been encamped in a retired position. Twenty-six were killed, and the rest fled into the bush. This place was presumed to be the head-quarters of the rebel Nithaalder. Col. Eyre was in pursuit of some considerable droves of cattle. The friendly chiefs continued to deliver up small lots of the enemy's cattle.

The Civil Commissioners of Cradock and Colesberg had returned to their respective head-quarters, after some successfully conducted operations against the Tambookies and Kreili's Caffres. The former had captured 1,050 head of cattle, and killed upwards of 100 of the enemy. A portion of his force had been surrounded and desperately engaged in the fastnesses of the Dekana, but, receiving assistance from their comrades, had fought their way through, losing, however, seven killed. The force under the Civil Commissioner of Colesberg is reported to have captured 1,000 head of cattle, and killed 40 Caffres and Hottentots.

A report was current in Cape Town that Riebeeck, where there is a post with about forty men, had been attacked by a large body of Caffres.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, April 21. — By this mail I have to advise the important intelligence of the settlement, through the medium of Fouad Effendi, for a time at least, of the differences between the Sultan and Abbas Pasha, the former having agreed to waive all claims for a period of seven years. The Government of Egypt will consequently be carried on as before for this period, at the end of which the Porte will of course have the option of again putting forth its demands.

Arrangements have been made by our resident postmaster with the Egyptian Government, by which the latter undertake the conveyance of the Indian and China mails through the country — the homeward mails from Suez to Alexandria in seventy hours, and the outward from this to Suez in seventy-five hours; thus effecting a saving of ten or twelve hours. For this service 6,000l. a-year is to be paid to the Government.

The railway is progressing favourably. Several vessels with rails are shortly expected to arrive.—*Times Correspondence.*

VANITY TAX.—Captain Sherwill, in a tour through the Rajmahal Hills last year, attended a market at which were several hundred hill men and women. "It is really surprising," he says, "to see the torture, for it can fall little short of such an infliction, the Sonthal women put themselves to, in order to, as they imagine, adorn their bodies. Their arms, ancles, and throats are each laden with heavy brass or bell-metal ornaments. I had a quantity of these ornaments weighed, and found that the bracelets fluctuated from two to four pounds; the anklets four pounds each; and as a fully equipped belle carries two anklets, and perhaps twelve bracelets, and a necklace weighing a pound, the total weight of ornaments carried on her person amounts to thirty-four pounds of bell-metal; a greater weight than one of our drawing-room belles could well lift. Almost every woman in comfortable circumstances carries twelve pounds weight of brass ornaments upon her person."

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A most interesting discovery of a large quantity of ancient Roman coins has lately been made in the neighbourhood of Cannanore, on the Malabar coast, not only remarkable for the numbers found (amounting to some hundreds), but also for their wonderful state of preservation. Many appear almost as fresh as on the day they were struck, the outline of the figures is so sharp and distinct, and the inscriptions so clear and legible. With very few exceptions, they are all of gold, and of the age of Imperial Rome, from Augustus downwards, several of them being coeval with the earliest days of the Christian era. From what we have been able to learn regarding their first appearance, it seems that a few were brought into the town of Calicut and offered for sale in the bazaar by some poor natives, who, naturally supposing from their shining appearance that they were worth perhaps some trifle, gladly bartered them away for a day's feed of rice. The coins, however, speedily found their way among those who were not long in estimating their real value, and the natives, finding that some importance was attached to the glittering metal, began to rise in their demands, and at length sold them for one, five, ten, and subsequently for fourteen rupees the coin. The purity of the gold especially attracted the notice of the jewellers and the wealthier natives, who purchased them for the purpose of having them melted down for trinkets and ornaments; and many, it is to be regretted, have been irretrievably lost in this way. The secrecy at first so carefully maintained by the natives in respect to the spot whence they brought them, rose in proportion to the eagerness with which the coins were bought up, and for a long time all endeavours proved fruitless in ascertaining the precise locality wherein they were found. It now appears that they were accidentally discovered in the search for gold-dust, by the gradual clearing away of the soil on the slope of a small hill in the neighbourhood of Kottayem, a village about ten miles to the eastward of Cannanore. A brass vessel was also found, in which many of the coins were deposited. For a length of time the numbers appear to have been very great, and it has been stated that no less than five cooly-loads of gold coins were dug out of the same spot. Neither will this startling assertion be so incredible after all, when we have it on record that upwards of five hundred coins were discovered in the Coimbatore district in 1842, a short but interesting account of which is given in the volume of the Madras Journal of Science and Literature for 1844. Other discoveries have also been made at various intervals in the Deccan, the S. Mahratta country, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, and in various places in S. India; but in no instance has such a large quantity of coins, almost exclusively gold, been hitherto discovered, and all, at the same time, in such perfect preservation. It is impossible to make any correct calculation as to the numbers which have actually been found, but it might be mentioned that about eighty or ninety have come into the possession of his Highness the Rajah of Travancore; and still a greater quantity has been collected and preserved by General Cullen, Resident in Travancore; while, even after the lapse of more than a year from their first discovery, they are still procurable from the natives in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry and Calicut. The most numerous examples which occur are those of the reign of Tiberius, and next to that emperor, those of Nero. It is not a little remarkable that, both among these Aurei, as well as among the Denarii alluded to, as discovered at Coimbatore, 1842, the examples of coins of the Emperor Tiberius should in both instances have been more frequent than any other, although this may in some manner be accounted for when we consider that the reign of Tiberius extended over a period of twenty-three years, — a long time, in comparison with that of the other emperors, excepting Augustus. In other respects, the coins are of similar dates, with an occasional difference of the types on the reverse of a few of them. No attempt appears hitherto to have been made to investigate, if possible, in what manner these relics of an age so long passed by, and of a people so interesting as the Romans, from their distant conquests and foreign commerce, happened to be conveyed to these countries, where they are again brought to light, after having been concealed for so many hundred years.

From the communication which the Romans had with the western coast of India, we have little occasion to be surprised at the discovery of such coins as have from time to time been found in India; the great difficulty lies in determining by whom and how they were actually brought here, and how many centuries may have passed away since they were either lost or deposited in those spots whence they are now taken. The oldest coins in the present collection are those of Augustus, and the latest those of Antoninus Pius, embracing a period of about one hundred and

forty years. We must, therefore, conclude that they were all brought here subsequent to or during the reign of the last-mentioned emperor, while the very remarkable state of preservation in which they exist would lead us to suppose that they had never been in extensive circulation or use previously. It can be no matter of surprise that no other memorials of those times are found upon this coast, such as buildings, &c. &c., for the ancients obtained no footing in the country, but merely came and returned with their ships laden with merchandize.*

In the absence of all direct testimony as to the probable fact of these coins having been conveyed here by the Romo-Egyptian traders, there is another supposition worth taking into consideration, whether they may not have been brought here by those Jewish refugees who, emigrating from Palestine about the year 68, A.D., spread themselves over this part of the continent at that early period. That country was then a Roman province, and consequently Roman money was there in circulation. At that time, ten thousand Jews with their families came and settled on the coast of Malabar, and dispersed themselves in various places, chiefly on the sea-coast. Now, supposing several emigrations of the kind to have succeeded each other, and taken place during the third and fourth centuries (Palestine did not cease to be a Roman province until the beginning of the seventh century), it is not unlikely that these coins may have been brought by them; and, either from suffering persecution or oppression at the hands of the natives, they may have buried these treasures for greater security or concealment. But besides the Jews, the Nestorian Christians may have been instrumental in conveying foreign coins to these countries. In 485, A.D., they obtained a footing in Persia, whence they spread into almost every country of the East. But I do not consider this theory entitled to so much consideration, from the fact of the coins being found in greater number on or near to the sea-coast, on which account it would assuredly be more plausible to support the idea of their having been brought by the Romans from Egypt, or the Jews from Palestine, presuming the latter people, in their emigration, came either by the way of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.—*Capt. Drury's paper, in Journal As. Soc. of Bengal, No. V., 1851.*

Dr. Woepcke has discovered, in the National Library at Paris, Arabic translations of two hitherto lost works of Euclid; one, a treatise on the Lever, in four propositions, preceded by certain axioms; the other, a treatise on the division of plane figures. He has published the Arabic text, accompanied by a translation, of the first, and a translation of the second, in the last number of the *Journal Asiatique*.

Father J. B. Pitra has published at Paris the first volume of a *Spicilegium*, which comprehends the *Scholæ* of Victor Capuanus, containing inedited extracts from S. Polycarp, Origen, S. Basil, &c.; the *Expositum Joannis Diaconi in Pentateuchum*, written in the sixth century, and mentioning twenty-two ecclesiastical authors; and divers *Collectanea*, including fragments of a work by an apologist named Magnes (hitherto almost unknown), a curious passage of S. Gregory the Illuminator, and extracts from the works of Manes, Valentinus, Marcion, and other heretical writers.—*Journal des Savants.*

The geographical literature of Arabia is about to be enriched by a publication of great importance, namely, the Itinerary of an Arab of Spain, named Mohammed Ibn Jobayr, who, during the years 1183-5, visited Egypt, Irak Arabi, Mesopotamia, Syria and Sicily. The original work is found in only one European library, that of the University of Leyden; and it will be edited by a young Scotch orientalist, Mr. W. Wright, a pupil of M. Rœdiger, of Halle, and printed at the University Press of Leyden. Mr. Wright proposes to add to his edition, extracts from the History of Mecca, by Al-Fakihi, and notices of Ibn Jobayr, the author, by Ibn Khatib, Makkari, and Makrizi.—*Journ. Asiatique.*

The Japan expedition, according to a Washington correspondent, is to be merely a hydrographical survey of the Japanese coast. The 32-pounders are to be used merely as measuring instruments in the triangulations; the cannon-balls are for procuring base lines. If any Japanese is foolish enough to put his head in the way of these meteorological instruments, of course nobody will be to blame but himself if he should get hurt.—*New York Herald.*

* Remains of Roman buildings, as well as coins, have been discovered in Ceylon. In one instance of the latter, they were mostly of the age of Antoninus.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We are unable to afford "A SUBSCRIBER" any information concerning the progress of steam-navigation in China.

"A CONSTANT READER" is informed that, as a general rule, we do not insert letters addressed to and published in other London papers, especially relating to matters which have not appeared in our own.

The correspondence between Major Jacob and General Napier would occupy several of our pages, which we could not devote to a subject of a personal nature. An extract was given in our last issue.

** * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, May 4, 1852.

A TRIBUTE more gratifying to the authorities intrusted with the administration of British India could scarcely have been desired than that which was almost unanimously paid them in the House of Commons on the 19th ult., when Mr. Herries moved for the appointment of a committee by that branch of the Legislature to inquire into the operation of the Act of 1833. With a single exception, all the speakers concurred in commending, or studiously refrained from censuring, that administration, and the expressive silence upon that occasion of those who have sometimes assailed the East-India Company was, perhaps, more eloquent than the praise even of such men as Mr. Hume and Sir Robert Inglis. Mr. Anstey was, indeed, objurgatory; but Mr. Bright was mute.

Regarding the highly eulogistic speech of the President of the India Board in the light of a gloss upon that of Lord Derby, we have no difficulty in concluding that the present Government are adverse to any essential change in the existing scheme of Indian rule. Lord John Russell, speaking, no doubt, the sentiments of the late Ministers, indicated clearly enough that, beyond the slight modifications to which we have before referred, no organic changes were meditated by them. His Lordship is reported to have expressed his conviction that, under the Act of 1833, "we had performed our duty, if not fully and completely, still in a great degree, to the people of India;" and had "done much to justify the continuance of our rule over them." Although, he said, the Act in question might be susceptible of improvement in particular points, in his opinion, its great outlines ought to be maintained, and with them the system of double government. The question of patronage, he acknowledged, was one that affected the Constitution of the country, which might be endangered by vesting it in a Minister of the Crown, and "he thought it was a most fortunate circumstance that a mode of government had been found which, whilst it provided for the good administration of India, placed the sovereignty of that vast empire under the Crown of the United Kingdom without injury to the working of the Constitution."

The abolition of the Court of Directors, as an agency in

the government of India, was deprecated by none more earnestly than by Mr. Hume. No policy, he said, could be more fatal. The errors committed in our Indian administration he ascribed, not to the Court of Directors, but to the Ministry at home; and, far from reducing the power of the Court, so as to make it more subservient to the Board, Mr. Hume avowed that he would enlarge its authority, in order that it might control and arrest the arbitrary measures of the Minister.

Upon the whole, then, the sentiments revealed by the leading members of the two great political parties may authorize the conclusion that the safety of our Indian empire will not be jeopardized by wild theories or hazardous experiments.

We observe, from the formal notice given by Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords, that his project for reconstructing the Indian home administration is of a more radical character than his speech gave us reason to expect. He proposes that the connection between the East-India Company and the Government should be entirely dissolved; that the powers now vested in the Board of Control and the Court of Directors be transferred to an Indian council, the president to be appointed by the Crown, and the members to be elected by a constituency consisting of the present proprietors of East-India Stock, and persons who shall have served ten years in India as judges in the Supreme Courts, or in the discharge of any ecclesiastical functions, or in any civil employment under the Government of India, or as commissioned officers of the royal and native armies, and the Indian Navy; that this council shall consist of twelve members, elected for five years, nine of them being persons qualified to vote for members of the council by reason of actual service in India; that all orders sent to India be signed by the president of the Indian council, and that the government of India be conducted in the name of the Crown.

The hint of an Indian council, formed by amalgamating the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, seems to have been furnished by a pamphlet, privately circulated, in which the writer suggests that the Home Government should be conducted by a Board, consisting of a Cabinet Minister, as president, two vice-presidents, and a council of six or eight members; one vice-president and one-third of the council to be named and removable by the Crown, the qualification of the remaining members (to be elected as the Directors are) being a residence in India for a certain number of years. "Such a body," it is added, "would be at once a council to the Indian Minister, and a check upon him; he would be then, as he is now, the depository of all substantial power, and he would have at his elbow a body of men competent to advise him upon all occasions."

The obvious objection to both these schemes is, that they would supersede the system of double government, which the writer we have just quoted, with perfect consistency, condemns in unmitigated terms; whereas Lord Ellenborough, strange to say, in his speech, admitted the necessity of retaining it, and considered it as "an absolutely settled point," that the patronage of India must be severed from the Crown. How could this be, if the patronage is dispensed by an Indian council, the chief member of which, the focus of all its power and influence, is appointed by the Crown?

FOREIGNERS, and those of our fellow-countrymen who are imperfectly acquainted with parliamentary tactics, must be somewhat puzzled by the history and adventures of the two Militia Bills in the House of Commons. The first broke up the late Ministry. The expediency of a militia was affirmed; but the Government having determined that, although not meant to be local, it should nevertheless be called a local militia, and the House of Commons venturing to be of a different opinion, the Minister, in a huff, threw up his office. The second bill, introduced by the new Ministry, who were in an acknowledged minority, and opposed by their predecessors,—some of whom discovered, in the short period since their quitting office, a militia of any kind to be highly objectionable,—was believed to be doomed to certain destruction. Strange to say, this bill has been read a second time by a large majority. The former measure was the ruin of its projectors; the latter has supplied its inventors with a small political capital, which, properly husbanded, may yield a good profit at the elections.

Although the different fate of these two measures may in some degree be accounted for by the repugnance felt to the ballot, which the last has eschewed; by the attractive novelty of a volunteer militia, and by other causes referable to their respective characters; there can be little doubt that party sympathies and antipathies have had much to do in bringing about the results. It may be invidious to scrutinize very rigidly the course which some of our leading statesmen have taken with respect to these two bills; but, if we give to Lord Palmerston credit for purely patriotic motives in attacking the first bill and defending the other, it is difficult to absolve the head of the late Government from the charge which has been made against him of being too passive to the influence of party feelings. Many of the objections he and some of his followers urged against the second bill were, as they were told in the House, equally applicable to the first. There are not a few members whom the mere suspicion of such disingenuous dealing with Ministers placed, by no fault of their own, in a situation of difficulty, would bias in a contrary direction to that intended; and, accordingly, the leader of the Whig party was deserted by some of his staunchest adherents.

It cannot be denied that the discretion and prudence which have hitherto characterized the proceedings of Lord Derby and his colleagues are producing a disposition on the part of the community to treat them with indulgence, and any decided indication of a factious spirit in their political opponents will give a stronger impulse to the current of public favour. That so old and skilful a tactician as Lord John Russell should not see the advantage he must afford his antagonists by an exhibition of spleen or jealousy is so improbable, that we are reluctant to attribute his proceeding on the militia question to any other source than an error in judgment. An error of some kind, and a grave one, it certainly was.

SCHEMES of government for existing societies are often rendered abortive by inattention to the political antecedents of those societies. The simple fact, that particular forms of rule, however excellent in the abstract, were opposed to the habits and associations of the people for whom they were devised, will sufficiently explain the utter failure of many attempts to make nations happy, by reducing to practice

theories of constitutions from which every element of injustice or oppression was to be eliminated. It would be easy to adduce examples in corroboration of this general truth—a neighbouring country would furnish one of a decisive character. France, down to the year 1789, had been subject to an absolute monarch. Since that period, every variety of what is termed liberal government,—including a democracy, an aristocracy, and representative institutions, *sub rege pio*,—has been tried and failed, her only intervals of repose having been when she reverted to absolutism under Napoleon the Great, and again under Napoleon the Less.

There is nothing wonderful in this. If it requires a severe course of discipline, and perhaps some degree of coercion, to prevail upon large societies to relinquish trivial customs,—such as the wearing of beards,—to which they had been long habituated, how difficult must it be to eradicate old attachments to forms of government, though the offspring of mere habit!

This truth ought ever to be borne in mind when plans of government are under consideration for India. Throughout the East, from the earliest times, with hardly any known exception, government has been understood as the absolute sway of one. Revolutions have not been rare in these countries, but their object in every case was, not to alter the fundamental principle of rule, but only to change one despot for another. The very idea of a people governing themselves, by means of a chain of institutions, whereby the will of the nation acts upon the highest ruling authority, presents to an Asiatic mind an incongruity. All governments, the most despotic and the most military, as well as the free and popular, are founded upon opinion; it follows that, in the East, the opinion of the many, in whom the principle of force resides, is in favour of absolutism. Moreover, Oriental nations, like all others equally ignorant of political science, regard the duties and responsibilities of government as a burthen cast upon their rulers, in return for the tribute they exact, and would consider the transfer of any part of those duties, unaccompanied by some tangible advantage, not as a privilege, but as an incumbrance. In India, too, the establishment of castes has introduced a peculiar and inflexible law operating in the same direction, which superadds the sanction of religion to the obligations of civil society. Until, then, the people of India have made not only a vast progress in general knowledge, but shall have acquired a new form of civilization, and exchanged their slavish superstitions for at least more rational notions of religion, attempts to liberalize the system of government to which they are subjected would confer no boon upon them, whilst it would be hazardous to their rulers.

The government of British India must, therefore, remain as it is in theory, a mild despotism; but in practice all the benefits which liberal institutions are intended to secure to the ruled may be enjoyed under such a system. This, in short, should be the aim of all our ameliorations of the Indian administration,—not to endeavour to transplant political theories from Europe to the East, to which they are as little suited as European plants; but to afford the natives of the country all the practical and substantial good which it is the office of government to bestow, confirming the axiom of our great moral poet:—

For forms of government let fools contest;
Whate'er is best administer'd is best.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "An Old Mull," in his last letter, unaccountably misunderstanding my meaning when I hinted that "there was no occasion to specify names," has thrust before the public the names of certain gentlemen, as undoubted instances of the success of Englishmen in the study of Hindoostanee. If he imagines that I am of opinion that it is impossible for Englishmen to master the native languages of India, he labours under a strange misconception; indeed, so far was I from maintaining the impossibility of an Englishman obtaining proficiency in the native tongues, that I have never failed to admit that, in general, by his previous training, he is enabled to conquer the difficulties with amazing rapidity; and, moreover, I am not less aware than he is that there are English gentlemen, at present resident in India, who, by their talents and industry, would be an honour to any service, and who, by their success in the study of the various languages of the East, amply prove that their acquisition is not altogether unattainable. But while I most unequivocally admit the very high attainments in Oriental scholarship of a distinguished few, I cannot help deploring the general ignorance of Hindoostanee that prevails among the servants of the Hon. East-India Company. The very names that "Old Mull" has so unceremoniously dragged before the public remind me that their authority is altogether in favour of the views which I am advocating. For instance, the late Hon. John Shore, in his "Notes on Indian Affairs," complains of the deficiency of Englishmen in native languages, and urges the importance of their acquisition.

After all, the question at issue is not with respect to the attainments of a few great scholars, but of the fitness of the generality of Englishmen who go out from this country to discharge usefully for the Company in whose service they are engaged, and advantageously for the people among whom they are thrown, the various duties, civil and military, which are expected of them.

The "Old Mull" says, "My own acquirements have nothing to do with the question: who ever dreamed that they had? I should be sorry, indeed, to rest a question of such vital importance on such a weak and uncertain foundation as the attainments of any single individual. Still, it does seem somewhat extraordinary that, among such eminent Orientalists as are to be found in this country, there is not one who, with readiness and ease, can compose or make Persian letters and perwanahs; at least, so I have been informed."

In his first letter, the "Old Mull" asserts that the "Umlahs were very much at a loss, both in orthography and construction, when compelled to write roobakarees and depositions in Hindoostanee;" and yet in his last letter he is so eager to prove their proficiency, that he, contradicting himself, alleges that "one of them compiled a work in the Hindoostanee language, which was printed at the expense of Government."

It is true that *hurchund* is also a proper name in Hindee; but surely this does not negative the fact of supreme ignorance on the part of any one who could not distinguish between its use as a particle, and its use as a proper name, and is no less a strong proof of the mischief that must arise from such gross incompetency and ignorance.

The story about "great fool" is entirely away from the matter under discussion. If the "Old Mull" wishes to prove that Indians are not susceptible of the feeling of gratitude, he lays himself open to animadversion. How far he is a fair interpreter of the feelings of Indians, let the reader judge by the following extract from the speech of the Chairman of the Court of Directors, delivered only last December, at the close of Haileybury term:—"There are no people on the face of the earth more open to the influence of good example, and more susceptible of attachment and *gratitude* to those who treat them well, than the people of India." On the contrary, no people are more sensibly alive to bad treatment, and to feelings which it is calculated to generate; and probably, in the case cited by the "Old Mull," we would not be far wrong in ascribing the unusual conduct of the native to the arrogant and offensive bearing of one who thinks that money is to purchase immunity for or silence respecting previous ill-treatment.

With respect to the "Old Mull's" attempt to depreciate the efforts of native Indians to acquire a mastery of the English language, I will pass by whatever is personal in his remarks, merely thanking him for his good opinion, and refer him to an experienced observer of Indian society, to correct his old-fashioned notions on this subject. The Editor of the *Friend of India* thus writes:—"It is impossible to pass through the most plebeian lanes and alleys of Calcutta, without the most unequivocal proofs of the extent to which English has been domesticated

within it. In one courtyard we meet, at early dawn, with a group of urchins spelling monosyllables; in another, with a lad repeating a demonstration of Euclid; in a third, with a student reading Bacon, Shakspeare, or Milton. One common spirit of ardour and emulation seems to animate the whole mass of native youth in the metropolis. If we go into native society, we find our tongue enjoying the same astonishing predominance,"—and so on.

If the "Old Mull" requires still more convincing proof of his inability to speak on native interests, and native industry and talent, let him peruse the following passage, extracted from the speech of the excellent Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company at the last half-yearly examination of the students at Haileybury College:—"Let me call your attention to the exertions making by the natives of India in the present day. European science and European literature are now studied in India, not only with diligence, but with success. The examinations on those subjects passed by native students show little, if any, inferiority in comparison with Europeans. They have become competitors with you in your own field of action, and on ground hitherto untrodden by them; and, unless you sustain the race with additional zeal and energy, they may pass you."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, knowingly, advisedly, and disinterestedly, I repeat the assertion with which I set out at the commencement of this correspondence, that evils of the greatest magnitude have arisen, not only to individuals, but to the interests of Government, from ignorance of the current language in those to whose hands the administration of the affairs of one of the greatest countries on the face of the earth is entrusted. Enough of misfortune has resulted from this cause already to arouse the attention even of the authorities; but if a remedy is not speedily applied, the consequences may prove still more disastrous. I therefore humbly but earnestly solicit the attention of a paternal Government to this important subject, and I trust that you and your contemporaries will not be slow to move in a cause so intimately connected with the best interests of India, and the surest mode of governing it.

No one would think of appointing a foreigner,—say a German or Frenchman,—totally unacquainted with the language, to a post in England, when the principal duties called for would imply a constant intercourse with the people; yet this has been the practice, till lately, for years in India. Surely, it is not too much to demand of all who are candidates for the Company's service that they should, at least, have taken the first steps to acquaint themselves with the languages of the people among whom they are so soon to be thrown; to require, at least, that they should have made such a progress in the grammar and idiom as may ensure their after progress, and their readiness to comply in this respect with the conditions essential to their utility as officers.

Having myself had the benefits of a little English education, and considerable experience, as a moonshee, in the task of instructing European officers in the native languages, I am the more alive to the necessity of some change in the examinations of the civil and military servants of the Government, by which they would be at once prepared to perform respectably the functions expected of them; and though there may be a few who uphold the old system, I am happy to say that the views I have advocated have received the most cordial and energetic support from all those who aim at the nobler object of benefiting the people by elevating the character and usefulness of those whom Providence has destined to be their rulers.

Yours obediently,

A MAHOMEDAN MOONSHEE.

April, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I must request you to allow me to correct an unintentional error into which I have been drawn by the report in your paper, of the 2nd April, of the debate at the East-India House on the 24th ult.

You represent Colonel Sykes as having read a statement of the distribution of patronage "from the year 1840 to 1843," and you afterwards use the phrases "in those four years," "in the same four years," "in those four years." I could not but rely, therefore, upon the correctness of a report where the same thing was four times stated in such very plain terms. My remarks were regulated accordingly. The passage in the postscript of my late pamphlet, from the words "That the particular return" down to "their respective statements" is strictly correct, with reference to your report. But Colonel Sykes has showed me the paper he read, and I find it to be from 1836 to 1843, for eight years, and thus embracing four years which were

not included in the general statement read from the chair. The differences between the two returns are thus not mutually contradictory, but may be respectively consistent. Had I known that the one was only in part included in the other, the above passage would never have appeared.

Colonel S. has also assured me that he did not use the phrases subsequently quoted by me from your report, viz., "The appointments being still in excess of the Royal service, and very properly and very justly so," and "he was glad that they had met with reward, even though it had been to a larger extent than to the Company's own officers," but that what he really said was, that Her Majesty's service were equally entitled to their share, and he was glad that they had got it.

Yours obediently,
A PROPRIETOR.

16th April.

* * The following is a correct statement of the appropriation of direct cadetships from 1st January, 1836, to 15th November, 1813:—

Sons of officers of the Company's army of and below the rank of captain and surgeon.....	128	
Ditto of the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and superintending surgeon	143	
Ditto of the ranks of full colonel and major-general	77	
		348
Ditto of officers of the Queen's army and navy...		380
Ditto of Indian civilians.....	105	
Ditto of clergymen	205	
Ditto of other classes.....	938	
		1,248
Total.....	1,976	

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I observe in your last number an article headed, "The first running of a Railway Locomotive in India," and which gives the credit, due to the man who first introduced this prime agent of commerce and civilization, to Messrs. Faviell and Fowler. A letter is now lying before me from my friend and near relation Col. Cautley, the superintendent of the Doab Canal, dated December 11th, 1851, in which he says: "Lord Dalhousie spent three days on our works: I gave him a lift on a railroad." Now I cannot imagine that the chief engineer would have noticed this trip of the Governor-General had the locomotive been wanting. *Palmarum qui meruit ferat*: the man who first starts a railway engine in India will in after-times be named amongst the chief benefactors of that country, and will take his place in equal honour with her warriors and statesmen; and, should my impression prove correct, I am most anxious that that honour should be reaped by one of India's most indefatigable, zealous, and scientific servants.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Saint Hill, April 13, 1852.

ROBT. CRAWFORD.

P.S. The date of the Byculia experiment is 23rd of February, 1852: Lord Dalhousie was at Roo:kee in November, 1851.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 28th of April, at the office, New Broad-street; Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the chair.

The Secretary read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—"The directors state that the works of the railway have been making satisfactory progress. The chief resident engineer (Mr. James Berkley) reports that the cuttings and embankments, the masonry at several points, and the tunnels, are all proceeding to his entire satisfaction. The native labourers adapt themselves with facility to the novel and difficult work of tunnelling. The contractors engaged upon the section between Bombay and Tannah (Messrs. Faviell and Fowler) have had a locomotive engine upon the line, employed in ballasting, since February, which has been an object of great attraction in Bombay, and will, it may be presumed, lessen, if not remove, any risks of accident which might otherwise be entertained upon the first running of the trains. The directors have entered into contracts in England for a supply of locomotive engines, passenger trains, and the various articles of rolling stock and materials necessary for working the railway, of which the greatest part are completed, and many are already shipped for Bombay. The engineering officers of the company have been for some

time engaged upon the surveys of the extension of the railway from Callian across the Ghauts into the interior of the country. One set of surveyors are employed upon the Bhoze Ghaut and its approaches along the Oolassa valley, and another set upon the Thull Ghaut district up the valley of the river Basta. The surveys by the Malsej Ghaut were previously executed. The directors therefore will, ere long, be enabled to judge of the relative merits of these three routes. Simultaneously with the surveys first mentioned, measures have been taken for ascertaining the nature and present amount of the traffic upon these great thoroughfares, so that the commercial merits of the several routes may be accurately balanced before the final decision be given as to the line to be adopted. The directors have under consideration the question of laying down the electric telegraph along the line of railway; and the Government of India have been applied to for the results of experience derived from working the telegraph in the Bengal presidency, which may guide the Board in any particulars that may be peculiar to the climate. The capital account to the 31st of December last shows that 408,829l. had been received, including 325,455l. in England and 83,373l. in Bombay; and 126,677l. expended, including 87,497l. expended in England and 39,179l. in Bombay, leaving a balance in hand of 282,152l. The interest account shows that 22,441l. had been received from November, 1849, to December, 1851, and 99,000l. paid to the shareholders, leaving a balance in hand of 7,541l.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said they expected, from recent information they had received, that the first section of the line from Bombay to Tannah would be opened for traffic about the end of the present year. The engines, carriages, and other matters connected with the working stock for the line were now being shipped at Liverpool, and would leave this country next month. They would probably arrive at their destination next September, and would be ready for the line when the permanent way was in a fit state to receive them. The works on the section beyond Tannah towards Callian were progressing satisfactorily, and they had reason to expect that this section would be ready for opening a few months after the opening of the portion of the line from Bombay to Tannah. The plans and sections for the remaining portion of the line to Callian had been prepared, and the works would be let by public tender, on the same principle as those were on the first section of the railway. With regard to the extension of the line beyond Callian, it was of considerable importance to them, as upon the judicious extension of the line into the interior of the Deccan depended the traffic they had a right to expect on the portion of the undertaking now in course of construction. There was no doubt they would have to encounter some heavy gradients in passing the mountain range. To the south of the Malsej Ghaut, and between it and the Thull Ghaut, it was believed that satisfactory gradients could be obtained between 200 and 300 feet below the level of the Malsej Ghaut. But, if the country at the other side should not be favourable to that route, there would, of course, be no advantage from the lower level. There were many points to be considered before deciding upon the route for their extension beyond Callian. In their examination of the country for the proposed line they were not unmindful of the traffic, and in the course of their inquiries they found that it far exceeded in quantity any expectation that had been hitherto held out with respect to it. He stated that two years had elapsed since they commenced the first section of the line between Bombay and Tannah, a distance of 20 miles; and that various causes of delay, both at home and in India, had retarded their operations. There was one advantage from this delay, that no step had been taken without the sanction of the Government and the East India Company. The interests of the shareholders were thus secured, and their money was not squandered in any way whatever. The accounts would show that the company were in a satisfactory position, and the shareholders would perceive that the interest account was now given with the capital account, in accordance with a request expressed at a former meeting. Mr. Melvill, the representative of the East-India Company at the board, had given them every assistance in his power, and was most indefatigable in promoting the interests of the company.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Simms showed that the extension of railways in India would not only develop the vast resources of that country, but handsomely repay those engaged in the enterprise.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton, deputy-chairman, Mr. Melvill Wilson, and Mr. Nicholson (of London), and Mr. C. Jamsetjee and Mr. J. Sunkersett (of Bombay), were re-elected directors; and Mr. R. Keating, M.P., the retiring auditor, was re-elected.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

On the 30th of April, a public dinner was given to Sir James Brooke at the London Tavern, at which more than 240 of his friends were present. Mr. Crawford presided; and among the company were, Baron Alderson, Vice-Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, Hon. Capt. Keppel, Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P., Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Capt. D. Hay, Mr. W. B. Bayley, Sir R. Jenkins, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Admiral Sir C. Adam, Lieut.-gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, Admiral Sir James Gordon, Admiral Renton Sharpe, Capt. Farquhar, Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Plowden, M.P., Mr. Astell, M.P., &c.

After the usual loyal toasts, "The Navy and Army" was proposed, and responded to by Admiral Sir C. Adam and Sir J. L. Lushington. The former said that piracy was a stain upon the East, and there was no means of putting an end to except it in the manner adopted by his friend Sir James Brooke. He regretted the loss of life; but that was inevitable.

The *Chairman*, in proposing "The health of Sir James Brooke," said they were met to manifest the high esteem they entertained for the services rendered by him to the influence of this country over the whole world, and to the spread of civilization. He protested against the unmerited and calumnious recital which Sir James had received, and hoped that the company would express their generous confidence in the part he was performing. He saw at that table members of the House of Commons, a distinguished ornament of the bench, and representatives of every class in commerce and in politics; and he trusted that after such a demonstration, no more would be heard of those attacks upon their honoured guest's character, which arose from jealous disappointment on the part of some, and from a love of grievance-mongering on the part of others. It was most impolitic that officers intrusted with highly important duties in remote parts of the globe should in the House of Commons be subjected to attacks founded only on personal animosities. There were few present who had not made themselves acquainted with Sir James Brooke's extraordinary career; and when the present state of Borneo was contrasted with what it was a few years ago, it was impossible to deny to Sir James the greatest credit for his immense tact in dealing with the circumstances in which he found himself placed there. Nothing was required now beyond a strong manifestation of public feeling in favour of Sir James Brooke, in order that he might return to Borneo, and carry out all those objects that were expected of him.

Sir James replied to the toast at great length and with an impressiveness and an appeal to facts which produced a great impression upon the company. He indignantly repudiated the calumnies which had been heaped upon him, reaching from murder to merchandise. He delicately alluded to the heavy pecuniary sacrifice which his position in Borneo had brought upon him, and vindicated the policy he had pursued, not only with reference to piracy, but also in the internal administration of his own government.

Baron Alderson, in responding to the toast of "The Bench and the Bar," said the members of the bench, who administered justice between man and man, did no more than their position required when they acquitted Sir James Brooke of criminality. The company had met to do justice to a man of great worth and determined philanthropy, from whom he only differed because of the sorrow felt by him that he had not the approbation of all mankind. The greatest benefactors of the human race had always been abused, and Sir James's slanderers would yet be absorbed in the oblivion of their own insignificance. This might not take place in his lifetime, but he would have the approbation, even then, of all reasonable men, and he hoped, of that Almighty God, who never neglected the cause of the innocent. Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., and Mr. Headlam, M.P., were among the other speakers of the evening, which passed off most agreeably.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 23.

Jotee Persaud.—Lord Broughton moved for copies of the correspondence between the Court of East-India Directors and the Government of India relative to the trial of Jotee Persaud, and to the conduct of certain members of the Indian service connected with that proceeding. During the last year, charges were made against certain officers connected with the civil service in India relative to their conduct towards Jotee Persaud. He then, being at the head of the Board of Control, promised the noble earl (Ellenborough), who brought the subject forward, that an inquiry should be instituted, and that the Governor-General of India should investigate the truth of the

charges. The papers relating to those charges had been received at the East-India House; and, considering the charges made and the authority from which they emanated, it was only fair and just that those papers should be laid before Parliament.

After a few words from the *Earl of Ellenborough* and the *Earl of Derby*, who saw no objection to the production of the papers, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 19.

Committee on East-India Affairs.—Mr. Herries moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85, for the better government of India, and to report their observations. He reminded the House that from 1764 there had been a gradual tendency to the abolition of the exclusive rights and privileges of the East-India Company; that in 1813, private traders were admitted to compete with the Company in the commerce of India, and that in 1833, the Company was not only divested of its exclusive rights of trading, but inhibited from trading at all, whilst the Act, then passed, the operation of which he now proposed to subject to inquiry, took away from the Company all their territorial rights as proprietors of the soil, which were made over to the Crown, and their commercial assets were disposed of in the manner provided by that Act. In return for this immense sacrifice, the stock of the Company, amounting to 6,000,000*l.*, was not to be subject to redemption until 1874, provided, however, that if, during that forty years, the agency of the Company in the government of India should be withdrawn from them, they would be entitled to demand the redemption of their stock at the rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* stock. The Company also retained the entire patronage of India, which had always belonged to them as incident to their territorial rights, except that they had not the appointment of the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief. On the other hand, the Crown had the power of revoking all appointments; but the Company possessed the right of revoking that of the Governor-General of India without the consent of the Crown. In the year 1834 the existing system would cease with the Act of 1833, and Parliament had now three courses open to it—first, to suffer the Act to expire; second, to renew the Act without further inquiry; and third, to institute the examination he now suggested before it came to any final determination. The late Government had resolved to propose the appointment of committees in both Houses; and after the most mature consideration, the present Government had thought this the course most befitting the importance of the subject. It was natural to inquire, he observed, what had appeared to have been the effect of the changes introduced in 1833, during the last twenty years, touching the welfare and progress of our Indian empire—not merely whether the revenues had prospered, but whether the administration, under the existing management, had, in other respects, contributed to the well-being of the people. The total gross revenue had increased from 18,407,000*l.* in 1834, to 24,579,000*l.* in the present year, showing an augmentation of 6,000,000*l.* in less than twenty years. The charges, however, had increased from 18,602,000 in 1834, to 25,257,000 in 1851, so that in the last year there was a deficiency of 678,000*l.* How had this occurred? The wars in which British India had been involved, in Afghanistan, in Scinde, and in the Punjab, had swallowed up no less than 36,000,000*l.* But when he looked at the Indian debt, he found that the addition had been only 20,000,000*l.*; it followed, therefore, that, so buoyant had been the Indian revenues, that they must have furnished 16,000,000*l.* towards the extraordinary war expenditure. The interest of the debt had increased from 1,774,000 in 1834, to 2,201,000 in 1850. It might be said that this large revenue extracted from the country had tended to exhaust its resources. There was no better way of meeting this allegation than by showing the progress of Indian commerce; and it appeared that the amount of the exports and imports, and that of the tonnage entered inwards and outwards, had more than doubled in the last twenty years. In 1834 the imports were 6,154,000*l.* in value; in 1848-9 they had increased to 12,549,000*l.* The exports stood, in 1834, at 8,000,000*l.*, while in 1848 they amounted to 18,000,000*l.* While adverting to the wars and to the outlay occasioned by them, it was also right to consider the effect of those wars in the addition of territory and population. He found that in the last twenty years there had been added to our Indian possessions no less than 165,000 square miles, and about 9,000,000 of population. But it was not merely in the augmentation of our Indian possessions that a favourable difference was to be found between the condition of India at the present moment and at the commencement of the period which he had alluded to. At no former period, he thought, were the prospects of India so favourable as at the present moment. There was another point to which all persons

interested in the prosperity of India must look with peculiar anxiety, and which occupied the minds of all persons of intelligence who paid regard to the affairs of our Indian empire. It had been suggested that we were ruling India with a foreign hand, and excluding from all share in the administration of their own affairs the natives of that country. Now, he had taken some pains to ascertain what progress had been made in introducing natives into offices of administration, and he confessed that the result of his inquiry had given him satisfaction. He had found a persevering determination on the part of the Indian Government to promote, by all means, the employment of natives in posts of importance; and, above all, to promote their education, so as to make them fit for such duties. There was another circumstance of infinite importance in reference to the administration of justice in India. A vast improvement in that most important branch of public administration had been effected in India; a native judicial force had been constituted, and invested with powers to a degree and extent wholly unknown previous to the period to which he was adverting; and justice was administered mainly in India by natives, not only between natives and natives, but in civil causes between natives and Europeans. From these civil courts the appeals only amounted to fifteen per cent., and the reversals of sentence did not exceed four per cent. Another subject of great importance was the state of education in India, and the means adopted to promote it under the existing form of government. In 1823 the only native educational establishments founded by the British Government were the Mahomedan College, Calcutta, and Sanscrit College, Benares. In 1835 there were fourteen. There were now in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces above forty. In 1835 the great change was adopted of substituting the English for the Oriental system of education; and in the Report of the Council of Education for 1819, Mr. Bethune said: "There is no institution in England where the published answers of the students are subjected to so strict and severe a test. I have no hesitation in saying, that every succeeding examination that I witness, increases my admiration of the acuteness and talent, literary and scientific, which are evinced by the young men of this country." In the Elphinstone Institution of Bombay the course of study was stated to be "equal in extent to a course for a degree in an English university." All that indicated a great desire and successful endeavour on the part of Government to promote an object which the British Parliament must always have at heart; and since he had occupied the office he now held it had come to his knowledge that colleges had been instituted for the instruction of the natives, more especially in geology, civil engineering, and mathematics, and that the natives had evinced great anxiety to make themselves acquainted with those sciences. This brought him to make a few observations on the benefits being conferred on the Indian territory through the instrumentality of the East-India Company. In adverting to the financial part of the question he would observe, that if he could show that the whole of the deficiency of the revenue was absorbed in outlays on public works of permanent utility, then it would be admitted that the present posture of Indian affairs was not a matter of regret. The interest of the Indian debt amounted to about 2,000,000*l.*; and he held in his hand a paper showing an amount of outlay on canals, roads, and tanks, exceeding the sum of 678,000*l.*, which he had stated as the apparent deficiency. "Public Works.—Grand trunk-road, Calcutta to Delhi, to be continued to Lahore and Peshawur, complete to Kurnool, north of Delhi, 965 miles, metalled throughout; cost, 1,000*l.* per mile; total cost, about 1,500,000*l.* sterling. Calcutta and Bombay mail-road, about 1,000 miles, will cost 500,000*l.* Bombay and Agra road, 734 miles, cost about 350*l.* per mile. Ganges Canal, for irrigation of lands between the Ganges and Jumna, from Hurdwar to Alleghur, thence to Cawnpore and Humaspore; whole length, 765 miles; cost, about 1,500,000*l.* Railways.—Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." It was also satisfactory to see what had been done of late years in respect to the ecclesiastical establishment in India. In the year 1812 there were only 14 chaplains at Bengal, 12 at Madras, and 5 at Bombay. In 1813 a Bishop of Calcutta and three archdeacons for the presidency were appointed; in 1832 there were in Bengal 37 chaplains, in Madras 23, and in Bombay 15; under the Act of 1833 the archdeacons ceased, and two additional bishops were appointed, and now there were 3 bishops and 68 chaplains in Bengal, 34 in Madras, and 28 in Bombay—making 3 bishops and 130 chaplains altogether, in addition to 6 of the Scotch church. But there was another subject to which he must advert, that of the patronage in the hands of the East-India Company. When they considered the advantage that was obtained from the part that Company performed in the administration of the affairs of India, it did not seem a very great boon to give them the benefit of that patronage. It had been often said

that they administered it without reference to the interests of the Government of India. Now upon looking into the subject, he found that the whole patronage which had been administered by them during the last six years was as follows:—in 1845, 28 writers, 280 cadets, and 56 surgeons; in 1846, 28 writers, 280 cadets, 28 surgeons; in 1847, 28 writers, 252 cadets, 56 surgeons; in 1848, 28 writers, 196 cadets; in 1849, 28 writers, 252 cadets, and 28 surgeons; and in 1850, 56 writers, 234 cadets, and 56 surgeons; the reason of the large addition to the number of writers being the annexation of the territory of the Punjab to the empire of India; and out of 146 cadets now at Addiscombe, 57 were sons of Indian servants; and out of 2,622 appointments that had been made between 1840 and 1851, he found that 1,100 had been given to sons of Indian servants, exhibiting therefore something the reverse of that partiality with which the Company had been charged. But he must say a word on the nature of the agency which was exercised by the East-India Company in the administration of Indian affairs. It was quite true that, by the terms of the law, Her Majesty's Government had complete control over the political interests of the empire of India; the Company must obey the directions of the Government; and it was Her Majesty's Government, therefore, who were responsible for the good or ill of the administration of the Indian empire, the Company being only their agents for carrying into effect the directions of the Government. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that therefore the Company, on its present footing, had nothing more than a mere agency to perform, that their power was simply that of clerks of a public office, obeying the directions they received from the Government. It was by its position so circumstanced as to be enabled to advise the Government, occasionally to give information, and to acquire it in various ways, not merely by correspondence, but also by confrontation; so that, apart from their ministerial duties, there existed a council to advise, communicate, and inform. He knew that whatever was determined on must be determined on the responsibility of himself and those with whom he acted; but he must say that, from the short experience he had had of Indian affairs, he saw the great advantage of that species of conservative, deliberative, and confidential agency that existed between the Company and Her Majesty's Government, and that for the good government of India it was of infinite importance. It would be the duty of the committee to make the most searching inquiry into the expediency of retaining this agency, which had worked well for the last twenty years. If found to be inexpedient, it would be for the wisdom of Parliament to devise some other system.

Mr. Anstey moved, by way of amendment, in addition to the motion, that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that commissioners be sent into British India, instructed to prosecute inquiries and report the evidence, with their observations. He proposed this commission because, even if the picture drawn by Mr. Herries had been as correct as it was flattering, the inquiry proposed by him could not be complete unless information was obtained from the natives of India, which was impracticable without local inquiry. *Mr. Anstey* entered at great length into the causes of what he considered to be the mis-government of India, expatiating upon the wretchedness of its population, the salt and opium monopolies, the impolicy of the augmentations of territory, and of the wars arising therefrom, and in the course of his strictures animadverted in strong terms upon the case of Colonel Outram.

Mr. Baillie differed from *Mr. Anstey* as to the best means of obtaining the required information, and as to the expediency of a royal commission to inquire into the grievances of the natives, who, it appeared from a memorial of the British Indian Association (composed of natives of India), did not desire such a mode of inquiry. The question was now a more simple one than formerly; it was merely whether the powers given to the East-India Company by the Act of 1833 should be continued or curtailed. He would not enter on the question relating to the mode in which the patronage was distributed. He thought it difficult to devise means of distributing it not liable to abuse. If it were in the hands of the Government it might be used for party purposes. The House was not yet in possession of the facts of the case of Colonel Outram.

Sir T. E. Colebrooke expressed his satisfaction at the statement made by Mr. Herries as to the employment of the natives of India, and condemned the amendment as casting a wholesale censure upon the Government of India. The mutual check afforded by the existing double government ought, in his opinion, to be retained. Anomalous as the Government of India undoubtedly was, yet he believed that the great success which had attended it was entirely owing to that Government having been administered by a body of men whose independence could not be impeached.

Mr. Hardings expressed his satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had determined upon dealing with this great question in a spirit of fair inquiry, because he believed the Court of Directors sought such an inquiry, and because it would tend, he was confident, to prove that they had not neglected the interests of the 150,000,000 of people committed to their charge. Mr. Anstey had laid great stress on the hardship and inequality of the land-tax; but it must be remembered that that is a tax to which the natives of India have been accustomed from time immemorial, both under a Hindoo and Mahomedan dynasty, and when fairly assessed does not press with such great severity upon the population at large. Mr. Anstey had also laid great stress upon the abject poverty of the natives in India; but, from what he had seen in that country, he was disposed to think that his statement was somewhat exaggerated. In Oude, in Cashmere, and in the Nizam's territory, rack-rents and extortion prevail, and the condition of the natives generally who enjoy British protection exhibits a very strong contrast as compared with the condition of those who are under native governments.

Mr. Hume was glad to find the present Government had determined not to remove the Court of Directors and take the government of India into their own hands, for no policy could be more fatal or ruinous. He admitted the great poverty of India, but there was great poverty in England, and Ireland also, and it ought not to be attributed to the Government. Instead of comparing India with England, they should compare it with their colonies, and he contended that India was better off and more prosperous than any of our colonies. The ryots in those parts under the British rule might be at once known from their superior comfort from the ryots under native princes; and he believed the development of the free-trade policy which had produced such great results to this country, would be equally advantageous to India. The evils which had oppressed India were not attributable to the Court of Directors, but to the Ministry at home. So far from reducing the power of the Court of Directors, under an improved constitution, it should be enlarged, so as to control the Minister of the day, who could now plunge India into war without any check on the part of the Directors. He advised Mr. Anstey to withdraw his amendment, which was impracticable.

Sir J. W. Hogg entirely concurred with Mr. Baillie, that it would be much better to postpone the discussion till the committee had made inquiries, and the House was in possession of full information. Speaking for himself and the great Company he had the honour to represent, he could only say their sole and most anxious desire was, that the most full and ample information should be laid before the House and the country; and with regard to the result of any inquiry that could be made, they had only one wish—that it might be such as would tend most to the welfare of India, and to the advancement and prosperity of its inhabitants. Sir James complained of the course pursued by Mr. Anstey, especially with reference to the case of Colonel Outram, which he had argued upon *ex parte* statements. He described, with more precision than Mr. Herries had done, the respective duties of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. With respect to the patronage, it would be for the committee to determine whether it had been fairly administered. There was abuse everywhere, but a greater abuse there could not be than for a man to purchase votes for a seat in the direction by promises of patronage. In the whole course of his canvass, no voter, either directly or indirectly, had intimated to him even a hope that he would remember him, except in one case, and the consequence was, that he left the individual's room and declined his support. As to the judicial business of India, he would give the actual facts from a return made, which would, no doubt, surprise the House. Speaking of the whole of India, he found that in 1849 there were disposed of, as original suits, 258,574 cases. Of that number 256,151, or 99 per cent., were disposed of by native judicial officers, and by European judges 2,423, or only 1 per cent. It might perhaps be said that natives were intrusted with original but not with appellate jurisdiction. In the same year, the whole suits of India, including appeals, were 340,918, of which suits 319,554, or 93 per cent., were disposed of by natives, and 21,364, or 6 and a fraction per cent., by European judges. The only return relating to appeals was from the North-Western Provinces, where the appeals were 15 per cent., and the reversals only 4 per cent.

Sir R. Inglis believed that, out of 30 Directors of the Company, 21 carried to that Court the experience they had derived in the financial, military, civil, and maritime service of the Company. If it were said that some of the members of that Court had not been in India, it might be replied that it was necessary to have an English feeling and English habits of business in that Court, and that it was not desirable that the members should be exclusively taken from persons who had served in

India. The tables which had been adduced, of the distribution of patronage, sufficiently refuted any charge of a corrupt or unworthy exercise of it on the part of the Directors. As to concentrating that patronage in the hands of the Ministers, it would be putting a temptation in their way that neither their own virtue nor their regard for the constitution of the country would lead them to accept. With regard to the recall of Lord Ellenborough, he believed it was signed by men who had held the highest situations in the service of India, and this act on their part had been approved by the concurrent opinion of those best capable of forming an opinion in England. He should be sorry that the power of recall should be taken from the Court of Directors.

Lord John Russell, assuming that it was intended that the Government should propose and Parliament decide upon the plan for the future government of India, thought that the appointment of a committee would be useful in the way of collecting information and making suggestions respecting that vast question. He was satisfied with the experience we had had from 1833, of the operation of the Act now to be inquired into. Our greatest care should be to provide for the welfare of the millions submitted to us, and to secure to them such advantages as they either have not had at all, or only imperfectly, in their former state. In the first place, our great care ought to be to guard them from the ravages of civil war; in the second place, with our knowledge of the true principles of justice, to give them an impartial administration of justice; in the next place, we ought to place at their disposal that great ability which this country affords so abundantly for political administration; lastly, we ought to provide for that which is perhaps the most essential of all, the education and improvement of the people of India. He believed that in all these respects, if we had not fully and completely, still in a great degree, under the Act under consideration, we had performed our duty to the people of that country. Under our sway the administration of justice has been more impartial, and more pure than it was ever known to be before among the population of this vast country; men of the greatest ability have gone from this country, either as Governors-General or filling the subordinate stations held by Sir T. Munro and Mr. Elphinstone; there had been lately introduced those wholesome measures of instruction and that practical teaching of the arts of government and the means of elevating the character of the people from which at the present time India has derived the greatest advantages. If we had done this, and if, without interfering with the religious feelings of the people, we had taken care that those who belong to the European race should likewise have the means of spiritual instruction and enlightenment, we have done much, whatever the origin of our power, to justify ourselves in the continuance of that power and in maintaining our rule over the people of India. When he compared that rule with that of other eastern nations—Turkey or Persia—it is impossible not to see that there are in these countries abuses in the administration, corruption in the offices of government, and civil wars and rebellion, from which the people of India are in a great degree free by that rule which we had established over them. He could not, therefore, but feel, with regard to the Act of 1833, that although suggestions may be made for improvement in particular parts, and although advantages have not been derived from that Act which by some change in its provisions may be derived, yet still that the great outlines of that Act ought to be maintained. With respect to the construction of the machine of government, though theoretically it was open to objection, he believed it had worked usefully for the people of India; whilst questions of peace and war, which were not unconnected with European interests, were and should be left to the discretion of the Ministers of the Crown, with regard to matters of finance, legislation, and revenue, the Court of Directors should offer their suggestions, the Board of Control having the power of approving or objecting. The question of patronage, he agreed, affected the Constitution of the country, which might be endangered by vesting it in a Minister of the Crown, and he thought it was a most fortunate circumstance that a mode of government had been found which, whilst it provided for the good administration of India, placed the sovereignty of that vast empire under the Crown of the United Kingdom without injury to the working of the Constitution.

Mr. Goulburn noticed an omission in the speech of Mr. Herries of one branch of the inquiry, namely, the result of the system introduced in 1833, for the religious instruction of the people of India; whether the measure had led to the favourable results which had been anticipated, and how far it had been made instrumental to the extension of Christianity. India, he considered, had been given to us upon the solemn condition of taking all means that prudence would sanction to extend over that continent the knowledge of truths which we believed essential to our own happiness.

Mr. Mangles said, if the Government undertook to attempt the conversion of the people of India, the only effect would be to raise up a great body of hypocrites, seeking to curry favour by the simulated adoption of Christianity.

The amendment was negatived, and the original motion agreed to.

The following members have since been nominated to form the committee:—*Mr. Herries, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, Mr. Baring, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Labouchere, Sir James Graham, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Sir William Molesworth, Sir Robert Inglis, Viscount Jocelyn, Viscount Mahon, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Milner Gibson, Sir James E. Tennent, Mr. Mangles, Sir James Hogg, Mr. Hume, Mr. Banks, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Robert Hildyard, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Moore, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Cardwell.*

Committees.			A	
Years to serve.	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	LIST OF THE DIRECTORS	
			OF THE	
			EAST-INDIA COMPANY,	
			For the Year 1852, with the dates when first elected.	
1	Chairman.		Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839	
4	Dep. Chairman.		Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831	
2	FH		William Wigram, Esq., May 10, 1809	
1		PM	Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817	
3	FH		John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821	
3		RJL	Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1823	
4		PM	John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823	
2	FH		John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 23, 1824	
2	FH		Lt.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., July 25, 1827	
3		RJL	Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830	
4	FH		Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832	
3	FH		John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1833	
4		RJL	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833	
1		RJL	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838	
2		RJL	Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838	
1		PM	Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes, July 2, 1840	
3	FH		Wm. Hen. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1841	
2		PM	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842	
1	FH		John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq., May 15, 1847	
4		RJL	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847	
1		PM	Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847	
2		PM	William Dent, Esq., Jan. 29, 1851	
4		RJL	Major John Arthur Moore, May 1, 1850	
3		PM	John Harvey Astell, Esq., July 9, 1851	

The following gentlemen are out by rotation (April, 1852), viz.

Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826	Major James Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
Lieutenant-general James Caulfield, c.s., April 12, 1848	Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., July 31, 1850
The Hon. William Henry Dalziel Melville, July 9, 1845	John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835

THE DIRECTOR.—On the 14th of April, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six Directors, in the room of Henry Alexander, Esq., Lieut. General James Caulfield, C.B., the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., and John Shepherd, Esq., who go out by rotation. The scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Russell Ellice, Esq., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., John Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Major John Arthur Moore. A Court of Directors was also

held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Deputy Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year. At a Court of Directors held on the following day, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., was chosen chairman, and Russell Ellice, Esq., deputy-chairman, for the year ensuing.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Earl of Ellenborough has given notice of the following motion in the House of Lords (no day named):—

To move that it is expedient to amend the law relating to the administration of Indian affairs, as follows:—

1. That, from and after the 30th day of April, 1854, the connection between the East-India Company and the Government of India do cease and determine.

2. That provision be made for the due transmission from India of the requisite funds to meet the dividends due on East-India Stock, and the interest on East-India Bonds, and for the payment of such dividends and interest at the Bank of England on the usual days.

3. That the powers now vested in the Commissioners for the Affairs of India and in the Directors of the East-India Company, in regard to the government of India, be transferred respectively to a President of the Indian Council, appointed by the Crown, and to the members of the Indian Council elected as hereinafter-mentioned.

4. That the persons qualified to vote at the election of Directors of the East-India Company, and all such persons as shall have actually served ten years in India as judges in the supreme courts, or as bishops, or in the discharge of any ecclesiastical functions, or in any civil employment under the Government of India, or as commissioned officers of the Royal or native army, or of the Indian Navy, shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Indian Council, provided that no vote at any such election shall be given by proxy, and that no person shall have more than one vote, and that every person claiming to vote shall have been duly registered as a voter thirty days before the election.

5. That the Indian Council shall consist of twelve members elected for five years, and re-eligible; and that nine of such members shall be persons qualified to vote at the election of such council by reason of actual service in India.

6. That the President of the Indian Council shall have control over all payments made from the Home Treasury.

7. That an auditor of Indian accounts be appointed by the Crown.

8. That one-fourth of all cadetships and writerships be sold at a fixed price; the cadetships at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces, and the writerships at the discretion of the President of the Indian Council.

9. That the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, and of the native army of each presidency, shall be appointed by the Crown, and that such Commander-in-Chief shall be "ex-officio" a member of council at the presidency whereof he shall command the army.

10. That the Crown shall from time to time fix the number of the Royal troops it may be deemed expedient to employ in India, and that the whole charge of all such Royal troops shall be borne by the revenue of India.

11. That the appointments of members of the Council of India, and of the councils of the several presidencies, be subject to approval by the Crown.

12. That the Crown alone shall have the power of removing from office the Governor-General, and the governors of the several presidencies, and the members of the Council of India, and of the several other councils.

13. That one member be selected from the presidency of Madras, and one member be selected from the presidency of Bombay, shall be added to the Council of India.

14. That provision be made for defining the respective powers of the Governor-General, and of the Council of India when the Governor-General shall deem it expedient to be absent from the council.

15. That provision be made for removing all doubt as to the power of the Governor-General to overrule the council whenever he may deem it expedient.

16. That all the appointments in India be made by the Governor-General and the governors of the several presidencies; and that the Indian Council shall have power to cancel any appointment, and to direct the re-appointment of any person removed without sufficient cause.

17. That the Governor-General and the governors of the several presidencies shall have the power of appointing military officers to situations in the civil service, but the special grounds of any such appointment shall in each case be recorded, and forthwith reported to the Indian Council; and at the expiration of one year every officer holding such appointment shall be deemed to have retired from the military service.

18. That the provisional appointment of a Governor-General be deposited with the Council of India in a sealed packet, to be opened only in the event of the death, resignation, or departure of the Governor-General with the intention of leaving India.

19. That all orders addressed to India be signed by the President of the Indian Council, and that the Government of India be conducted in the name of the Crown.

THE LEVEE.—Her Majesty held a levee on the 21st April, the presentations at which included the following:—

Lieut. C. J. M. S. Adams.
Lieut. Gen. Briggs.
Lieut. W. R. Broome.
Cornet G. Bushby.
Dr. Cahill.
Col. Deriazzy.
Lieut. English.
Lieut. T. T. Haggard,
Capt. E. Harvey.
Lieut. Henderson.
Lieut. G. Holland.
Major Lloyd.
Capt. B. W. Ramsay.
Lieut. R. S. C. Sillery.
Major S. J. Stevens.
Capt. R. L. Taylor.
Capt. C. T. Trower.
Capt. M. Wood.
Physician-General Wylie.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—It is understood that Lieut. General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., will succeed Lieut. General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—The Report of the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, made at the meeting on the 15th April, states that, along with the Pacific Steam Company and the Panama Railway Company, the directors will soon submit a project for steam conveyance between Panama, New Zealand, and Australia.

QUICK PASSAGE FROM CHINA.—A large American clipper-built ship, named the *Witch of the Wave*, has arrived in the East-India Docks, Blackwall, from Canton, having made one of the most rapid voyages on record. She has brought one of the most valuable cargoes of tea that, perhaps, ever entered the port of London, having on board 19,000 chests of the choicest quality. She is nearly 1,400 tons burden, and was built at Salem, near New York, last year. She proceeded to California, thence to Hong-Kong, and sailed from Whampoa on the 5th of January; made the passage to Java-head in 7 days and 12 hours, then had the wind W.S.W. to N.W. for several days, with light trade-wind, and made the Cape in 29 days. She then encountered strong easterly winds from the Western Islands, and took a pilot off Dungeness on the 4th of April, making a passage from China to the Downs in 90 days, a trip surpassing the celebrated runs of the *Oriental* and *Surprise* American clippers. Had she not encountered the strong easterly winds up Channel, she would have accomplished the voyage several days earlier. As it was, she was only four days beating up from the chops of the Channel to reaching the river, while some of our large vessels were nearly a fortnight doing the distance. Her bows are similar to those of a large-size cutter yacht. It will be seen that she sailed round the world in ten months and a-half, including loading and discharging at the above ports. The greatest distance she ran in 24 hours on the voyage to London was 338 miles.

MR. SHEPHERD, the late Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, has presented an Addiscombe appointment (and since exchanged it for a direct one) to Alexander Stewart, only son of the late Lieut. Charles Stewart, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, who fell on the 13th of January, 1842, during the retreat from Cabul. Mr. Stewart is the grandson of the late Major-General Sir Alexander Macleod, who was in command of the artillery at the successful siege of Bhurtpore, in 1826.

THE SPECIE shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ripon* amounts to 48,200*l.*, of which 18,300*l.* is gold for Alexandria, Ceylon, and Madras, and 29,900*l.* silver for Bombay, Calcutta, and Hong Kong.

INDIAN LAW.—We understand that Mr. Morley will shortly publish a new volume of his Analytical Digest of Indian Cases, continuing the decisions of all the Courts in India, and those of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to the end of the year 1850. This new volume, which has received the patronage of the Hon. East-India Company, will be found to be important, as exhibiting at one view the numerous published reports on points of practice, &c., which have recently appeared in the various collections of "Decisions recorded in English in conformity to Act XII. of 1843," the latter being extremely difficult of reference from the manner in which the cases are reported, and from the want of adequate indices. It is expected that Mr. Morley's new volume will appear in July next.

OXFORD.—**THE ARNOLD HISTORICAL PRIZE.**—The following subject is proposed for the year 1853:—"What effects of Alexander's conquests in India are discoverable in the subsequent history of that country?"

DR. GRAY, BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN, has arrived in England, the object of his visit being a division of the extensive diocese of which he has the episcopal supervision. The new diocese will, in all probability, comprehend the whole of the archdeaconry of Graham's Town, from which it will receive its name.

THE UNITED STATES' EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The *Washington Reporter* gives the following extract of the letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan:—

"I send you by this letter an envoy of my own appointment, an officer of high rank in this country, who is no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to bear to you my greetings and good wishes, and to promote friendship and commerce between the two countries. You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea, that the great countries of Oregon and California are parts of the United States, and that from these countries, which are rich in gold and silver and precious stones, our steamers can reach the shores of your happy land in less than twenty days. Many of our ships will now pass in every year, and some perhaps every week, between California and China. These ships must pass along the coasts of your empire; storms and winds may cause them to be wrecked on your shores, and we ask and expect from your friendship and your greatness, kindness for our men and protection for our property. We wish that our people may be permitted to trade with your people, but we shall not authorize them to break any law of your empire. Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy, and we have productions which might suit your people. Your empire contains a great abundance of coal; this is an article which our steamers in going from California to China must use. They would be glad that a harbour in your empire should be appointed to which coal might be brought, and where they might always be able to purchase it. In many other respects commerce between your empire and our country would be useful to both. Let us consider well what new interests may arise from these recent events which have brought our two countries so near together, and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who govern both countries."

OFFICERS ORDERED TO JOIN REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—The following officers of the provisional battalion, Chatham, are under orders to join their respective regiments in India this season:—*Bengal*.—10th regt. Lieuts. Arnul and Medhurst; 22nd do. Ensign Graham; 24th do. Capt. McPherson, Lieut. Wangle, and Ensign Anstin; 29th do. Capt. Mercheson and Lieut. Simmonds; 32nd do. Ensign Tulloch; 53rd do. Capt. Carter, Lieut. Mowbray, Lieut. Breton, and Ensign Lloyd; 60th do. Capt. Butler and 2nd Lieut. Travers; 75th do. Capt. Hotham and Ensign Faithful; 80th do. Lieut. Kirkland, Lieut. Duprier, and Ensign Swift; 87th do. Lieut. Fulcher and Lieut. Byron; 96th do. Major Bush, Ensigns Kirk and Day; 98th do. Lieut. Hughes, Ensign Webster, and Asst.-surg. Swift. *Madras*.—25th regt. Lieuts. Priestly, Wallace, and Potts; 51st do. Lieut. Westorpe and Ensign Acton; 84th do. Lieut. Hyton; 94th do. Ensign Malthus. *Bombay*.—8th regt. Capt. Bains, Lieuts. Charter and Ximines; 64th do. Lieuts. Hanning, Francis, and Lambert; 83rd do. Lieut. Teesdale, Lieut. Shields, and Ensign Colhurst; 86th do. Ensigns Cooper and Wallace. The undermentioned officers are ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness in case their services may be required in India:—18th Royal Irish. Major Gratton (as lieut.-colonel), Major Wigton (as Major); Capt. Edwards, Adams, and Birom; Lieuts. Greaves, Wilkinson, Swahy, and Kelly; Ensigns Greaves, Stockpole, Meals, Esmond, and Popleton.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF BITTER BEER.—We have received a communication from Mr. Allsopp, enclosing a report from Professors Graham and Hofmann, relative to the alleged adulteration of pale ale, or bitter beer, by a poisonous ingredient called strychnine, from whence it appears that the charge is utterly unfounded. A series of samples were taken indiscriminately from the stores of a considerable number of the London bottlers who supply the public with Allsopp's ale (the report names twenty-six), the casks having been received in London before the 20th March: and the professors state, that "not one of these varieties of beer, when tested with the greatest scrupulousness, give the slightest evidence of the presence of strychnine." It further appears, that they ascertained from M. Payen, a French chemist, who was supposed to have originated the charge, that it was never made by him with reference to the present practice of English brewers. They conclude by saying, that "the sifting nature of the chemical examination which the beer of Messrs. Allsopp's manufacture for many months past has been subjected to fully establishes its incontestible purity; and that the disadvantages attending the use of strychnine, and the facility of detecting it, render its employment as an agent for adulterating beer in the last degree improbable."

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS has opened for the season, at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street, with a very fine collection of paintings by modern artists, comprehending every

variety of subject and style. Our space is too limited for even the most superficial criticism, and we should do injustice to others by naming a few of the pictures, where many are excellent, and none indifferent. Several of the landscapes are striking performances, and there are some exquisite little cabinet pictures.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION has recently re-opened with a "Grand national and historical Diorama," illustrating the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington in India, Portugal, Spain, and Belgium. It was a happy conception that originated this mode of rendering history and biography, as it were, visible. The Wellington campaigns furnish a very striking and varied series of subjects, highly interesting, independent of the career of an illustrious individual, and Mr. Stocqueler is well qualified to supply the connecting links of narrative. Although the pictures are not all of equal merit, they are spirited and faithful, the localities being painted, we understand, from sketches made on the spot. The triumph entry into Madrid and the siege of San Sebastian are excellent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 14. *Coldstream*, Cox, Bengal; *Malabar*, McClear, Bengal; *Bucephalus*, Ferguson, Bengal.—15. *Shark*, Toovey, Table Bay; *Elliot*, Bowen, Saldanha Bay; *Ghana*, Reid, Whampoa; *John Merrick* (American), Stevens, Bengal.—16. *Box Accord*, Buckle, Bengal (to Rotterdam).—17. *Gray Feather* (American), McLaughton, Bengal.—19. *Lady Montague*, Leshaw, Madras; *John Buchanan*, Livingston, Mauritius; *Zoe*, Shaw, Mauritius; *Flowers of Ugie*, Mather, Maulmain.—20. *Consul*, Smith, Manila; *Mary* (American), Ryder, Bengal; *Velore*, Campbell, Bengal; *Protector*, Crouch, Mauritius; *Clymene*, Stubbs, Bengal; *Nith*, Pollock, Bombay; *Gateshead Park*, Cunningham, Mauritius.—21. *Singapore*, Jager, Batavia; *Ann*, Stonehouse, Saldanha Bay; *Marvel*, Rollett, Mauritius; *H.M.S. Orestes*, Hawker, Cape; *Lydia*, Grieves, Ceylon.—22. *Malacca*, Adams, Madras; *Brilliant*, Murray, Port Phillip; *Rothsay*, Locke, Maulmain; *John Taylor*, Hawkins, Bombay; *Glendaragh*, Hammell, and *Cameronian*, Spear, Bengal; *Sunda*, Percbard, Shanghai; *Gratitude*, Davison, Ceylon; *Ionian* (American), Bartlett, Bengal.—23. *Spectator*, Harrison, Mauritius; *Marquis of Bute*, Hutton, Batavia.—24. *Rajah*, Lawson, Hong-Kong; *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Hong-Kong; *Sarah Scott*, Spedding, Adelaide; *Otter*, Fox, Mauritius; *Jeremiah Garnett*, Daley, Shanghai.—26. *Wellington*, Parish, Bengal.—*West*, Jones, Batavia; *Oxyr*, Lanfesty, South Australia; *Meander*, Pounder, Ceylon; *Condor*, Hedlun, Bengal (to Hamburg); *Empress*, Thom, Ceylon; *Borneo*, Bartley, Mauritius; *Wigrams*, Thurtell, St. Helena; *Dominion*, Darke, Shanghai; *Lady Stanley*, Hall, Ceylon.—27. *Barham*, Valle, Bengal; *Panaloan*, Gay, Algoa Bay.—28. *Adelaide*, Tremearc, South Australia; *Duke of Argyll*, Lansdowne, Bengal; *Dakika*, Hodgson, and *Sedania*, Cammell, Ceylon; *Green Point* (American), Wardell, Hong-Kong; *Sea Gull*, Gallichen, Hong-Kong to Hamburg; *Eucles*, Satherland, Shanghai.—29. *Owen*, Glendower, Pare, Bombay; *Dervent*, Harmanworth, Hobart Town; *Marathon*, Wilson, Bombay; *Holysood*, Stott, Ceylon; *Bangalore*, Morgan, Shanghai; *Alert*, English, South Australia; *H.M.S. Amazon*, Barker, Singapore; *John Moore*, Sleigh, Bombay; *Prosperitas*, Engman, Singapore; *Marion*, Alexander, Maulmain.—30. *Kent*, Terry, Bengal; *John Dugdale*, Rome, Shanghai.—*Robert Hooper*, Pike, Bengal; *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, Bengal and Demerara; *Boyne*, Sabiston, Bombay; *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algoa Bay; *Kate*, Brodrick, New South Wales; *Southampton*, Bowen, and *James Watt*, Cuthbertson, Bengal; *Confucius*, Scott, Hong-Kong; *Bothnia*, Avery, Bengal; *Lisette*, Hall, Singapore; *Gazelle*, Groves, Zanzibar; *Pilgrim*, Marman, Mauritius; *Juket Erskine*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Amalthea*, Wilson, Madras and Mauritius; *Masonic*, Conry, Calcutta; *Saghalian*, King, Bengal; *Dawnless*, Donovan, Ceylon; *Ozark*, Bartlett, Bengal; *Hebrides*, Ferguson, Bengal.—MAY 1. *Agincourt*, Hyne, City of Poona; *Tricott*, and *Mary Stoddart*, Thomson, Bengal; *Hyderabad*, Castles, Bengal and Trinidad; *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Shanghai; *Aden*, Store, and *Sylphide*, Ombolt, Maulmain; *Caledonia*, Wennerholm, Mauritius; *Norma*, Smith, Whampoa; *Remittance*, Mooers, Shanghai; *Panama*, Thomas, Batavia; *Isabella Leith*, Robertson, Breede River; *Aphrodite*, Falcus, Ceylon; *George Henrich*, Lutzen, Singapore (to Hamburg).—3. *Oceanus*, Smith, Cochin; *India*, Schut, Bengal; *Daniel Sharp*, Arcy, Bengal; *Lydia*, Spratt, Bengal; *Agenoria*, Kirby, Mauritius; *Casus Godeffroy*, Behn, Bengal; *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius; *Cuba*, Woolley, and *Killermont*, Shaw, Algoa Bay; *Annette Gilbert*, Chapman, Shanghai (for Rotterdam).

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

MAY 5.—Per steamer *Eusine*, Col. and Mrs. Hicks and child, Lieut. Hicks, the ex-rajah of Coorg, daughter, and servants; Maj. and Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Capt. Harris, infant, and native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, Miss Pringle, Mr. T. J. Bell, Maj. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Mr. Preston, Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. J. Remfry and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Allardice, two children, and servant; Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Goodeve and child, Mr. J. R. Colvin's child and servant, Mrs. Raskell and family, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Call, Mr. Tui, Lieut. Mayne, Mr. H. Lushington.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*.—From Southampton.—APRIL 20.—To proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from SUZZ. For MALTA.—Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Sewell, Col. and Mrs. Haly, 3 children, and servant; Lieut. Apin, Mr. Roberts, Lieut. col. Gostling, Mrs. and 2 Miss Gostling, child, and two servants. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Omar, Mr. Omar. For ADEN.—Mr. J. Lindsay, Mr. B. Lindsay, Mrs. Boyrenson, Lieut. Hewett, Mr. Howey, Mr. Baanerman, Mr. Dickenson. For CEYLON.—Mr. Bainbridge, Capt. Steele, Mr. Webb, Mr. Staples, Mr. Cruwell, Mrs. Cruwell, Miss Winter, Maj. gen. and Mrs. Bainbridge, 3 Misses Bainbridge. For MADRAS.—Maj. Gosling, Mr. Master, Mr. Norman, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Carthew, Lieut. Ross, Mr. Allas, Mr. Eckner, Mr. Watson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Browne, Mr. Soott, Mr. M. Tweedie, Mr. Perry, Capt. Croker, Maj. Plowden, Mr. McKenzie, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Moore, Capt. Roney, Mrs. Roney, Mr. Martin, Mr. King, Mrs. King, Mr. Vigers, Mr. Walker, Mr. Lane, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Denham, Mr. J. Stubbs, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. J. Gordon, Lieut. Bishop, Miss Butler, Mr. Baker, Mr. Perkins, Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Remington, Mr. Lock. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Saul, 2 infants, and servant; Mr. Young and friend. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Ripley, Mr. Moule, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Burnes, Mr. H. Masson, Mr. Scholesfield, Mr. Hargreaves, Lieut. col. Griffin, Mr. Hardmas, Rev. C. R. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. D. N. Spooner, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Wardrop.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEACHCROFT, the wife of Richard, s. at Hampstead, April 15.
CHAPMAN, Mrs. Abel, d. at Woodford, April 24.
DAVIDSON, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. 31st Madras N. I. d. at Wilton Lodge, Tansoon, April 9.
HOBBS, the wife of James, s. at Tides House, near Hereford, April 29.
MACLEOD, the wife of Capt. D. d. at Pembroke-place, Bayswater, April 18.
MAITLAND, Mrs. A. d. at 8, Torrington-place, April 26.
MORRIS, the wife of the Rev. L. S. s. at the Rectory, Thornton Craven, Yorkshire, April 21.
NAPIER, the wife of John M. d. at Purbrook, Hants, April 13.
SMITH, the lady of William, s. at Lansdown-crescent, Bath, April 19.
WRIGHT, Rev. Harry, d. at Hetherley-lawn, Cheltenham, April 16.

MARRIAGES.

ABERCROMBIE, Edmund P. to Isabella M. d. of Lieut. gen. Hugh S. Osborne, Hon. E. f. Co.'s service, at Chesnut, April 24.
BYNG, Capt. Edmund D. 1st Bengal fusiliers, to Elizabeth E. d. of the late John Horsley, Madras div. serv. at St. John's Church, Paddington, April 15.
CAMPBELL, John L. to Isabella M. d. of the late Lieut. gen. Sir Colin Campbell, at Faringdon, April 27.
CHRISTIAN, Samuel, s. of Hugh G. Bengal div. serv. to Frances E. d. of the late Col. Mellor, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, April 15.
CLAY, W. French, Bombay medical department, to Maria, d. of John Watts, at Enfield Church, April 29.
COOPER, Henry, to Harriet L. d. of Lieut. col. Moxon, East-India Co.'s service, at Torquay, April 15.
DYNE, Henry, to Susannah S. d. of the late Col. Muller, Ceylon rifles, at Bruton, Somerset, April 20.
FORBES, Duncan, late of China, to Sarah, d. of the late Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart, at Edinburgh, April 14.
HADDEN, Charles S. late of Candy, Ceylon, to Fanny A. d. of Frederick F. Robertson, at Grantham, April 27.
HILLIARD, George T. 50th Madras N.I. to Frances, d. of Boyce Combe, at Banstead, Surrey, April 20.
LEE, David H. of Calcutta, to Clara, d. of the late Sir Robert Moubray, K.H. at Cockairna, Fife, N.B.
MCNAUGHTAN, Charles, to Harriet Ann, d. of Charles J., R.N. at St. Pancras, April 29.
MELLOR, Abel, late of the Hon. E.I.C.'s civil service, to Laura A. d. of Sir Charles G. Payne, bart. at Blunham, Bedfordshire, April 20.
MURRAY, Archibald, to Emily F. d. of the late Edward P. Smith, Bengal civil service, at St. James's, Paddington, April 27.
PRICE, Capt. A. 4th Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth E. d. of the late Maj. gen. C. Hodgson, Bombay art. at Bathwick Church, Bath, April 27.
PYBUS, John, s. of the late John B. Madras civil service, to Charlotte, d. of John Coventry, at Brompton, April 20.
RIVAZ, Charles, to Anne Sophia, d. of William Lambert, late of the Bengal civil service, at Ham, Surrey, April 15.
SCOTT, William, late Capt. carabineers, to Selina, d. of Alexander Erskine, of Bryanstone-square, and Dalehall, Forfarshire, N.B. at St. Mary's church, Bryanstone-square, April 15.
ST. AUBYN, J. Piers, to Eliza, widow of the late William C. Phillott, commander R.N. and d. of W. H. Hooper, late of H.M.'s Ceylon service, at Stoke Damerel, April 13.
WARD, Rev. William S. incumbent of Iwer, Bucks, to Georgiana, d. of the late George Brown, formerly member of council at Bombay, at Esher, April 29.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON, John, late of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, at the Bridge of Allan, N.B. April 22.
 BURTON, John, late of the medical staff of the Madras army, at Cheltenham, April 15.
 CUMBERLEGE, Cecil C. s. of Major B. W. 7th Madras cavalry, at Shokington-house, Hampshire, aged 9, April 9.
 DAVIDSON, Katherine L. d. of Duncan, Bombay civil service, at Great Malvern, aged 4, April 17.
 FRASER, Isabella C. wife of Maj. A. Hon. East-India Company's service, at 5, Athol-place, Edinburgh, March 15.
 JOHNSON, Capt. John, Hon. East-India Company's service, at Bath, April 9.
 KENDALL, Lieut. John, 28th Bengal N.I. April 17.
 KER, Christian, relict of Capt. East-India Company's service, at 115, George-street, Edinburgh, April 22.
 MACKENZIE, Alexander, late of the Madras civil service, in Devonshire-place, aged 80, April 14.
 MILLS, Richard B. s. of Richard, late of the Bombay civil service, at Cheltenham, aged 18, April 28.
 ROBERTSON, Ellen, wife of Daniel B., H.M.'s vice-consul, Shanghai, China, at Shepherd's Bush, April 20.
 ROMER, Isabella F. d. of the late Maj.-gen. at Chester-square, April 27.
 ROTHNEY, Martha, wife of Alexander, of the East-India House, at Lordship-terrace, Stoke Newington, April 15.
 SANDERS, Thomas, barrister-at-law, s. of the late Capt. T. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, March 25.
 STUBBS, Robert B. s. of the late R. B. surgeon, Bengal establishment, at Welford, North America, March 10.
 STURROCK, Caroline S. wife of Archibald, and d. of the late Charles Fullerton, Madras civil service, at Doncaster, April 27.
 WALES, Maria C. relict of Capt. J. Bombay marine, and marine surveyor-general of India, at Brighton, aged 70, April 16.
 WARDEN, Walter, late of the Bengal pilot service, and commander of the H.C.'s steamer *Queen* during the Chinese war, at Peckham, aged 55, April 21.
 WATSON, Lieut. col. C. B. at Harwood House, Cheltenham, aged 67, April 6.
 WHITE, Mrs. Percival, sister of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, at Clapham, aged 68, April 28.
 WILLIAMS, John, late of the Bombay civil service, at Hastings, aged 56, April 23.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 13th to 28th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. F. Lautour.
 Mr. W. H. Deane.
 Mr. A. Ogilvie.
 Mr. G. F. Franco, retired.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Webb.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. gen. Sir William S. Whish, K.C.B.
 Lieut. Peter Christie, artillery.
 Lieut. col. C. G. Ross, 19th N.I.
 Ens. H. C. A. Cooper, 32nd N.I.
 Lieut. H. D. Twysden, 33rd N.I.
 Lieut. Lewis Munro, 43rd N.I.
 Capt. C. R. Woodhouse, 63rd N.I.
 Lieut. Robert Crosse, 73rd N.I.
 Assist. surg. C. N. Sissmore.
Madras Estab.—Cornet Charles Cazenove, 6th cav.
 Capt. O. Pelly, 7th cav.
 Maj. T. P. Hay, 2nd Europ. regt.
 Maj. W. Biddle, 25th N.I.
 Lieut. R. J. Blunt, do.
 Maj. J. Victor Hughes, 39th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Collier, 7th N.I.
 Capt. G. R. Robertson, 25th N.I.
 Ens. J. H. Drummond.
 Assist.-surg. G. F. H. Brown.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. G. A. F. Saulez, B.A.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Frederick Shaw, per ship *Nile*, at the end of May.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. F. Bellasis.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. H. Bosworth, artillery.
 Lieut. John Ward, 1st N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. T. Steward, 1st cav.
 Capt. W. P. Devereux, 2nd Europ. regt.
 Lieut. W. C. Callow, do.

Lieut. G. R. Pinder, 2nd Europ. regt.
 Lieut. T. E. Bell, do.
 Lieut. G. T. Dick, 3rd N.I.
 Maj. W. Halpin, 26th N.I.
 Ens. J. L. Reynolds, 36th N.I.
 Lieut. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I.
 Maj. G. A. Baillie, 52nd N.I.
 Lieut. col. Cortlandt Taylor, invalids.
 Surg. H. G. Graham.
 Assist. surg. John Mathison, M.N.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. Conrad J. Owen, 1st cav.
 Lieut. W. S. Jones, 22nd N.I.
 Ens. J. W. Bryans, do.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. E. W. Couper, 3 months.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Frank Sims, 6 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. H. L. Worrall, 3rd cav., 6 months.
 Lieut. W. L. Halliday, 56th N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N.I., do.
 Lieut. G. B. Bowen, 48th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Bruce Seton, 1st N.I., do.
 Capt. E. L. Russell, 12th N.I., do.
 Lieut. R. F. Burton, 18th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. A. Pruett, artillery.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Frederick Farrer, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal estab.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Arthur Milner appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

Mr. George Walker Fielder, do. do.

Memo.—Lieut. John G. Lightfoot, Bombay artillery, has been appointed to do duty as subaltern officer at the Depot at Warley, v. Lieut. J. L. Sheppard, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 12, 1852.

Bengal, 60th Foot.—1st-Lieut. William Percival Salmon to be capt. by purch., v. Moseley, who retires. Dated April 13, 1852.
 2nd-Lieut. William Tedlie to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Salmon. Dated April 13, 1852.
 75th Foot.—Ens. Henry Cowell to be lieut. by purch., v. Craig, who retires. Dated April 13, 1852.
 80th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Prendergast Quill to be lieut. by purch., v. Gray, who retires. Dated April 13, 1852.
 Ens. Garnet Joseph Wolsey, from the 12th Foot, to be ens., v. Quill. Dated April 13, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 16, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Charles John Heaton Ellis, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Willis, prom. Dated April 16, 1852.
 32nd Foot.—Lieut. William Garforth to be paymaster, v. Moore, who retires upon half-pay. Dated April 16, 1852.
 75th Foot.—Ens. William Winniett, from the 86th Foot, to be ens., v. Cowell, prom. Dated April 16, 1852.
Bombay, 83rd Foot.—George Dunlevie, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Graham, dec. Dated April 16, 1852.
 86th Foot.—Ens. Henry Cracroft Maune, from the 39th Foot, to be ens., v. Winniett, appointed to the 75th Foot. Dated April 16, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 23, 1852.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Lieut. James Dugald Thomson, from the 3rd West Indian regiment, to be lieut. v. Garforth, appointed paymaster. Dated April 23, 1852.
 60th Foot.—First Lieut. George Clapcott to be capt. without purch. v. Bingham, promoted. Dated Oct. 19, 1851.
 Second Lieut. John Du Cane to be first lieut. without purch. v. Clapcott. Dated Oct. 19, 1851.
 Second Lieut. George Clarke has been permitted to retire from the service. Dated April 23, 1852.
 William Augustus Dean Pitt, gent. to be second lieut. without purch. v. Du Cane. Dated April 23, 1852.
 Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, gent. to be second lieut. by purch. v. Tedlie, promoted. Dated April 23, 1852.

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GEO. A. HALSTED, Secretary.

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Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10 Aug.
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta April 8th, Sand Heads 10th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 17th, Aden 28th, and arrived at *Suez* on the 4th instant.

The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay April 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 27th April.

The *Ganges*, with the China mails, left Hong Kong March 30th, Singapore April 6th, Penang 8th, and arrived at Galle April the 13th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 7th instant; they reached Malta on the 11th instant, per *Ripon*, and Marseilles on the 13th, per *Banshee*.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 21st instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

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* * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 18.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 8	Bombay	April 17
Madras	14	Ceylon	14
China	March 30.		

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE expedition against Burmah, as we announced in our last Summary, sailed from its respective places of embarkation, at the end of March,—the Calcutta squadron and force on the 27th, the Madras troops on board the Bombay fleet on the 31st. The latter, which appears to have created unusual interest, it being the largest force that had ever left the presidency at one time, was unfortunately delayed by the weather, the atmosphere all over India having been in a state of general disturbance for the last ten days of March. On the 31st, the troops were assembled on the beach at daybreak; one hundred and thirty-seven boats lay just within the reach of the surf, at that time very high. Under a heavy swell and strong current, four thousand men were transferred in less than two hours' time from dry land to the decks of the steamers in the open roadstead more than a mile away, without a single accident of note. The surf in many instances broke over the boats, wetting the clothes and bedding of the soldiers, yet not a murmur was uttered. One boat was swamped—her people were picked up by a catamaran and brought on shore, and an hour afterwards the sepoys—clothes, arms, and accoutrements, wetted as thoroughly—were again merrily on their way out to sea. The Madras papers indignantly repel the ungenerous imputation cast upon the native troops of that presidency by the Calcutta journals, that they had evinced an unwillingness to embark on foreign service.

The Calcutta squadron had scarcely quitted the Hooghly when a furious thunderstorm overtook them, causing, however, no particular harm. The first detachment arrived at the mouth of the Rangoon river on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Lady Mary Wood* on the 30th March. The troops were for the time put on board the Burmese capture, a vessel of 1,000 tons, lying dismantled. The Madras troops were not looked for till the 6th; and on the 7th, active operations were to commence.

In addition to the force formerly enumerated, H. M.'s

steamer *Rattler*, which left Penang on the 28th ult., with Admiral Austen on board, would have joined about the 3rd or 4th; and the *Nerbudda* and *Mahanuddy* from the Hooghly and Akyab—the *Lord W. Bentinck* taking the place of the latter—were ordered for river service.

The following extract of a letter, published in the *Englishman*, written by a gentleman on board a transport, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, and dated 31st March, gives the latest Burmese news:—

"The *Serpent* came in from Moulmein last night. The news she brought, is, that the people there are in a state of funk, the Burmese having sent a polite message to Col. Bogle, the British commissioner, to the effect, that if the British do not attack Martaban on the 1st April, the Burmese will attack Moulmein on that day. They have also sent a message to the commodore here, entreating him to bring up his force to Rangoon, and fight it out with them, as they express themselves tired of seeing our ships riding at anchor, doing nothing, but making mysterious signals to each other, vanishing for a while, and then reappearing. The fortifications at Rangoon are described as on a very superior scale to what they were in the last war, our heavy shot merely perforating the timber of the stockades, without doing further harm."

The *Maulmain Times* thus describes the preparations making or reported to be making by the Burmese:—

"Their preparations are, if report speaks true, and our eyes do not deceive us as to what our neighbours are about, on a very large scale. 20,000 men are encamped at the Aeng Pass, say correspondents from Arracan, ready to pounce upon our brave and devoted army as soon as we presume to fire the first shot. 50,000 are said to be collected at Rangoon, prepared to oppose our landing. Ava is furnishing men and money and provisions to enable the army to hold out. Stockades, differently constructed from those which were battered about their ears during the last war, have been very numerous built up. Martaban has its force of from 10,000 to 20,000 men armed to the teeth. Bileng has been well fortified, and contains an army of from 20,000 to 30,000 men. Our friends at Prome, Pegu, and Tounghnoo, are not without their due share of men, and he of Tounghnoo is said to have picked all the stout, bold, lawless adventurers of his district."

It seems to be thought likely that Rangoon will be occupied and maintained by our troops during the rains, the steamers keeping up the communication with Amherst in case of sickness; that Prome itself will be captured, and a strong outpost established in the interior beyond the limit of excessive fall, as far up as prudence permits, to enable operations to be resumed at once on the commencement of the fair weather.

The refractory 38th N.I. had been marched by land to guard the frontier. A further mutiny was expected to take place amongst them on the way; in which case they will most likely be disbanded. A Calcutta paper states that a correspondence had been discovered between some of the sepoys of the 38th B.N.I. at Barrackpore, and some of the 37th N.I. at Midnapore, advising them on no account to volunteer for service to Rangoon if called upon by Government to do so.

The 3rd Sikh irregulars, on hearing of the misconduct of the sepoys, came forward and volunteered to a man to go wherever and on whatever service Government desired: unfortunately they are too far away from a seaport to be available.

The north-west frontier of British India furnishes little news. The force under Sir Colin Campbell returned to cantonments on the 27th March, having accomplished the object of the expedition, by mulcting the Ranizaies, who harboured the Swatee party that attacked the Guides at Goojur-Guree, in 5,000 rupees (for the due payment of which they gave as hostages some of their maliks), which was considered a sufficient recompense for their attack on Lumsden's guides stationed at Sunghee. The forts of Dubb and Shubqudr, as well as the bridge of boats, had

been strengthened by detachments from different regiments at Peshawur, under the impression that they were to be attacked; but up to the date of the last advices (the 30th March) all was quiet. The *Lahore Chronicle*, however, states that it was known at Peshawur, three days after the return of Brigadier Campbell and his force from the northern extremity of the valley, that the Momunds and Swatees had coalesced, and were assembling in considerable numbers, the latter under the leadership of their king, who is also their high priest. It was reported that some of them had seized the malik who had taken the lead in effecting the settlement of the "previous question" with Colonel Mackeson, plundered his house and property, and told the friends and relations of the hostages in the hands of the Commissioner, that they had better quit the country, as the sum stipulated for as a fine should not be paid. It was given out that they proposed laying down a different line of frontier to that marked out by our Government! It was even believed they might bring themselves to attack the post of Kupoor Gurhee, held by Lieut. Lumsden, of the Guides, and Lieut. Henderson, of the 3rd Punjab infantry, who quitted Hazara the 20th of March, and has been some ten days in the Yoozoofzaie country.

Lower down the frontier, at Dera Ismael Khan, a party of Sheoranees, estimated at 200, came into our territories on the 30th March on a marauding excursion; but a detachment of British troops, posted in the neighbourhood, gave them such a warm reception that they speedily decamped into their hills again.

Sir Henry Lawrence was at Dera Ismael Khan on the 16th of March. Lord Stanley had quitted that station en route for Bombay. "No visitor to India, during the last four years," says the *Lahore paper*, "will have seen so much and made such good use of his time during so short a period, as Lord Stanley, by the time he shall have reached this presidency. He is now hastening home to resume his parliamentary duties."

We learn from Cabul that Dost Mahomed has ordered his son, Shere Allee Khan, to proceed to Toorkistan with a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, for the purpose of meeting Ukram Khan, his elder son, who is coming to Cabul. A messenger had arrived at Cabul from Syed Mahomed, son of the late Yar Mahomed of Herat, with a message to the effect, that as Sirdar Kuhundil Khan of Candahar had sent his son Mohamed Suddeek Khan with 5,000 troops towards Herat, where he had already taken possession of a place called Furrab, and intended to attack Subzmar and other places in Herat, he, the ruler of Cabul, would be pleased either to advise the sirdars of Candahar to withdraw their troops, or to assist the ruler of Herat. No reply has yet been received from Dost Mohamed, who is said to be awaiting the arrival of Ghoolam Hyder from Jellalabad, with whom he wishes to consult prior to returning any answer.

From Lucknow the *Englishman* has a letter, dated 25th March, which states that there is another intrigue hatching, which may have an important influence on the future of Oude.

"Mustapha Ally, who is generally supposed to be the king's elder brother, and who is now confined as a madman (though, if report be true, there is not the slightest foundation for the accusation that he is insane), has been charged with writing to our Government, and reverting to his claim to the throne of Oude, a claim which had been settled in favour of the present ruler by the British Government, as far back as 1842, in Amgud Ally Shah's time. Whether or not

Mustapha is a son of the late king, I know not; but that he was disowned by him is certain, and he not only stated to the resident verbally, but also in writing under his seal and signature, that Mustapha Ally was not his own offspring, but the child of an unknown father, and that when he purchased his mother, the boy was a year and a half old. I do not think that his illegitimacy, if he were a son of the late king, would have excluded him, according to Mahomedan law, from all claim to the throne; but the written declaration of his alleged father was of course sufficient evidence to render all expectation he might have entertained of eventually ruling over Oude absolutely hopeless."

Another letter from Lucknow, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, says:—"There was a fight in the district of Oude a few days ago, between a party of troops under Lieut. P. Orr, and those of a rajah named Runjeet Sing, the same man that cut them up so fearfully last year."

From the Nizam's dominions we learn that the minister is likely to fail in carrying out his promised arrangements for the payment of the debt to the British Government. A crusade against the Rohillas has again been ordered in Berar. The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* reports, that the Nizam has requested the Government of India to send him five English officers to superintend the collection of his revenues. The writer believes that such a measure must inevitably terminate in the absorption of the country as the English officers are sure to pay a degree of attention to the complaints of the ryots, which no Oriental government will endure.

Intelligence has been received from Gwalior of the death of the Mama Sahib, minister of the court, which took place at Gwalior on the 29th March. The minister had been suffering for some time from the malady which at length carried him off.

The fortnight following the 19th March (when the storm first made its appearance) had been remarkable all over India, for the strangeness of the weather and the frequency of thunder and lightning, with violent falls of hail all over the country, from 6 deg. to 32 deg. north. The 19th, the 25th, the 31st March, and 3rd and 4th April, were the periods of most notable disturbance. The chief hailstorms occurred about the 25th; the thunder and wind, which were especially violent at Calcutta and Kurrachee, in exactly the same parallel, 1,500 miles apart, on the 4th April. On the 31st March there was a severe earthquake all over the N. W. provinces. Simla seems the northernmost point from which accounts had been received, Lucknow the southernmost; so that, as far as we at present know, it has extended from about 27 to 31 deg., and from 77 to 81 deg. east and west, or about 300 miles each way. It is said to have occurred at the same moment at Lucknow, Meerut, and Mussoorie; and if this be the case, the line connecting these points together will be that of emanation.

The Marquess of Dalhousie was at Calcutta; the governor of Madras at that presidency; Sir W. Gomm remained in the north-west. The Marchioness of Dalhousie had been compelled by sickness to return home. The governor of Bombay and commander of the forces were at Mahabuleshwar, enjoying the cool climate of the hills. They would spend the rains at Poona, and return to the presidency about November. Mr. Peacock, legislative member of council, arrived at Calcutta, and assumed office on the 2nd April.

Advices from Australia to the 24th of January state that news had just arrived of the discovery of gold in New Zealand, in the island of Waikiki, about 15 miles east of Auckland. The deputy-governor was stated to have sailed for

the spot, for the purpose of collecting information and specimens.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Honolulu, confirms the report of the establishment of a republic at Tahiti, and the deposition of Queen Pomare. In this movement several Americans were engaged. The same writer asserts that the example will soon be followed at the Sandwich Islands, the king being anxious to resign his crown and retire into private life. Some Americans had made extensive purchases of land in the islands.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. W. C. Dunn, 30th regt. on board the steamer *Indus*, to Mouline, March 9; Dr. W. Thompson, acting dep. inspect. gen. of H.M.'s Forces at Madras, March 28.

BENGAL.—Maj. George Tebbs, 33rd N.I. on board the ship *Agincourt*, from India, aged 42, March 14.

BOMBAY.—T. S. Butler, Esq. Bombay med. establishment, at Brentwood, aged 33, May 5.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

The vessels and the steamers of the Bengal division got to sea on the 29th instant. The steamers which were despatched with so much expedition from Bombay were still lying in the Madras Roads on the 20th, but would doubtless have received orders to put to sea with the Madras division, so as to reach their destination at the same time with the troops despatched from Calcutta. The whole expedition would probably arrive before Rangoon about the 10th of April, when they were likely to have a clear month of dry and seasonable weather. Martaban and Rangoon would fall into our hands, in a few hours, but the further movement of the army would depend on the aspect of circumstances. It was given out, that the orders of Government strictly enjoin on the general to leave the Burmese territory and return as soon as the rains set in; but the report is received with little confidence. Any retrograde movement is to be avoided above all things. It would discourage those who were favourably disposed towards us, in which number the whole body of Peguers may be included, and prevent their furnishing us with supplies on any future occasion; and it would enable the Burmese authorities to attribute our withdrawal to a feeling of fear, and to cover the country with proclamations, announcing that, after having attacked Rangoon, we had been constrained to save ourselves by decamping. What we have to dread in Burmah is not the two hundred cannon of the enemy, or his magnificent navy of forty war boats, or the rabble of 30,000 soldiers; but the climate, and the difficulty of carriage. But the effects of the climate of Rangoon might possibly be avoided by pushing on to Donabew, which, as far as we can ascertain by an examination of the map, is not a hundred miles up the stream. It has been confidently affirmed, that the depth of water there in the dry season, is between two and three fathoms, so that we might always reach it by water in two or three days with facility, possibly in less. Promise, we believe, about 120 miles from Donabew, but it is feared that the present force is too small, and the season too far advanced for the occupation of that important post. But if it be found that steamers of light draught can reach Donabew, we shall always be able to keep open a communication between that place and our fleet at the mouth of the river, and if the position was found salubrious, we might send additional troops to it, if necessary, even during the rains, and there collect the means of marching to Ava in the cold season. If we could give the inhabitants of Pegu the assurance that we should not again abandon them to the tender mercies of the Burmese, we might have the whole of the Delta occupied by a friendly population, who would effectually counteract the hostility of the Burmese.

It is to be feared that as soon as the war commences in good earnest, the Burmese will lose no time in pouring their troops down on Arracan through the Aeng pass, and into Cachar through Manipore; they did so in the last war, and it is probable that the same movements will be repeated on the present occasion. As the rainy season presents no obstacle to the move-

ment of their troops, who are not encumbered with a heavy encampment and a European commissariat, they may be tempted again to beat up our quarters in Cachar and in the province of Arracan. Both those provinces therefore require to be provided early with the most effectual means of resistance. The troops collected at Arracan might form the nucleus of the army which would march across the Aeng pass, during the cold weather into the valley of the Irrawaddy, and co-operate with the army from Rangoon in its march to the capital, where alone we can make peace with any confidence of its permanency.—*Friend of India*, April 1.

The *Lady Mary Wood* steamer, returned from Rangoon, reports having spoken nearly all the vessels which left Calcutta at the beginning of last week. She was only four days from Rangoon to the Sand Heads. The Bengal contingent will, however, reach their destination nearly a week before they can be joined by the division from Madras. The Madras authorities do not seem to know the value of moments, which, at the present time, with the rains threatening the expedition, are inestimable. The steamers from Bombay arrived in the roads on the 7th of March, and the Madras Government had received the fullest instructions to be ready to embark the expedition, on the receipt of the final despatch from hence. Lord Dalhousie had so exactly timed the departure of both divisions of the expedition, as to provide for their being united at Rangoon at the same time, but this arrangement has been in some measure frustrated by the dilatoriness of the Madras authorities.

From advices which we have received from the eastward, it would appear that nearly all the Burmese troops have left Martaban, and retired to Belin, about forty miles distant, on the direct road to Toung-oo and Prome, where it is supposed they have assembled a body of 12,000 or 15,000 armed men. With the exception of about 2,000 men despatched from Ava, the governor of Martaban has nothing to depend on but the peasantry; and they will take to flight as soon as they come in contact with the British arms. Toung-oo is a large fortified town, about fifty miles from Prome, and the capital of a very fertile and wealthy province. The force of the enemy has been concentrated at Rangoon. With the bricks of the custom-house, the Armenian church, and eight or ten large godowns, they have erected a strong fortification on the main wharf, and underneath it are placed bags of powder with a train leading two or three hundred yards back. In the same manner they have established mines in every direction around the great pagoda, which they have also fortified with about 100 pieces of cannon. The river has been stockaded on both banks all the way up to Rangoon, and we shall probably have twenty of them to demolish, as well as four or five small forts. The number of troops in and around Rangoon is estimated at 30,000, and that town has now been rendered a much stronger position, than at any preceding period for 100 years. The Burmese authorities appear to have the most unbounded confidence in the strength of their defences, and their ability to resist the invaders. But the Peguers and Karens, who compose four-fifths of the population in the lower provinces, will not give their aid to the Burmese officers one moment after they discover that they can abandon them with impunity. We are assured that steamers can go from Rangoon to Prome in four or five days, and that a position more admirably situated for defence could hardly be desired. The hills rise abruptly from the water's edge on the west. On the other side, the town lies on an inclined plane, and behind it are lofty elevations. It is high and dry, and not one-half the rain falls there which does in Rangoon. Even the unhealthiness of this town has been exaggerated. Those who have resided there for any length of time have never had reason to complain of its climate, which has been found to be nearly as healthy for European constitutions as Moulmein; but, if European troops are to be fed, as in the last war, on salt junk for five months, and to be left almost destitute of medical aid or stores, why they will, and must die.

The steamer last arrived reports that the Burmese at Martaban had threatened to burn down Moulmein unless we were more expeditious in attacking them ourselves. Likewise, that the Burmese officers about Rangoon had taunted us with our delay, and asked why we did not at once advance against the town, and storm their fortifications, instead of lying off the mouth of the river, idly exchanging signals. If there be any truth in these reports, it would appear that the Burmese are prepared to dispute every inch of ground with us, and that they are not likely to be frightened into a peace, by our present demonstration. In times past, Tharrawaddy employed an agent in Calcutta to bribe the subordinates in the public offices, and thus obtained copies of the Government despatches almost as soon as the Resident himself. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that the Burmese have neglected to employ the most effectual means of obtaining intel-

ligence of our plans and movements through their emissaries at Moulmein; and if they learn, which they are sure to do, that we do not intend to advance beyond Rangoon during the rains, they will certainly contrive to prolong hostilities.—*Ibid.* April 8.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

The annual meeting of the Military Fund took place at Calcutta on the 29th inst.

The statement of affairs laid before the meeting supplied no information beyond the fact, that the expenditure exceeded the income by the sum of Rs. 39,000, and the directors appeared not to be prepared to answer any questions put to them. On finding a deficiency of Rs. 39,000 without any explanation, Col. Sage moved a resolution, proposing "that the passing of accounts be suspended until the secretary be able to furnish a detailed explanation of this sum, forming an unaccounted balance on the accounts; the said explanation to be attached to the accounts as a foot-note, and circulated to the army, and laid before a special meeting." This motion, although Dr. Mouat objected, and quoted one of the rules of the Fund, "that the accounts should be first passed, and then they should proceed to business," appears to have been assented to by the meeting. The *Englishman* says that the accounts were suffered to pass, and that explanations would be circulated to the members of the Fund hereafter; but we do not find this in the published report. Major Marshall assured the meeting that it would only take a month to ascertain how the deficiency had taken place. The subsequent proceedings of the meeting gave full authority and encouragement to the directors to continue this style of business. Major Hogge was anxious that details of all contingent charges should be made for the information of Mofussil members, and moved a resolution accordingly, which was seconded by Col. Sage. Major Browne opposed it, as it would entail unnecessary expenses on the fund. How it would entail further expense on the fund is not at all clear, nor did Major Browne attempt to show this, nor did he attempt to show why the expense was unnecessary if it were incurred. The meeting did not dispose of the resolution on the ground of expense necessary or unnecessary, but it was negatived by a majority of one, because, as Dr. Mouat said, such a resolution would, in some measure, be calling in question or insinuating a reproach on the acts of the directors. There were twenty-five members present, and only sixteen voted, eight for the resolution and eight against it, when Dr. Mouat brought forward the argument, backed by his vote, that upset it. It is surprising that directors should continue the very easy and convenient method of furnishing accounts in the aggregate, when the members of the fund reject a proposition of inquiry into details out of delicacy to them? We do not see why this delicacy should be confined to small matters.

The Rev. Mr. Gawen (a zealous director of the military fund) has made a curious and acceptable discovery, which goes far to confirm the opinion expressed by Mr. Neison, that the present alarming disproportion between the invested capital of the fund and the annual demands upon it may be found to arise, not from any defect in the constitution of the fund, but in the administration of its details. In other words, that by prudent management the institution may be restored to a sound financial position, without having recourse to the desperate measure of raising the rates of subscription. The discovery, so discreditable to past directors and secretaries, is this. Ever since the beginning of the present century, no attempts, worthy of the name, seem to have been made to recover the arrears of subscription due to the fund by certain officers at the time of their decease, their resignation of the service, their dismissal from it, or their voluntary withdrawal from the fund. The number of these unsettled accounts is numerous.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 8.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, FEBRUARY 28.

Watt v. Saunders.—This was an action for two libels published by the defendant in the *Agra Messenger* of the 4th and 18th of January. The plaintiff, Capt. Watt, belonged to the 6th regiment of Bengal cavalry, and in the year 1850 was also a director of the North-western Bank. The defendant is the publisher of the *Agra Messenger*.

The defendant had pleaded certain pleas, justifying the libels complained of, by alleging the truth of the facts stated in them. The pleas were demurred to, and the Court, after argument, held that the pleas were bad, as the facts stated therein, if true, were not sufficient to justify the epithet and inferences contained in the libels. The defendant had now amended his pleas of justification, by excepting some of the passages in the libels before attempted to be justified, upon which amended pleas issue was joined, and the cause now came on for trial.

Mr. Dickens opened the case for the plaintiff, and stated that he, in 1850, resided at Meerut, was a director of the North-western Bank, and was at this time possessed of 116 shares in the Bank. Being desirous of selling his shares, he advertised them for sale, and on the 25th of September wrote to Mr. O'Brien Saunders, the brother of the defendant, and a share-broker, then residing at Delhi, the manager of the *Delhi Gazette* (since become the editor), authorizing him to sell some of the shares at Rs. 405 and Rs. 410 per share. In pursuance of this authority, Mr. Saunders disposed of 30 shares for the plaintiff to Capt. Barlow, in the service of the king of Oude, at Rs. 405 per share. On the 13th of October, the plaintiff again wrote to Mr. O'Brien Saunders, directing him to sell 20 or 30 more shares at Rs. 410 each. Upon this communication, 22 shares more were sold to Capt. Barlow at Rs. 410 each. Previous to this time, Major Angelo, an invalid officer, had been the secretary of the Bank, and about this time the directors had reason to believe that certain entries made in the accounts by Major Angelo were not authorized. On the 3rd of October, a private investigation into this affair took place, and it was afterwards discovered that the defalcations of Major Angelo amounted to a lakh and a half of rupees. At the time of the sale of the shares, the plaintiff was totally ignorant of the defalcations of Major Angelo. As soon as it became publicly known, the value of the Bank shares fell very much in the market, and Capt. Barlow called upon the plaintiff to take back the shares, and refund the amount paid for them. Under the circumstances, Capt. Watt considered himself justified in declining to take them back, upon which one of the libels complained of appeared in the *Agra Messenger*.

Publication was admitted.

Mr. Morton, for the defendant, admitted that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff, for those parts of the libel which had been excepted out of the defendant's pleas of justification. It was not easy to see the object of the plaintiff in bringing this action. The facts stated in the libel were all publicly known and acknowledged. The plaintiff must have known of the defalcations of the secretary at the time he sold the shares, though they were not known to the public, or the body of the shareholders. The plaintiff had made use of this knowledge, privately obtained, and sold his shares at a good price, whilst he must have known that, when the facts became public, the shares must immediately be depreciated one half. Others might consider such a transaction to be of doubtful morality; some might consider it justified, others not strictly correct; whilst some would think it wholly unjustifiable. That the plaintiff must have known of the defalcations, was evident from a letter written by him from Meerut, dated the 28th of November, wherein he stated that the squabble amongst the directors was the consequence of an opinion expressed by him two months before. He called the following witnesses:—

Mr. O'Brien Saunders, the brother of the defendant, was not a shareholder in the Bank. The paid-up capital was advertised at 32 lakhs. Plaintiff had come early in 1850 with his regiment to Meerut. Shares had then fallen from Rs. 500, the par value, to Rs. 410, Rs. 420 per share, in consequence of losses. About the 25th of September, witness received a letter from the plaintiff, requesting witness to negotiate the shares at Rs. 405 to Rs. 410 per share. Capt. Barlow was resident in Oude. October 11th, witness wrote to plaintiff that he had sold 30 shares at Rs. 405 per share. October 13th, witness received another letter from plaintiff, asking him to sell 30 more shares at Rs. 410, and 52 shares in all were sold to Capt. Barlow. Witness at this time was perfectly unaware of the defalcations of Major Angelo; they were also perfectly unknown to the public. Since the defalcations had become known, the shares had never been higher than from Rs. 250 to Rs. 280, and for some time they were unsaleable altogether.

Mr. O'Brien Tandy, manager of the North-western Bank. The eventual loss to the Bank by the defalcations of Major Angelo would be about Rs. 1,20,000. The plaintiff was still the holder of 54 shares.

Mr. C. B. Wood, formerly deputy-secretary to the Bank at Meerut: The inquiry into the defalcations commenced on the 4th of October, 1850. Witness had been employed to investigate the accounts, and gave in a report on the 4th October. The plaintiff was present at a meeting of the directors on that day. The plaintiff was aware of two false entries on the 2nd, but before that time witness thought the plaintiff had no knowledge or suspicion of Angelo's defalcations. The defalcations were kept secret from the shareholders till the 11th of October.

The Court thought the plaintiff entitled to substantial damages, for inferences and epithets not warranted by the facts, and it could not be considered that the whole body of the public was so reasonable as to be able to reject from their minds every observation that was not warranted by the facts. The negotiation

for the shares was begun on the 25th of September, upon the fixed price of Rs. 405 per share, at which time plaintiff was a director of the Bank. The Court attached no particular importance to the fact of the plaintiff being a director. A director ought to be at liberty to dispose of his shares as any other person might do. The plaintiff's avowed reason for selling his shares was, that he might be enabled to discharge a debt due to the Bank. There was no reason to suppose that the plaintiff had any knowledge of the defalcations at the time of the sale of the shares, or that he had such knowledge previous to the 2nd of October. He certainly appeared previously to be generally dissatisfied with the affairs of the Bank, and would have been glad of another secretary; but the expression of such dissatisfaction could not be extended to a knowledge of the defalcations. The Court was certainly of opinion that, at the time of the sale, the plaintiff had no knowledge of these defalcations. There appeared no such great anxiety in the plaintiff to get rid of his shares, for the offer of the second lot was at a higher figure than the first. When the offers were made by the plaintiff to sell his shares, there was nothing whatever of unfairness in those acts. Whether a man of a very refined sense of morality might not have said, between the first and second contract, "Something has come to my knowledge which I am not now at liberty to disclose, but which urges me to advise you to pause before you accept my offer," was a question the Court would pronounce no opinion on. That was a question for the decision of a moralist, rather than a lawyer. The Court ought to be satisfied that the plea of the defendant was made out, namely, that the plaintiff was at the time of the sale aware of the defalcations, and that he also knew what would be the depreciation in the value of the shares. The Court could not find any indication of actual malice against the plaintiff; but the language was very unjustifiable, and particularly dangerous to a military man; and though the Court would accede to all classes the credit of the possession of an equally nice sense of honour, yet the soldier was exposed to punishment by a tribunal of great power, which severely visited breaches of honour. It was very difficult satisfactorily to assess damages in cases of libel; but it seemed to the Court that justice would be met by finding a verdict for the plaintiff, with Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as damages.

THE LONDON MAILS of Jan. 24th and Feb. 24th arrived at Calcutta on the 13th ult.

LALLA JOTER PERSAD has received payment from the treasury of a portion of his claim against Government, to the amount of Rs. 14,22,000. The only difficulty which existed is said to have been started by the law officers of Government, who wished to delay the payment until all the accounts had been adjusted. The Governor-General, however, overruled the objection, and the money was paid.

PROFESSOR WEIDEMAN.—The Calcutta journals mention the death of the Rev. Professor Weideman, of Bishop's College, believed to have been drowned while crossing the river, during a squall, as he was last seen on board a small boat.

THE COURT-MARTIAL on the ressalidar of the 5th Nizam's cavalry has closed its proceedings. The verdict has not transpired officially, but we believe there is little doubt that the ressalidar has been acquitted, as indeed every one anticipated. There are certain circumstances connected with this trial which gives it an interest beyond the circle of the Nizam's army, but we shall not notice them until the verdict of the court appears in General Orders. The ressalidar was charged with having addressed to Brigadier Beatson, then commanding the Nizam's cavalry, an anonymous petition containing very scandalous charges against Capt. Yates, the commandant of his regt. There were other charges of less moment. We have seen a copy of the petition, and it is certainly a most insolent production, leading one to form a very unfavourable opinion of the state of subordination in at least one regiment in the Nizam's army. It is not a tale of individual grievances, but of alleged injuries suffered at the hands of Capt. Yates, by nearly the whole regiment. One complaint is that Capt. Yates has denounced nearly 100 men as of inferior caste, because their mothers were slave girls, and the brigadier is reminded that one of the officers of the regiment is of illegitimate birth! But the most serious accusation relates to the supply of troop horses, which the commandant is accused of turning to his own profit. These and similar charges, all, we have little doubt, equally false and ridiculous, form the substance of this notable *urzee*, which has almost set the whole Nizam's army together by the ears for the past twelvemonth. There is, we suspect, a curious secret history connected with the case, which it will be our duty some day to unfold. The interference of the chief personage in the land will probably be requisite, before harmony can be restored.—*Dehi Gaz.*, Mar. 27.

THE CHOLERA has been making fearful ravages in the district of Burdwan, and along the great trunk road. A gentleman, travelling down to that town states that the disease was raging with the utmost violence on the road, and that in some places half the population appeared to have been carried off.—*Friend of India, April 1.*

MR. MACKAY.—We regret to learn from a Bombay paper, that Mr. Mackay, the gentleman who was sent out by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to report on the causes of the present depression of the Indian cotton trade, will be speedily compelled by ill health to return to England. Mr. Mackay's inquiries have been hitherto confined to Guzerat and the neighbourhood of Bombay. He was sent out, we believe, for purposes hostile to the East-India Company, but we none the less regret that he will be compelled to leave India before qualifying himself by a longer residence to give accurate information regarding the state of the country and the real wants of the people. The wish of every right-thinking man must be that the honest truth may be told to the public of England on this subject; and as the evidence of persons connected with the services has always been received with suspicion, there would be great value in the well-formed testimony of a person possessing Mr. Mackay's peculiar qualifications. But we are, it appears, doomed to disappointment. Unless Mr. Mackay be a miracle of sagacity, a year's residence in one corner of India can only have endowed him with a vast fund of those false impressions which have afterwards to be diligently unlearned by any one who intends to obtain a real knowledge of the country.—*Delhi Gaz. April 8.* [The Manchester newspapers announce the death of this very able and amiable man.]

We have been informed that the Governor-General has signified his wish to the Board of Administration, that ladies should not visit Kashmir during the present season, Mrs. Macgregor alone being the exception to the rule thus laid down. Whether the growing infirmities of the Maharaja of Jumoo, and the possibility of some disturbances, in the event of his death, which would render the presence of the ladies in the valley objectionable, have influenced his lordship in coming to this decision, we cannot take upon ourselves to say, but we should not be surprised to learn that such had been the cause, and must confess that the grounds of objection seem valid. It is much [more] prudent to take precautions than to have to run any risk. The disappointment to some will, no doubt, be considerable, but will be borne with resignation when the probable causes of the decision are taken into consideration.—*Lahore Chron. April 3.*

THE "SAGE" CASE is at length disposed of, and that officer is acquitted of all the accusations brought against him, except that of being overbearing in his manner towards his subordinates.—*Friend of India.*

THUGGEY.—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us, that since the annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions, a vast system of Thuggee has sprung up, which is believed to have swept off more than two thousand persons. The Government have, it is said, already obtained a clue to the organization, and Capt. Sleeman has started for Lahore, with Major Graham, a most active officer, in order to organize measures for its summary suppression.

HONOUR TO THE SIKHS.—It is with the most sincere satisfaction we give publicity to the following extract from a letter, conveying the gratifying intelligence, that the 3rd regt. "Local" Sikh Infantry, stationed at Hooshearpoor, had volunteered, in the most unreserved manner, to go wherever the "Sirkar" might please to send them. Our correspondent writes on the 31st March:—"The native officers of the 3rd Sikh Infantry went in a body yesterday evening to the quarters of their commanding officer, Capt. Repton, and said, that having heard that a regt. had refused to proceed by sea to Burma, and that Government were in want of troops, they had come to offer their services to go there, or anywhere else; and when Capt. Repton afterwards went into the lines, all the men turned out and loudly confirmed the assurances of their 'ancients.' The great majority of the regt. are Sikhs, the rest Mussulmans and Hindoos, and a very serviceable set of fellows they look!" Such a display as the above must be peculiarly gratifying to the Government in respect to the loyal feelings of the Sikhs, and to the commanding officer as regards his men. The Commander-in-chief, himself on the spot, was, according to more recent communications, so highly pleased with this display of zeal, where it was perhaps least expected, that he expressed a wish to see the officers of the corps which had so distinguished itself, and they were accordingly presented to his Excellency by Capt. Repton, on Thursday last, the 1st of April, receiving, through the Persian interpreter, all the praise they deserved for their soldierly offer to earn, without grudging, the salt they are eating.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 3.*

QUININE A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the *Engishman*, with reference to some remarks which appeared in the *Citizen*, respecting the treatment of cholera by quinine, mentions that he had himself followed that mode of treatment with complete success in cases of cholera of the worst type in the zillah in which he resides. He says—"The effect was magical; in every case the patient has been saved. I have given the quinine in doses of from four to six grains along with the usual dose of elixir of vitriol; in very few cases have I had to give a second dose and in no one instance has it failed."

THE MUSTACHIO ORDER.—To the Editor of the *Lahore Chronicle*.—Sir: I regret to say, that my old and very dear chum, Nicholas Bullwinkle, put an end to his existence this morning, after parade. On his dressing-table were found a pair of razors (seemingly never used), a small phial of Tyrian dye, and the following copy of verses, which may, perhaps, throw some light on his dark and dreadful fate.—ALL

Since mighty Gomm, that chieftain stout,
Forbade the infantry to clasp,
No gent dare show his face without
Some hair upon his upper lip.

A young cadet was heard to say,
'I would I had a writership,
I should not then be jeer'd all day,
'Bout hair upon my upper lip!'

Each new-fledged ensign buys a puss,
But quick repents the ownership;
For licking will not bring a mous-
Tache sooner on the upper lip.

The wretch who cannot make it grow,
To other worlds should take a trip;
There's in Elysium no G.O.
For hair upon the upper lip.

Adieu, my friends, from sheer despair,
In Lethe's stream I go to dip;
The pittance that I leave my hair,
Was not upon my upper lip.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FABRICS.—A while ago, the Bombay Government addressed the local Chamber of Commerce touching an alarming influx of Russian chintzes into Afghanistan and Scinde, where they were likely to supplant British manufactures. It appears now that there is every likelihood of these Russian fabrics turning out to be the product of Lancashire looms; that the goods are of English manufacture, exported to Persia, purchased in that country by the Russians, and sold at an enhanced price as Russian goods in Central Asia.

QUININE A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. G. J. Berwick, of the Bengal medical service, in a letter to the secretary to the Medical Board, states that, from repeated observations, for some years past, in cases of pure Asiatic cholera, and from the want of success, nay total failure in all remedies hitherto proposed for its cure, his attention was at length drawn to the resemblance between many of the symptoms of that disease and those of jungle fever and the other diseases arising from malaria or marsh miasma, and he applied to the Board to afford him a more extensive field of observation in the treatment of cholera, with the view of carrying out a course of experiments regarding the efficacy, in cholera, of those remedies which have proved most efficacious in other miasmatic diseases. "Since that time," he says, "cholera made its appearance at Dum-Dum, where I had charge of a body of European artillery, and during the months of October and November, I was scarcely ever without a case of pure Asiatic cholera. The conclusion I have arrived at is, quinine exercises the same controlling power over cholera as it does in jungle fever, or any other disease arising from that peculiar atmospheric state which has been termed malaria. The indications to be attended to are the following: to allay the irritability of the stomach and the bowels; to quiet the spasmodic muscular action; to neutralise the morbid poison, the cause of the disease; to keep up the heat of the extremities, and support the strength of the patient. To prevent the first (vomiting and purging), the acetate of cantharides is rubbed into the pit of the stomach; to quiet the spasm, chloroform is inhaled; to neutralise the malaria, quinine is administered; to keep up the heat of the surface, hot sandbags or hot-water bottles are applied; and to support the patient's strength, sago with port wine is cautiously given at intervals."

LIEUT. FAITHFUL.—Charges of immorality have been brought against Lieut. G. T. Faithful, assistant commissioner of Aeng, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, American missionary. The Government, in reply, say that they have no business whatever with the private conduct or moral character of its public servants; but when their conduct becomes a public scandal, it considers it necessary to remove that scandal, and has, therefore, directed the Commissioner to inquire into the matter.

FAMILY OF THE DEWAN OF MOOLTAN.—The Governor-General has confirmed the grant of pensions to the members of the family of the late Dewan Moolraj, and of his father, Sawun Mul. Some daughters are included in the list.

MR. WOODCOCK.—The *Citizen* repeats a report, first mentioned by the *Englishman*, of an illegal act said to have been committed by Mr. Woodcock, the joint magistrate of Maldah, who condemned an indigo planter to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for removing a boundary post on a Khas mehal. As Mr. Wight is a European, the magistrate, in the present state of the law, was bound to commit him to the Supreme Court, and in any case the legal penalty of the offence is a fine without imprisonment.

LEOPARD SHOOTING.—"At Kishnagur the villagers brought us *khubur* of some half dozen *baghs*, that were killing their well-fattened sheep, goats, and calves, and begged we would go and shoot them. So away we went, P. S., A. H. S., J. H. S., and H. O.—four as fine boys as ever donned *sola topees*. We had just got to our old stations at the four corners of the jungle, when out rattled a fine dog-leopard within three yards of me. I believe the *soor* was about to spring at me, when I gave him the contents of two barrels of snipe-shot. The brute took a roll or so, and made such a spring at me, that I had barely time to bob my head, and make a bolt, when the fellow boned my *sola topee*, and there was poor I, bareheaded, cutting across country, as hard as I could split. While arguing the matter, my friend A. H. S. has touched him up too, and halloo! he is off also. Away goes my friend straight on end for a large tree; but how to climb it, there's the rub, and the leopard not very far off either. Never mind, I am in trim, and have charged my gun with buckshot this time, so that, while poor A. H. S. is slipping up and down the tree, I pitch into the varmint, and finish him. What's 'tother report though? Come, J. H. S. and A. H. S. are not the only run-aways, for there goes P. S., scudding as fast as his legs can carry him, and singing out lustily for 'barood churah'; but what ails the animal?—he is going round and round on one spot, as if trying to catch his tail? The mystery is soon explained, he has had both his eyes shot away, and there you have H. D., with his double, to finish him."—*Englishman*.

INSOLVENTS.—Twenty-five cases were heard in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta on the 6th March. Two captains of the 64th N.I. applied for their discharge; the first, Capt. G. P. Thomas, showing debts to the amount of Rs. 22,603. The official assignee bore strong testimony to the honourable efforts made by Capt. Thomas to pay his debts. Capt. Colin Corsar also applied for his discharge from liabilities to the amount of Rs. 74,300, to meet which he had only Rs. 4,000 of assets. He was discharged with an order to pay Rs. 100 a month out of his allowances for the benefit of his creditors.

RADHAKRISHNAUD ROY.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* (evidently a native) forwards an account of the death of Baboo Radhakrishnaud Roy, the eldest son of the celebrated Rammohun Roy. After enumerating various good qualities of the deceased, the writer says:—"He was honoured with the friendship by some of the mighty ancient potentates of the Gangetic valley, and his amiable disposition and attractive manners drew the admiration of all that saw him."

BURMESE IN CALCUTTA.—The military editor of the *Hurkaru* descants in a most alarming style upon the danger to which Calcutta is exposed by the presence of so large a number of Burmese and Sikhs. He says, that the metropolis is almost denuded of troops, that the militia is inexperienced, the police force is "abundantly blessed with the better part of valour," and that it is not impossible the strangers may make an *émeute*, and lop off Governor-General, Council, secretaries and all! We will tell him a much more alarming contingency. Three-fourths of the cooks in Chowringhee are Burmese. Suppose they should turn patriots, and mix arsenic with the soup, or emetics with the entrées!—*Friend of India*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MESSES.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters Camp, Sealkote, Feb. 12, 1852.—Extra subscriptions have been levied in several regiments for the purpose of extricating their messes from difficulties, resulting from losses in the late campaigns, long marches, removal to new cantonments, where mess houses were built or purchased, etc.; and such extra subscriptions having been in every instance peremptorily prohibited by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, a special reference was made by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington on the subject.

2nd. An extract of the reply is annexed for the information and guidance of officers commanding regiments.

3rd. The Commander-in-Chief in India deprecates all extra-

vagance, and reminds commanding officers of regiments that his Excellency can never admit an excuse for mess debts, that successive mess committees have been improvident or careless, for it is the business of the commanding officer to take care that no extraordinary expenditure is incurred by the mess committee, without his sanction, and that no neglect of established rules takes place.

4th. His Excellency further reminds commanding officers, that the increased rate of regular subscriptions now authorized, is only to be considered the maximum, and that where the old rates have been found sufficient, no increase should be made.

5th. Tentage, horse, command, and contingent allowances are not to be included as part of the pay actually received by the officers; and the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the maximum rate of subscriptions on appointment of promotion, when payable in this country, should be levied on pay, and Indian allowances only, according to the first column in the pay table, page 124th of the code of 1849.

6th. Where officers are in receipt of extra batta, this allowance may, on emergency, be included in the calculation of the annual rate, but his Excellency considers that with proper management, it should seldom be necessary to include it, and that if unavoidably included for a time, the advanced rate should be discontinued as soon as possible.

Extract of a letter from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, dated 29th October, 1851, to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

"In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ult. relative to the refusal of two officers to join in an extra mess subscription, for the purchase of a mess-house, I have the honour, by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to assure you, that his grace will not only not grant his sanction to the introduction of any additional mess subscription, but will encourage and support any officer who has the good sense and discretion to resist payment of such an unauthorised impost.

"I am to observe, however, that by the rule laid down in Art. 63, page 130, of her Majesty's regulations, the annual contribution of officers to the mess is liable to be charged at the rate of pay actually received by the officer, and that no one can complain if he is not assessed beyond that rate.

CAPT. C. G. FAGAN.

Fort William, Feb. 20.—The following military letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 17th Dec. 1851, is published for general information:—

"Our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

"We have received your military letter, dated 3rd September, 1851, forwarding your reply to our reference on the subject of Mr. Christopher G. Fagan's Memorial, praying to be restored to the service, in which it is stated that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief trusts he may be excused from pronouncing an opinion on the matter; but that the Governor-General has recorded his opinion that the evidence on the trial did not convict Mr. Fagan of dishonour. In the sentiments expressed by the Governor-General the other Members of Council concur.

"We have given our most careful and attentive consideration to the proceedings of the court-martial held on Capt. Fagan, in March, 1850, to the representations addressed by him to us, and to the reply of your Government to our reference, calling for your sentiments on the prayer of his memorial, and more especially to the Minute of the Governor General, dated 4th August, 1851, in which his Lordship, after a review of the whole of the evidence, states his opinion that Capt. Fagan was innocent of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the transactions which formed the subject of his trial.

"We have now to announce to you, that we have resolved to restore Capt. Fagan to his rank and standing in the 8th regiment of light cavalry from the 3rd inst., the date of our resolution to this effect.

"This resolution has been approved by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in conformity with the Act of 53 Geo. III., c. 155, sec. 83.—We are, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN SHEPHERD,
and thirteen other Directors.

"London, 17th December, 1851."

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—STANDARD FOR REWARD OF RS. 1,000.

March 9, 1852.—The Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the following test of qualifications, sanctioned by the Government of India as the standard which shall entitle military officers attaining to it, in two or more of the native languages, to claim the reward of Rs. 1,000, granted by the Court of Directors, be published for general information.

The languages from which candidates are at liberty to select those in which they will be examined are—

Arabic, Persian, Oordoo, Sanscrit, Hindee, Bengalee, provided that one of the languages chosen must be of Mahomedan origin, either Arabic, Persian, or Oordoo, and another of Hindoo origin, either Sanscrit or one of the other languages mentioned above in the same column as Sanscrit, according to the presidency to which the officer examined belongs.

The test-books in the several languages are to be—

In Arabic	1. Alif Laila. 2. Ikhwanooos Safa. 3. Nafhatool Yaman.
In Persian	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.
In Oordoo	1. Baghobahar. 2. Gooli Bakawalee. 3. Betal Pachesee.
In Sanscrit	1. Ikhwanooos Safa. 2. Hitopadesha. 3. Mahabharata.
In Hindee	1. Rajneeti. 2. Prem Sagur. 3. Baghobahar.
In Bengalee ...	1. Betal Punchlimshate. 2. Bangalar Itihas. 3. Purush Pariksha.
Maharatta and Goozeerattee	1. Punchopa Khyan. 2. Æsop's Fables. 3. Bali Mittra.
Canarese	1. Æsop's Fables.
Tamil	1. Punchatuntra.
Telagoo	1. Morris's Selections. 2. Punchatuntra. 3. Vikra Marka Tales.

The candidate will, of course, not be permitted to have access to any dictionary or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises either written or oral.

The written exercises to consist of—

1. A paper not less than an ordinary octavo page in length, printed in the language in which the examination is held, to be translated into English.

2. A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language, in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.

3. A paper of short sentences in English, the greater part on professional subjects, to be rendered into the language of examination accurately and idiomatically.

The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly, but not very clearly, written manuscript in the language selected; and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the examiners, or with one or more natives in presence of the examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

The examinations under these orders will be conducted by the college examiners at Fort William and Fort Saint George in the case of Bengal and Madras officers respectively, and by the examination committee at Bombay when the candidate belongs to that Presidency.

UNIFORM OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters, Camp, Puthun Kote, March 10. 1852.—With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-Gen. of India in Council, his Excel. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the uniform, as prescribed for the "medical department" in the dress regulations of 1837, shall henceforward be the established dress of the entire body of Medical Officers of this presidency, with the exception of the under-mentioned modifications in respect to those serving with regiments and corps.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture, with scarlet stripe down the outward seam, one inch and a half wide, or white linen, according to the season.

Forage cap.—Plain blue cloth, with black silk braid band, oak leaf pattern, without any device or number; peak, plain patent leather.

Shoulder straps.—The same as worn by infantry officers.

For Waist-belt.—Snake clasp.

Button.—Gilt, with the words "Medical Staff," [on a star raised thereon.

Medical officers on the staff, and those serving with infantry

corps of the line, will adopt the uniform above prescribed, without a y unnecessary delay; but those serving with the regiment of artillery, with corps of regular and irregular cavalry and local infantry, are permitted to continue to wear their present uniforms until they require to be renewed, when the dress now laid down is to be adopted and precisely adhered to, by all medical officers so situated.

RATE OF EXCHANGE. FAMILY REMITTANCES.

Fort William, March 27, 1852.—It is notified for general information, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to fix the rate of exchange for officers' family remittances and effects in the official year 1852-53 at two shillings (2s.) the Company's rupee.

BARNES PEACOCK, ESQ.

Fort William, Home Department, April 28, 1852.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having appointed Barnes Peacock, Esq., to be Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of India, in succession to the late John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, Esq., and the said Barnes Peacock, Esq., having arrived at the Presidency in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Oriental*, he has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat as Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of India under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. to offic. as mag. of Mymensing, till arr. of Alexander, March 27.
AINSLIE, W. to offic. as mag. of Beerbhoom, dur. abs. of Dalrymple, March 27.
ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as mag. of Mymensing, dur. abs. Raikes, March 27.
ALONE, J. to offic. as dep. coll. in Ghazeeapore, March 20.
BEAUFORT, F. L. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, dur. abs. of Ward, March 27.
BELL, C. S. to offic. as mag. of Jessore, dur. abs. of Beaufort.
BRODHURST, M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar, joined his station.
CARNAC, C. F. to be marriage registrar of Moorsshedabad, March 18.
CHAPMAN, G. C. dep. coll. rec. ch. of sub div. of Deogbar.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajshahye, made over ch. of current duties of his off. March 20, to proceed to Pubna on session duty.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to offic. as coll. of Beerbhoom, dur. abs. of Loch, March 27.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. offic. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, rec. ch. of office, March 23.
FREELING, G. H. asst. to mag. of Allahabad, vested with special powers.
GARSTIN, C. clr. and sess. judge of Sarun, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. to Motcharee.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagapore, resu. ch. of cur. duties, March 23.
HAMPTON, R. coll. of Jessore, made over ch. of office.
HILL, T. to be asst. to protector of emigrants, and an asst. to mr. attendant.
HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Behar, rec. ch. of his off. fr. dep. coll. J. Macleod, March 22.
HOGG, F. F. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bijnoire, March 25.
HUME, A. O. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur.
HUTCHINSON, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allyghur.
KARR, W. S. to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of India in Foreign dept. March 31.
KEMP, F. B. rec. ch. of Mymensing collectorate fr. R. R. Stuart.
LINDSAY, C. R. appt. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapore cancelled; to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput, to continue to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mynpoory, fr. date of emb. of E. Thomas for Europe.
LOCH, F. C. to be railway commiser. vested with spec. powers.
LOCH, J. A. to offic. as maj. and coll. of Bijnoire.
MACLEOD, J. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of Behar to R. F. Hodgson, March 22.
PROBYN, W. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapore, fr. date of emb. of E. Thomas for Europe.
RAIKES, R. C. to offic. as coll. of Calcutta and ex-off. surv.
ROSE, H. to offic. as mag. of Jessore till arr. of Bell, March 27.
RUSSELL, A. W. res. ch. of treas. of dept. coll. of Bancoorah.
SANDYS, E. mag. of Tipperah, res. ch. of office fr. J. S. Shankie.
SMITH, S. G. to resign E. I. Co.'s civ. serv.
SMITH, E. H. to be prin. sudder ameen of Mirzapore.
STEER, C. rec. ch. of office of add. judge of Dacca fr. C. T. Davidson.
THORNHILL, C. B. to be inspector of prisons in N. W. provinces fr. date of W. H. Woodcock's resignation.
TORRENS, R. reported his return from sea, March 23.
TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Raugpore, res. ch. of office.
TUCKER, W. T. to be asst. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Patna, March 11.
TURNBULL, G. D. app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnoire is can. March 25.

WARD, J. J. to offic. as coll. of Burdwan dur. abs. of Hon. E. Drummond, March 27.
 WATSON, J. to offic. as superint. of survey of 1st or N. div. dur. abs. of W. G. Young; vested with full powers of a coll. in the districts of Purneah, Bhagalpore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Malda, Moughyr, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Jessore, Farreedpore, Mymensing, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bogra, March 18.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of office, prep. to proc. to Bogra, on sess. duty.
 YOUNG, W. G. to offic. as under secretary of Gov. of Bengal dur. abs. of W. S. Carr, March 25.
 YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinagepore, rec. ch. of off. fr. E. S. Pearson.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIDWELL, A. C. 8 mo. to Ceylon.
 GOULDSBURY, F. leave can.
 JOHNSON, J. leave can.
 LONGMORE, W. J. 1 mo. in ext.
 MONEY, W. 1 mo. in ext.
 OLDFIELD, R. C. 8 mo. to hills n. of Deyrah.
 TYLER, E. F. 7 mo. on m.c. to hills n. of Deyrah.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

JAY, Rev. W. J. M.A. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.
 SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. chaplain of Dacca, returned to his district, March 16.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W., offic. princ. assist. to commiss. of Assam at Gowaiparah, resu. ch. of the treasury of the collectorate and his judicial and revenue office. fr. Mr. Sub-assst. H. Driver, March 17.
 ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 10.
 BLEAYMIRE, Capt. J. to command detach. of convalescents proceeding from Merut to Landour.
 BLAIR, 2nd Lieut. C. R., 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. from March 1 in succession to Thompson, trans. to inv. est.
 BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. joined as offic. 2nd in com. of Bhopal canting, March 7.
 BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. R. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CADELL, Ens. R. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 CASTLE, Lieut. W. B. 38th N.L.I. to be adjt. v. Shelton prom.
 CLARK, Ens. E. G. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 CLERK, Capt. T. 4th asst. to comm. of Mysore, to offic. as supt. of Ashtagram div. March 27.
 CRAIGIE, Lieut. H. C. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. service, pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Mhairwarra local batt.; to offic. as adj. v. Lloyd, March 27.
 DAVIDSON, 1st Lieut. W. 1st Eur. brig. fus. passed exam. in the Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 DENNEBY, Ens. T. 2nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. fr. 5th co. 9th to 4th co. 1st batt.
 DWYER, Lieut. H. A. 59th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.
 FRASER, Ens. W. M. passed colloq. exam.
 FIRTH, Lieut. J. H. 5th N. I. to do duty at Landour depot.
 GIBBON, Ens. W. M. 71st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 GILBERT, Lieut. E. K. O. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GOSSET, Lieut. F. R. M. 38th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HARRIS, Lieut. R. made over ch. of cantonment jt. magistracy of Dinapore to Capt. R. Spencer, 26th N.I. March 15.
 HARRIS, 1st Lieut. W. D. 2nd Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. March 1, in suc. to Thompson, trans. to inv. est.
 HARRISON, Cornet J. H. 2nd L. C. passed colloq. exam.
 HAWES, Lieut. W. H. 63rd N.I. to temp. ch. of sud. bazar and cantonment abkaree at Sealkote, v. E. Haward, March 9.
 HAY, Ens. G. J. D. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HAYES, Capt. F. F. C., A. M. to be a mem. of the local committee of public instruction at Ajmere, March 20.
 HICKS, Capt. R. H. 2nd in com. 15th irr. cav. to asst. com. on dept. of Fisher on leave.
 HILDEBRAND, Ens. C. P. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HIRE, Lieut. S. J. 2nd in com. 3rd irr. cav. to rec. ch. of adj. office fr. Lieut. Leslie.
 HOMS, Lieut. D. C. engr. pl. at disp. of superint. engr. Punjab circ. for employ in riv. engs. dept. in Punjab.
 HOTHAM, Lieut. G. F. to act as 2nd in com. 15th irr. cav. in add. to duties as adj.
 IMPEY, Ens. E. C. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 JAMES, Ens. H. 44th N.I. passed colloq. exam. to be lieut. fr. February 29 in suc. to Goddard, trans. to inv. est.
 JAMES, Lieut. H. R. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. February 29 in suc. to Goddard trans. to inv. est.
 JAMES, Lieut. T. 2nd N.I. to rec. ch. of station staff officer at Futtchgurh fr. Lieut. Thompson.
 KEIGHLEY, Ens. J. resigned app. of adj. of 3rd Sikh loc. inf.
 LAMB, Ens. T. acting adj. 2nd Assam lt. inf. batt. placed at disp. of govr. gen. agent north eastern frontier for civ. emp.
 LAW, Lieut. C. P. St. J. 2nd in com. 10th irr. cav. to ass. com.
 MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. to act as adj. to 2nd Assam lt. inf. batt.
 MACDOUGAL, Lieut. W. S. to act 2nd in com. 10th irr. cav. in add. to duties as adj.

MACKENZIE, Ens. A. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Jan. 10.
 MARTIN, Cornet C. posted to 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
 MAYNE, 1st Lieut. A. O. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 MCBARNETT, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. to be postmr. at Nowgong.
 MCDUGAL, Ens. C. A. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MELVILLE, Lieut. H. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. fr. 4th co. 1st to 5th co. 9th batt. and to receive ch. of No. 3 lt. field batt. March 1.
 MUSPRATT, Cornet C. H. posted to 2nd L.C. at Umballah.
 NOWELL, Ens. R. A. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 O'DOWDA, Ens. R. C. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PARSONS, Ens. J. E. B. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. to be interp. and qu. mr. 43rd N.I. station and garr. staff to troops, and in fortress of Govingurgh, March 18.
 PORTER, Brev. maj. J. F. 2nd asst. to com. of Mysore, to act as superint. Chittledroog div. dur. abs. of Maj. Montgomery on field service.
 PRESGRAVE, Lieut. D. K. 59th N.I. to act as adj.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. prin. asst. to commiss. of Durrung, res. ch. of the treasury of the collectorate, and current duties of his judicial and revenue offices, March 10.
 ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. fr. 43rd L.I. to 73rd N.I.
 ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. princ. asst. to commissr. of Assam, at Kamroop, resu. ch. of treasury of collectorate, &c. from T. Lamb.
 SANDERS, Capt. A. 44th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 29, in suc. to Goddard, trans. to inv. est.
 SANFORD, Lieut. C. A. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SHARPE, Ens. C. F. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interpreter, Jan. 10.
 SMITH, Capt. W. H. 61st N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of res. of Lucknow, in view to his being detached into Oude forest, March 20.
 SPENCER, Capt. R. 26th N.I. recd. ch. of cantonment jt. magistracy of Dinapore fr. Lieut. R. R. Harris, March 15.
 STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 THOMAS, Capt. H. L. mr. attendant, to be an ex-officio protector of emigrants at the port of Calcutta.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. C. B. fr. 73rd N.I. to 43rd L.I.
 TULLOH, 1st Lieut. J. S. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 WATSON, Brev. capt. T. 5th irr. cav. 2nd in com. to offic. as adj. v. Wyly, perm. to res.
 WHEELER, 1st Lieut. F. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. L. H. 6th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. to act as adj. to left wing, 72nd N.I. proceeding to take the duties of the station of Shajehanpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, Ens. H. J. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 AUSTIN, Brev. maj. E. G. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. h. a. fr. April 5 to Oct. 5, to Simla.
 BECHER, 1st Lieut. D. W. 2nd Beng. fus. from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 BIRCH, Capt. W. C. dep. commissr. of Shapoor, leave cancelled.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. W. 71st N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.
 BRIDGE, Lieut. R. 72nd N.I. fr. April 1 to Oct. 31, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.
 BROWN, 2nd Lieut. W. T. art. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. R. G. 65th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 CHICHESTER, Lieut. the Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 COMBE, Ens. A. 65th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 COMYN, Capt. P. J. 68th N.I. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. fr. Feb. 29 to March 16, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 DAVES, Brev. maj. M. 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. a. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 DENNISS, Capt. G. G. 1st Eur. fus. fr. March 17 to Nov. 30, to Almorah, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 DRUMMOND, Capt. P. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 3, to Cashmere, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 GORDON, Capt. J. 6th N.I. 8 mo. fr. March, 15 in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, or Simla, on m.c.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. H. 8th N.I. 6 mos. to Nynce Tal.
 HOBSON, Capt. G. B. 72nd N.I. fr. March 15 to May 15, in ext. to rem. at the residency.
 IMPEY, Ens. E. C. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 LARKINS, Brev. maj. G. art. fr. March 10 to Oct. 31, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.
 MACLAGAN, Lieut. R. engs. prin. of college for civ. engs. Roorkee, to Europe, on furl.
 MAREWETHER, Ens. A. 61st N.I. fr. March 12 to Nov. 12, to Mussoorie, on m.c.
 MOFFATT, 2nd Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta.
 NAPPER, Lieut. R. A. 55th N.I. fr. Dec. 27 to Jan. 25, to Cawnpore.
 NISBETT, Capt. J. 69th N.I. fr. March 5 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

OAKLEY, Lieut. Sir C. W. A. Bart. 8th L.C. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Nynce Tal.
 PROCTOR, Lieut. A. 39th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 RAWSTORNE, Ens. E. C. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah.
 RICH, Brig. gen. R. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 25, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.
 ROBINSON, Capt. E. J. 7th L.C. fr. Feb. 26 to Apr. 20, to prep. to app. for leave to sea; 2 years to sea, visiting the Straits, New South Wales, &c. on m.c.
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. jun. est. 3 mo. from Apr. 1, in ext. to remain in Cawnpore div.
 SANFORD, Lieut. C. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Dec. 27 to Jan. 25, to Cawnpore.
 SATCHWELL, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. from Apr. 1 to October 31, to Simla, on m.c.
 SIDMONS, Capt. C. R. leave cancelled.
 SPEKE, Lieut. J. H. 46th N.I. 6 mos. to Kangra.
 STOKES, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. 8 mo. fr. Mar. 20, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 TROUP, Capt. R. 2nd Oude local inf. fr. Apr. 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 WALKER, Ens. L. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 WARDLAW, Lieut. and Adjt. J. fr. April 1, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe, for 1 year, without pay.
 WHEELWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. fr. Feb. 26 to March 31, to Delhi and Meerat.
 WILLES, Lieut. J. I. 69th N.I. Dec. 28 to Nov. 1, to Simla, m. c.
 WYNDHAM, Cornet C. 9th. L.C. 8 mo. from March 15, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, or Simla, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. fr. 4th to 15th N.I. March 10.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. 2nd Oude loc. inf. to be civ. surg. at Jubbulpore, v. Cheyne, from March 24.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. in ch. of gar. hosp. Umritsir, to assu. med. ch. of 4th comp. 1st batt. art. fr. J. Lee.
 CAMPBELL, Dr. A. superint. of Darjeeling, res. ch. of the treasury and current duties of his off. March 7.
 GUISE, Surg. J. A. posted to 2nd N.I. at Futtchgurh.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 3rd irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to the Bareilly station staff.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to aff. med. aid to right wing 72nd N.I.
 O'DWYER, Surg. J. fr. 7th N.I. to 3rd L.C. at Nowgong, Mar. 10.
 FLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. 43rd N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N.W.P. for med. ch. of Saharanpore, to assu. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. &c.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. h. art. to med. ch. of civil station, jail, and 4th regt. Sikh local inf. at Umballah.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to have med. ch. of detach. of convalescents proceeding fr. Meerut to Landour, and then rejoin his regt.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. fr. 15th to 4th N.I. March 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 OAKLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. 69th N.I. fr. April 1 to July 8, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.
 WHITTALL, R. 1 mo. on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Lieut. col. Havelock, dep. adjt. gen. Bombay, to join h. qr. at Mahabuleshwur; Maj. Tudor, 86th, to be mil. sec. to Lieut. gen. Staveley; Capt. Cooke, 83rd, to be A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. Staveley; Capt. Fellows, 3rd Lt. Drag. to be intercept. to Lieut. gen. Staveley.

CAVALRY.

10th Hussars. Major Tritton, 1 mo. fr. April 6, to Singhur.

INFANTRY.

22nd. Lieut. G. P. E. Morrison, to June 30.—29th. Capt. J. Power, 1 mo. fr. March 15, to Nainee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Surg. R. Dane, March 20 to Nov. 30, to Landour and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.—60th. Lieut. L. C. Travers, to Jan. 31, 1853, in extent.—64th. Lieut. col. Stopford, c.b. 1 yr. to England; Capt. Mockler, April 24 to Aug. 31, to Bombay and Poona; Lieut. Twemlow, 4 mo. fr. April 24, to Bombay and Poona; Ens. Tuke, 4 mo. fr. April 24, to Bombay and Poona.—80th. Capt. R. T. Sayers and Capt. A. Ormsby, to join their corps by dak, at the public expense.—83rd. Ens. Richardson, April 1 to May 28, to Mahabuleshwur.—86th. Lieut. Darby, May 1 to 20, to Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AUSTEN, the lady of Capt. G. P. 18th N.I. s. at Ferozepore, March 24.
 BAYLEY, wife of Edward C. c.s. d. at Noorpoor, Mar. 21.
 BLUNDELL, wife of T. L. s. at Umballa, Mar. 21.
 BOXER, wife of Lieut. B. H., H.M.'s 80th, s. at Fort William, March 31.

CHAMBERS, Mrs. R. J. s. at Chitpore, Mar. 28.
 COURT, the lady of M. H. d. at Budaon, Mar. 23.
 CRITCHLEY, Mrs. H. T. B. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 24.
 DANE, the lady of Dr. H.M.'s 29th, s. at Haupper, Mar. 23.
 DOUGLAS, wife of E. R. s. at Landour, Mar. 14.
 DUNSFORD, wife of Capt. H. F. 59th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, April 4.
 HARVEY, the lady of G. c.s. s. still-born, at Cawnpore, Mar. 11.
 HUNTER, wife of Lieut. A. s. at Cuttack, Mar. 26.
 JERVIS, the lady of Brev. Maj. W. 42nd L.I. d. at Barrackpore, April 5.
 LEE, the lady of Capt. paymaster H.M.'s 10th, d. at Wuzerabad, April 2.
 LEMON, wife of John, d. at Agra, March 27.
 LIMOND, wife of W. A. d. at Calcutta, March 29.
 MARTIN, Mrs. John, d. at Calcutta, March 29.
 MORAN, Mrs. J. F. s. at Calcutta, March 26.
 O'BRIEN, wife of Capt. J. steamer *Charles Allen*, s. at Howra, March 22.
 PASSANAH, wife of G. d. at Oorai, March 15.
 POLLARD, the lady of Lieut. C. engs. d. at Jhelum, March 24.
 RAY, wife of T. rid. mas. 6th L.C. d. at Meerut, March 31.
 REID, the lady of Capt. C. 10th N.I. s. at Pitoroghur, April 1.
 ROSE, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, March 25.
 SHARPLEY, Mrs. C. s. Boolundshuhur, March 21.
 SWINHOK, Mrs. H. d. still-born, at Garden Reach, March 27.
 SYMES, wife of W. B. s. at Constantia.
 TERNAN, wife of Lieut. A. H. 3rd N.I. s. Nuraigpore, April 1.
 VANRENN, wife of Lieut. D. C. art. s. at Nainee Tal, March 26.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. J. W. d. at Chowringhee, March 27.
 YOUNG, the lady of W. G. c.s. s. at Berhampore, March 23.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, A. E. to Matilda Eliza, d. of the late R. G. Dawut, at Tirhoot, March 23.
 CURETON, Lieut. Charles, 19th irr. cav. to Margaret S. d. of the late Rev. W. A. Holmes, at Jullunder, March 25.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. H. engs. to Annetta M'Pherson, d. of the late Capt. C. H. Boisragon, at Moultmein, March 20.
 HARRIS, Lieut. John C. engs. to Emily W. d. of Brig. Wilkinson, c.b. at Meerut, March 30.
 JEFFERY, G. to Julia, d. of Lieut. Pembroke, at Umballa, April 3.
 PALFREYMAN, J. C. to Sabina, d. of Lieut. W. Gibson, at Cawnpore, March 16.
 SHELVERTON, C. J. to Mrs. M. Butler, at Calcutta, March 25.
 SHEPHERD, Thomas, to Miss Sarah E. Fergusson, at Howrah, March 24.
 WILLIS, A. J. to Mrs. M. T. Bolland, at Calcutta, March 25.

DEATHS.

BAILEY, inf. s. of Lieut. E. P. 7th N.I. at Loodianah, March 30.
 BUSH, Thomas, s. of the late John, at Kishnagur, aged 25, April 1.
 DAMSEN, Maria, wife of S. at Calcutta, aged 49, March 27.
 FLATMAN, inf. d. of James, at Umballa, March 31.
 HERRING, T. at Deyrah, aged 50, March 16.
 HUNTER, W. at Burdwar, aged 46, March 27.
 LACKERSTEEN, R. A. inf. s. of Mr. at Calcutta, April 3.
 LAWRENCE, E. H. inf. s. of John, at Lahore, April 1.
 NICHOL, E. Manners, wife of W. at Calcutta, April 2.
 ONKART, Madame M. widow of the late Monsieur L. at Dacca, aged 48, March 24.
 PANISTY, Mrs. E. at Entally, aged 72, March 27.
 REVELEY, inf. child of Ens. W. 66th N.I. at Meean Meer, Mar. 29.
 RUSSELL, T. W. c.s. at Chittagong, March 25.
 SAVI, J. H. at Calcutta, aged 55, March 25.
 WEBB, Capt. James, ship *Tubal Cain*, at Calcutta, aged 55, March 22.
 WILLIAMS, Harry S. s. of Lieut. col. 8th N.I. near Moradabad, aged 16, April 3.
 WILLINGTON, Mary, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 18th regt. at Fort William, March 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 25.—*Mary Carson*, Kelly, Liverpool.—26. *Diana*, Grant, Moultmein; *Carmillus*, Nacoda, Alleppee.—27. *Zion*, Bell, Newcastle.—28. *Nepaul*, Heddle, London.—29. *Chinsurah*, Furness, Penang.—30. *John Cooper*, Gilson, Lisbon; *Kalahadin*, Morse, San Francisco; *Cato*, Henry, Mauritius; *Jenny*, Lenck, Cape of Good Hope.—31. *Cecelia*, Crisp, Maulmein.—APRIL 1. *Georgiana*, Williams, Bombay and Cannanore; *Jane Pirie*, Adam, London; *Anne Armstrong*, Fitzgerald, Bombay and Cannanore.—2. *Nile*, Lighton, Liverpool; *Loodianah*, M'Donnell, Liverpool; *Rob Roy*, Rankin, Liverpool; *Triton*, Nyland, Liverpool; steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Maulmein; steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suez.—3. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.—5. *Alliance*, Campbell, Bombay and Cannanore; steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, Rangoon.—6. *Francis*, Higgins, San Francisco and Singapore.—7. *Emperor*, Paxton, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Nepaul* (March 28), from LONDON.—Mrs. Hewick, Mrs. Foord, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. M'Brian, and Mrs. Burns.

Per *Chinsurah* (March 29), from PENANG.—Mrs. Furness.
 Per *Cato* (March 30), from the MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Henry, and D. B. Van Buren.
 Per *Georgiana* (April 1), from BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Main.
 Per *Jane Pirkle* (April 1), from LONDON.—Mr. C. W. Dobbles.
 Per *Rob Roy* (April 2), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Rankin.
 Per steamer *Eria* (April 2), from MOULMEIN.—Mr. J. T. McDonald, and Mr. H. Bruff.
 Per steamer *Oriental* (April 2), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Col. and Mrs. Gough and servant; Mr. Lambert, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Alexander and child, Miss Alexander and servant, the Misses Young, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Hall, Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. J. Thompson, Miss Lyon, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. M'Reddy, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Young, Mrs. Young, 2 infants, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Cragle, Mr. Olding, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Burkiyoung, Mrs. Burkiyoung and child, Miss Burkiyoung, Mr. Arundell, Lieut. Freeman, Mr. Chase, Mrs. Dickens and 2 servants, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Inglesfield, Mr. Hitchins, Mrs. Harman, Mr. Roose, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Cretton.—From MALTA: Mr. Patterson and Mr. Somes.—From SUZ: Capt. Fagan.—From MADRAS: Rev. E. J. Evans, lady, and servants; Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. J. C. Rogers, E. A. Fernandez and 2 natives, Mr. W. Arbuthnot and servant, Mr. W. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Harvey, and Dr. Maeguire.—From HONG-KONG: Lieut. Brackenbury and Mr. Naira.—From BOMBAY: R. Ramsordjee and servant, Kesul Dray, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. F. Wegelin, Mr. Young, and Mr. Gordon.—From GALLE: Maj. Kearney and Dr. Stanton.

Passengers who left per *Haddisun*, and were transhipped to the *Oriental*, from Suz.—From Southampton: Mr. Stanton, Mr. Gurlon, Mrs. Du Vernet, Mr. R. Travers, Mr. Powell, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Fosberry, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bainbridge, Miss Swan, Lieut. Pond, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Millett, Lieut. McDowall, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Black, Dr. Naylor, Col. McKenzie, and R. Cook.—From Malta to Calcutta: Mr. G. O. May.—From Suz to Calcutta: Mr. Alexander and 2 servants.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH. 24. *Dido*, Youngerman, Penang, Singapore, and China; *Onico*, Drew, Boston.—25. *Eliza Warwick*, Watson, Boston; *Kedegree*, Isibster, Liverpool; *Edward*, Murrelo, Marseilles.—26. *Anglo American*, Murdoch, London; *Hosannah*, Downes, Bombay.—27. *Caractacus*, Mundle, Mauritius; steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, Moulmein.—28. *Monarch*, Sheppard, Martaban Coast; *Juliana*, Denham, Martaban Coast; *Lahore*, Harris, Martaban Coast; *Red Rover*, Smith, Singapore and China; *Cowajee Family*, Durham, Singapore and China; *Columbia*, Hildreth, London.—31. *Edmond*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Leopard*, Pike, Boston; *Somnath*, Lawson, China; *Wenham*, Gault, London.—APRIL 4.—*Koh-i-noor*, Inglis, London; *Gallant*, Black, Singapore and China; *Medusa*, Cuealls, China; *Merford*, Erhidit, Boston.—8. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental* (April 8), to SUZ.—For MADRAS: Lieut. Mayne, Mr. Geo. Sand, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Foussart.—For SUZ: Mr. Greathread, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Todd, Mr. Platt, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Gale, Moses Ferrao.—For MALTA: Mrs. Watson and child.—For POINT DE GALLE: Marchioness of Dalhousie and servants, Major Ramsay, Mr. Morton, Mrs. Morton, 2 children, and 4 servants; Mr. Groves, Dr. Grant.—For BOMBAY via GALLE: Mr. S. H. Ballard.—For SOUTHAMPTON: —Mr. T. P. Woodcock, Mr. W. Woodcock, Mr. Edmonstone's child and servant, Mr. Potter, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. Wardlaw, Capt. Dyke, Mr. T. Sliager, Mr. E. Kimber, Gen. Hamilton, Lady Hamilton and servant, Mrs. Simpson, child and servant; Mr. Earle, Major Hickey, Mr. Tulloh Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Tulloh, Mr. Crosier, Capt. Hobson, Mr. Johanson, Mr. Cuthbertson, Mr. Collum, Mrs. Hicks and child, Mr. S. G. Smith, Mr. Moran, Capt. Elliott, Mr. Wise.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	8 0	to 8 4
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. do.	0 12	.. 1 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	..	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	4 0	.. 4 8
Thrd Sica 4 do.	.. dis.	11 0	.. 11 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	8 12	.. 9 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2500 to 2550 prem.
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	nominal

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 5	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	.. 16 5	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	230 10	.. 231 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6	.. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 3	.. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7	.. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3s. to 3l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 7s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE WOODIAGHERY FAMILY.

This is certainly the time when all who have claims against the Indian Government, or wrongs to be redressed, should speak out; but to bring forward charges which cannot be substantiated, and claims without foundation, must inevitably strengthen the East-India Company, and hurt the prospects of the natives of the country generally. The *Madras Athenæum* brings before the public a case which, if entirely true, must entail lasting disgrace and to the government under which it occurred, to all parties concerned in it. The *Athenæum* speaks of the affair as if no doubts existed of the correctness of the statements produced.

It appears that a Mussulman gentleman, of reduced circumstances, whose forefathers for five generations had been nawabs of Woodiagherry, somewhere in the Nellore district, lately presented a petition to our contemporary, soliciting the aid of the press in restoring him to his rights. The jagheer belonging to this family yielded an income of a lakh of rupees per annum, and they exercised royal power within its bounds. The last jagheerdar was a bed-ridden cripple, who was accused by the then collector of Nellore of conspiring against the Government, and a commission, consisting of only one individual, was ordered to investigate the matter. The witnesses produced against the jagheerdar appear to have been men in the employment of the collector. The unfortunate individual requested, as a favour, to be confronted with his accusers; but this common act of justice was denied him. The consequences were, that he was deposed, sent a prisoner to Chingleput, confined there, and speedily died. As a matter of course, his jagheer fell into the hands of the Government, who liberally placed the names of two of his sons on their pension list, and awarded them the princely income of a hundred rupees a month. The above is what we derive from the *Athenæum*, who should be correct, as he appears to collect his data from official accounts of the transaction, which occurred only thirteen years ago. But may there not be many circumstances connected with this affair with which our contemporary is unacquainted? May not charges of another nature have been brought forward and proven against this prince, but enshrouded by that cloak of mystery that Government is so fond of wrapping round its actions, even at the present time?

Being possessed of no information on the subject, except what we have derived from the article of our contemporary, we have but little to say on the subject; but if the last nawab of Woodiagherry has been treated by Government as above stated, we sincerely hope his son may yet have justice done him, and that the cause may be speedily brought before the British Government, as a specimen of the Company's mode of increasing their revenue at the expense of Indian princes.—*Bangalore Herald*.

We adverted in a former issue to the peculiar case of the Carnatic stipendiaries, whom the Madras government now threaten with deprivation of the pensions for which, some fifty years ago, they were compelled to exchange their jagheers, on the convenient hypothesis that this arrangement included only the individuals then existing; in other words, that the estates of the jagheerdars were not commuted, but confiscated. The *Madras Athenæum* details the circumstances of another "vigorous" proceeding, that will shortly form a subject of discussion in the House of Commons. The sufferer, in this instance, is the representative of a line of Indian princes, the nawabs of Woodiagherry, now enjoying from the bounty of Government an annual income of 120L, in lieu of a rental of some 12,000L per annum! The overthrow of this man our contemporary justly named pronounces to be "a sample of the machinery by which men obnoxious on account of their wealth are ruined in this country." The case referred to is a flagrant, and has long been a notorious, one; but the powerful efforts made here to defeat justice can only be adequately met by assistance from home.—*Overland Athenæum*, March 13.

EXPEDITION TO BURMAH.

Notwithstanding nearly a month had been allowed for pre-visional arrangements, it was found impossible to start the expedition on the day mentioned in the order of the Government; the embarkation had consequently to be postponed to the 31st March. By dawn on the morning of that day the troops were drawn up on the north beach; and, in the presence of some thousands of sympathizing spectators, whom the unusually exciting spectacle had drawn together, in gallant trim and high spirits, entered the boats. In the course of a couple of hours the whole brigade, consisting of some 4,000 men, were safely on board the steamers and transports, and before evening had set in, the last vessel of the flotilla was out of sight. The Madras army have beheld with regret their necessary exclusion from the many opportunities of honourable distinction which the events of late years have opened to their comrades in the sister presidencies; they have at last got geography on their side, and right well are they disposed to improve the opening. The soldier-like alacrity of the sepoy to go where duty called them, was the subject of general admiration; not the slightest symptom of reluctance was manifested, not the faintest murmur heard; the 9th and 43rd M. N. I. were no less forward than their European comrades of H. M. 51st to occupy the post of peril. The insolent and unmilitary, if not positively mutinous, temper displayed by the spoiled Bengalees, has found not the shadow of a counterpart at Madras.

With regard to the preparations of the Burmese we have nothing but epistolary rumours to depend upon. Armies of formidable strength are said to be in readiness at Rangoon, at Ava, at the Aeng Pass, to resist invasion, or to retaliate upon our provinces. Fancied indications of the guidance of European skill and experience have been detected by some in the foresight and prudence displayed on the fortification of Rangoon and Martaban; all those parts which might have served for cover to a besieging army have been deliberately destroyed, all the women and children removed to places of safety, while every point of the river and every approach bristles with the stockades, the construction of which is the *chef d'œuvre* of Burmese engineering. As we have already remarked, there is doubtless a strong spice of exaggeration in the descriptions given of the power of resistance arrayed against us; but, after every reasonable allowance has been made, there remains enough to justify the prediction, that we shall not reach the end of this war quite so easily or quite so soon as was at first expected.—*Athenæum*, April 13.

THE LONDON MAILS of Jan. 24th and Feb. 24th arrived at Madras on March 29th.

THE PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.—It is melancholy to learn the condition of this enterprise. An experiment which promised magnificent results, and has been attended with vast expense, is pronounced hopeless. Its history will show how little dependence is to be placed upon European theories in the East. No man who hears for the first time of the singular advantages possessed by the association formed to work the iron mines, whether as regards the unequalled richness of the ores, the apparent extent of fuel, and the completeness of the monopoly granted by Government to them, can fail to adopt the conclusion that their venture must be eminently successful. We are very sorry that it has turned out otherwise. A correspondent writes:—"When I visited the spot, the engines had been removed; the houses fallen down; the pits partially filled up with the earth carried into them by the rains; and, with the exception of the engine chimney—which stands alone as a monument—the whole place is a melancholy ruin."—*Athenæum*, Mar. 22.

MERIAH SACRIFICES.—The *Spectator* states that Col. Campbell, agent for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices in Orissa, has returned to Russelcondah, having rescued 157 victims.

MR. ALEXANDER BAIN, barrister of the Supreme Court, who expired at the Adyar, had powers which would have extorted respect in any walk of life, and he used them so as to win the affection of all with whom he was brought in contact. He could do more than the occasion demanded, be it never so exacting, and had always a reserve of knowledge in store at the end. No man had more friends, and he husbanded his stock as if it were perpetually in danger of running short. We only speak our share in the general esteem felt for him, and have tried to express with reference to it what is cherished by society at large.—*Spectator*.

The three directors of the Madras Bank, who recently resigned in consequence of the discussion with the Government, have been replaced by gentlemen unconnected with the great houses—Major Smith, a military officer, Mr. P. Carstairs, an East Indian, and Mr. F. Lecot, of the firm of Amalric, Lecot, and Co.

THE FIRST APPLICATION OF STEAM POWER to a practical purpose in the Presidency, has been made, according to the *Athenæum*, by a native, C. V. Conniah Chetty, who has set up a steam-engine of twelve-horse power in his paper-mill. "The site," it is said, "was cleared, the requisite brickwork constructed, the engine put up, deficient fittings supplied, and the machine fairly at work in less than a month."

WORKS OF IRRIGATION.—The *Spectator* supplies us with two instances of the extraordinary profit which has always been obtained by our Indian Government, from works of irrigation. The Samulcottah canal, which was commenced in 1846, and finished in 1849, cost only Rs. 23,541, and, in four years, the revenue had increased by Rs. 22,630, or very nearly equal to the entire outlay. This statement is extracted from the recently published reports of the civil engineers; and in another place we are informed, that forty thousand bullocks, laden with salt alone, yearly pass over the high road between Ellore and Masulipatam for Hyderabad. From the want of sufficient bridges, the bullocks were in former times often detained for weeks by the rising of the waters, yet the bridges were not erected till 1848. The cost was only Rs. 4,029.

THE MOPLAHS.—Mr. Strange is busily engaged in prosecuting the duties of commissioner in Malabar, but we have not yet heard what are the results of his inquiries into the late outbreaks. The Moplah tangul, or primate, suspected by some to be the instigator of the disturbances, has been prevailed upon to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, for the good of his soul and the quiet of the province.—*Athenæum*, April 13.

PONDICHERY was visited by a hail-storm on the 24th March, during a squall from the north-east. The hail-stones, which fell in large quantities for about fifteen minutes, were generally formed of a transparent covering over a white but opaque interior, and most of them were flattened or armed with points. The largest might have been an inch and a half in diameter. Pondicherry (says *Le Moniteur Officiel*) has never been so visited before in the memory of man.

LIEUT. D. O'BRIEN AND ENSIGN T. G. PEACOCKE, of H. M.'s 81st regt., have been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in H. M.'s jail, and are now *en route* to the presidency, under an escort, for the purpose of undergoing their sentence. These are the young men who rode down an old woman in the streets of Trichinopoly a short time ago.—*Athenæum*, March 27.

LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—After all the reports to the contrary, we learn that the trial of trooper Khadir Khan, for the murder of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant Johnstone, of the 3rd L. C., will take place in April, before a general court-martial, and that Major McGoun has been ordered to prosecute; Captain Pritchard taking charge of the conduct of the proceedings. The trial will take place at Secunderabad. We are rejoiced at the prospect which this decision of the authorities affords, of justice being at length brought home to the assassin.—*Spectator*, March 24.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- BEAUCHAMP, G. T. acting civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinnevely, ass. ch. of court.
BLAIR, W. T. to act as sub-judge of zillah of Cuddapah dur. emp. of Hathaway, April 2.
BROWN, C. P. attained rank 1st class, March 29.
BRUER, J. G. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, del. ov. ch. of court to T. J. P. Harris, March 18.
COCKERELL, J. R. to be assist. to coll. and mag. of Madura.
DYKES, J. W. rec. ch. of court of Chittoor fr. A. S. Mathison.
FORBES, G. S. returned to pres. to act as dep. coll. of sea customs at Madras dur. emp. of Williamson on other duty.
HATHAWAY, A. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chittoor dur. abs. of Mathison on m. c. April 2.
HATHWAY, A. sub-jud. of zillah of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of court to W. T. Blair, April 5.
MATHISON, A. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittoor, del. over ch. of court to J. W. Dykes, April 1.
POCHIN, C. N. to offic. as head asst. to register to court of Sudder and Foudjary Adawlut.
SULLIVAN, H. E. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.
THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, res. ch. of the district fr. W. E. Underwood, April 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

VANS AGNEW, G. March 29.
DAVIDSON, R. March 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, F. 1 mo.
MALTBY, F. N. 1 mo. to Mercara, April 8.
MATHISON, A. S. 3 mo. to pres. on m. c.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. 9 days.
STORY, E. 1 mo.
UNDERWOOD, W. E. 1 mo. in ext. April 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

KINLOCK, Rev. A. to be chaplain at Kamptee.
POPE, Rev. J. P. A.B. 1 mo. leave, April 6.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. Eur. veta. to act as supt. of cadets and staff officer at Palaveram dur. abs. of Wilder on leave, April 5.
BAYLIFF, Ens. R. T. to do duty with 21st N.I. March 31.
BAYLY, Brev. maj. S. 26th N.I. to join corps at Maulmein without delay, March 23.
BLACK, Capt. B. W. art. to act as dir. of art. depot of instructions dur. abs. of Oakes, March 26.
BLAGRAVE, Lieut. E. R. to report himself to Capt. Rundall, com. sap. and min. and proc. to join the 2nd comp. of corps on passage to Maulmein, but ord. to join exped. force to Burmah, March 25; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for du. with 2 comps. sap. and miners proc. to Burmah, March 26.
BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. to be a.-d.-c. to com. of Bombay forces.
BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. S. div. v. Brett, March 24.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. posted to 1st N. V. batt.
CHERRY, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Mar. 27.
COOKE, Capt. H. 8th N.I. re-admitted on the establishment fr. Apr. 29, 1851, being the date of the arrival of the Mail which left Southampton Mar. 20, 1851, and that on which he would have arrived in India had he not been appointed to com. of the detach. of recruits on the ship *Plantagenet*, Apr. 6.
DESAUMAREZ, Capt. G. 21st N.I. to act as 2nd assist. mil. and gen. dur. empoy. of Hillyard, March 26.
DENNISON, Lieut. G. to report himself to Captain Rundall, com. sap. and min. and proc. to join the 2 comps. of corps on passage to Maulmein; but ord. to join exped. force to Burmah, Mar. 25; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for du. with 2 comps. sap. and miners proc. to Burmah, March 26.
DOBBS, Capt. R. T. 9th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George for regt. duty; to join for serv. without delay.
DRAKE, Ens. C. W. J. posted to 36th N.I. v. Jervis, pro. to rank fr. Feb. 26.
DUN, Ens. E. W. 42nd N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Mar. 27.
ELLIOT, Capt. C. M. engs. app. to ch. of magnetic survey, resumed his duties on 30th Jan. last.
GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. with corps on for. ser. March 26; to join for serv. without delay.
GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Canarese, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.
GRAY, Ens. F. H. to do duty with 21st N.I. March 31.
HAIG, 2nd Lieut. F. T. engs. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Ludlow.
HART, Capt. H. D. 39th N.I. to act as fort adj. Cannanore, v. Hodson, on other du. March 24.
HENNAH, Capt. T. W. 4th L.C. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Kamptee, v. Capt. Grimes.
HIGHMOOR, Lieut. R. C. B. art. returned to du.
HILLYARD, Capt. H. T. 14th N.I. to act as 1st asst. mil. aud. gen. dur. Stewart's abs. March 26.
HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. to be act. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army dur. abs. of Gillilan, March 26.
HUTCHINSON, Brev. capt. C. H. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. April 8.
JACKSON, Brev. capt. W. B. 31st L.I. returned to duty, March 23.
JAMES, Capt. G. L. 5th N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. with corps on for. ser. March 26, to join for serv. without delay.
JERVIS, Ens. T. W. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 9, v. Denniss, dec.
KEATING, Capt. A. 50th N.I. to be a mem. of the presidency military examining committee, v. Roberts, April 3.
MAN, Capt. H. 49th N.I. to join corps at Maulmein without delay.
MARSHALL, Ens. R. C. A. 12th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for general staff, to receive moonshee allowance, April 8.
MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. to be act. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. N. div. army, dur. abs. of Shakespeare, Mar. 26.
MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. to act as asst. to gen. supt. for suppression of thuggee, dur. abs. of Edwards, m. c.; to act as jt. mag. in the provinces subject to his presidency, April 3.
MAYNE, Lieut. J. O. sap. and min. to place himself under ord. of Capt. Rundall and proc. to join the two comps. of corps on passage to Maulmein, March 25.
MOBERLEY, 2nd Lieut. F. J. engs. to be a 1st asst. civ. eng. fr. March 2, v. Capt. Orr.
MONTGOMERY, Brev. maj. H. art. for serv. to join without delay, March 23.
MOTTET, Ens. G. H. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. to act as exce. offr. to superint. the works ord. to be executed at Cannanore.
OAKES, Brev. maj. A. F. dir. of art. depot, to do du. with a comp. 4th batt. art. under ord. for serv. to join forthwith, March 24; fr. horse brig. to 4th batt. March 25.
ORR, Ens. J. W. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, April 6.
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. E. M. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. April 8.

ROBERTSON, Ens. W. to do duty with 34th N.I. March 31.
ROLSTON, Lieut. W. T. K. 14th N.I. to act as barrack-master at pres. and superint. of govt. roads dur. abs. of Worster, m. c.
ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. art. fr. 2nd batt. to h. brig. non-effective, April 8.
SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to join for serv. without delay.
SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. F. 26th N.I. to join corps at Maulmein without delay, March 23.
SIMPSON, Brev. maj. G. W. Y. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. April 8.
SMITH, Ens. C. G. to do duty with 21st N.I. March 31.
SMITH, Capt. J. 13th N.I. to do du. with 35th N.I. to join latter corps forthwith, March 23.
STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. art. perm. to retire on pension of capt. fr. March 15.
STEWART, Capt. J. 49th N.I. to join corps at Maulmein without delay, March 23.
SWANSTON, Ens. N. rec. adm. and prom. to do du. with 50th N.I. to join, March 25.
WAPSHARE, Capt. W. H. 10th N.I. to be act. dep. jud. adv. gen. Nagpore subsid. force, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. S. Bayley, March 26.
WATKINS, Col. W. 48th N.I. perm. to reside and draw pay at pres.
WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 15, v. Stevens, retired.
WILLIAMS, Ens. G. W. to do du. with 28th N.I. March 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ARTILLERY.

DEMPSTER, H. L. March 29.

INFANTRY.

BAYLIFF, R. L. March 29. ROBERTSON, W. March 29.
BRUCE, J. C. W. March 29. SMITH, C. G. March 29.
GREY, F. H. March 29. WILLIAM, G. W. March 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLY, Brev. maj. S. 26th N.I. leave to Calcutta, to join.
BLACKBURN, Ens. J. I. 30th N.I. in ext. to N.W. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
BORRADAILE, Ens. R. 52nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 16, to Vellore, on m. c.
BRETT, Brev. maj. J. T. 4th L.C. leave cancelled.
BRUCE, Ens. J. W. C. in ext. to June 30.
BUCHANAN, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. to Eur. m. c.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. R. 28th N.I. April 1 to July 31, Neilgherries.
CLARKE, Lieut. col. A. 8th N.I. to June 1 in ext.
COOPER, Capt. A. M. 2nd N.V.B. March 1 to Sept. 30, Vellore.
FAUNCE, Brev. maj. R. N. 2nd N.I. fr. March 15 to Sept. 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
FOULIS, Brev. capt. A. art. 1 mo. fr. date of removal to A. troop, then to proc. to join at Jaunpore.
GALWEY, Capt. M. 1st fus. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
GRANT, Lieut. col. C. St. J. 40th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 28, to Masulipatam and Nizagapatam.
HADFIELD, Brev. lieut. col. A. J. 37th N.I. fr. April 2 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
HUTTON, Capt. W. F. 34th L.I. to Nov. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. 2 years, to sea and Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
KETSON, Capt. J. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. in ext. to April 30, to Bangalore, on m. c.
MARSHALL, Ens. R. C. A. 12th N.I. fr. March 12 to May 20, in ext. to Madras.
MASON, Lieut. F. J. M. 29th N.I. leave cancelled.
MAYNE, Capt. J. E. 8th L.C. to Europe.
M'HUTCHIN, Lieut. M. M. 19th N.I. leave cancelled.
MURRAY, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. to March 14, in ext.
PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. in ext. until arrival of his regt. a t Madras.
ROBERTSON, Ens. W. 1 mo. at Waltair, en route to join 34th N.I.
RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. fifteen days in ext.
SELBY, Brev. capt. G. art. fr. April 1 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
STRANGE, Capt. A. 7th M.L.C. 3 mos. to Agra, from Feb. 1.
THOMPSON, Lieut. H. P. 15th N.I. fr. April 1 to March 31, 1853, to Vizagapatam and eastern coast, on m. c.
THURBURN, Lieut. H. 42nd N.I. 9 months.
WATKINS, Col. W. 48th N.I. to Europe on furl.
WILDER, Brev. maj. C. P. supt. of cadets and staff officer at Palaveram, 6 mo. fr. April 3rd, to eastern coast, Neilgherries, and Bangalore.
WILLIAMS, Ens. G. W. 2 mo. to Mysore and Ootacamund.
WILSON, Lieut. J. A. W. F. 13th N.I. from March 29 to Sept. 30, 1853, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
WORSLEY, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 2, prep. to apply for leave to Eur. on m. c.
WRIGHT, Maj. G. 10th N.I. 8 mo. to Madras fr. date of being relieved fr. com. of Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. art. to report himself to officer com. steamer squadron in roads, for purpose of do. du. on board *Zenobia*, v. Crawford, March 25.

COLE, Garrison surg. R. to accompany H. E. the C-in-C. on his approaching tour of inspection, and afford med. aid to h.q. escort and public followers during the tour, April 3.
 COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. perm. to enter on general duties of the army.
 GILCHRIST, Surg. W. M.D. acting surg. of general hospital, to be a mem. of board of medical officers for exam. of sick officers, v. Kellie, relieved, April 2.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. to rank fr. Nov. 3, 1851.
 SUPPLE, Surg. J. fr. 21st to 12th N.I.
 THEOBALD, Asst. surg. J. R. fr. 52nd to 21st N.I.
 WINDERS, Asst. surg. F. J. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1851.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. M.D. 18th N.I. to Calcutta, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON, wife of Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. s. at Calcutta, March 22.
 BOWEN, wife of Rev. H. s. at Madras, April 7.
 BROWN, the lady of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 94th, d. at Madras, April 5.
 DE COSTA, wife of John, d. at Royapooram, April 1.
 DUKE, wife of Lieut. col. T. H. 1st Eur. reg. s. at Bellary, Mar. 27.
 HUBBARD, wife of the Rev. C. d. at Tanjore, March 27.
 HUNTER, wife of Lieut. A. s. at Cuddalore, March 26.
 JACKSON, wife of Asst. surg. E. M. s. at Dowlishwarum, April 3.
 JONES, wife of Lieut. G. art. d. at Secunderabad, March 17.
 MALLISS, wife of G. W. s. at Arcot, March 21.
 MARSDEN, Mrs. E. d. at Egmore, April 3.
 MASKELL, wife of John, s. at Black Town, March 31.
 MANLEY, wife of Lieut. H. J. 32nd N.I. s. at Jubbulpore, Mar. 20.
 PETERS, wife of T. d. at St. Thomé, March 26.
 POSNETT, wife of the Rev. R. d. at Mercara, March 18.
 SALMON, wife of Edward, d. at Madras, March 30.
 STANBROUGH, wife of Henry, s. at Madras, March 27.
 SULLIVAN, wife of H. E., C. S. s. at Nungumbankum, March 30.
 WOTHERSPOON, wife of Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. d. at Vellore, March 25.

MARRIAGES.

BRIGHAM, Asst. surg. John, 14th N.I. to Anne, d. of the late Lieut. col. H. H. Rose, at Culladghee, March 27.
 CLAUDIUS, T. to Charlotte Amelia, d. of G. Haldwell, at Ootacamund, Feb. 23.
 COOKE, Capt. W. to Mrs. A. M. Potter, at Madras, April 1.
 DARLING, Rev. T. G. to Mary E. d. of the late Rev. T. Nicholson, at Masulipatam, March 8.
 MILLER, Maj. art. to Anne, d. of the late Andrew Macintire, at Sectabuldee, April 5.
 WOODFALL, Maj. C. 47th N.I. to Rhoda Maria, d. of the late Rev. E. M. Willan, at Secunderabad, March 23.

DEATHS.

ADAMSON, Mrs. Eliz. at Kilpauk, aged 62, April 7.
 ANDREW, Emily Isabella, inf. d. of Dr. 6th N.I. at Madras, March 27.
 BAIN, Alex. at Adyar, aged 31, March 25.
 CROKER, J. D. at Kilpauk, aged 48, March 27.
 DE MEDER, Peter F. at Black Town, aged 21, March 26.
 LEGGATT, Matthew F. s. of lieut. 35th N.I. at Madras, aged 1, April 1.
 MARSDEN, Susan, inf. d. of E. at Egmore, April 6.
 PETERS, Laura, inf. d. of Thomson, at St. Thomé, March 26.
 THOMPSON, Dr. W. acting dep. inspector-gen. H.M.'s forces at Madras, March 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 27. *Struggle*, Farley, Vizagapatam; *Defiance*, Largent, Alleppee and Cochin; *Resolute*, Lewis, Cuddalore.—28. *Gemini*, Harvey, London and Cape of Good Hope.—29. *Steamer Oriental*, Powell, Suez.—31. *James Lumsden*, Lager, Port Lewis; *Isabella Herens*, Houston, Port Louis.—APRIL 3. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—4. *Stree Rajahraja-waree*, Smith, Maulmein; *Elvin*, Graham, Mauritius.—8. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Hobart Town.—9. *Cornwall*, Dawson, New Zealand and England.—11. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Struggle* (March 27), from VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. E. Joyce, Messrs. Conolly, Toplum, and Seager, Messdames Seager, Toplum, and Syke, Misses Rose Talent, A. Talent, and Rebecca Talent, Masters Seager, Talent, and Andrew De Souza.

Per *Defiance* (March 27), from ALEPPEE and COCHIN.—Lieut. Mason, 48th regt. N.I. and two servants; Mr. S. C. Rodgers and servant.

Per *Resolute* (March 27), from CUDDALORE.—Capt. Heshden and servant.

Per *Steamer Oriental* (March 29), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, two children, and two servants; Miss Drury, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bayliff, Mrs. Pauncefote, Mrs. Dempster, Miss Haultain, Messrs. Van Agnew, Davidson, Wright, Robertson, Sewell, MacKenzie, Smith, and Gray, Lieut. Highmoor, Messrs. Bruce, Dick, and Maltby.—From SUZ: Lieut. Mackston, M. Petet, D'Anterie.—From ADEN: Lieut. W. A. Whitlock.—From GALLE: Mr. Monclair, Mr. Phillips, and W. Elliott, Esq.

Per *Steamer Hugh Lindsay* (April 3), from SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.—From SINGAPORE: Capt. De Wet, Lady, and child; Ensigns Drury and Newbury.—From MALACCA: Ensign Mansfield.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 29.—*Steamer Oriental*, Powell, Calcutta; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, London and Pondicherry.—31. *Steamer Feroze*, Lynch, Burmah; *steamer Sesostris*, Campbell, Burmah; *steamer Moozuffer*, Hewett, Burmah; *steamer Zenobia*, Ball, Burmah; *steamer Berenice*, Nisbett, Burmah; *steamer Medusa*, Fraser, Burmah; *steamer Atalanta*, Gibson, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Burmah; *Hempsyke*, Barlow, Burmah; *Rockliffe*, Cargay, Burmah.—APRIL 1. *Ann Miln*, Thomas, London; *Jovin Corina*, Tanner, Northern Ports.—4. *Colonel Burney*, William, Maulmein.—6. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Vizagapatam.—9. *Elvira*, Graham, Liverpool.—10. *Resolute*, Lewis, Cape of Good Hope and London.—14. *Steamer Oriental*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Steamer Oriental* (March 29), to CALCUTTA.—Rev. E. J. Evans, lady, and two servants; Dr. E. Macguim; W. Elliott, Esq.; S. C. Rogers, Esq.; W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq.; W. Jackson, Esq.; Miss Jackson and Miss Howey; Mr. E. A. Fernandez.

Per *Jovin Corina* (April 1), to NORTHERN PORTS.—A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Capt. Rowland, Lieut. Taylor, and one serjeant.

Per *Steamer Hugh Lindsay* (April 4), to VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Mason, Miss Drury, Capt. Mason, Lieut. C. Mason, W. Robertson, Esq.; Rev. T. Dealty, and one servant.

Per *Resolute* (April 10), to CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON.—For CAPE: Mr. and Mrs. Bruere and family, servant, and Capt. Heathorn and servant.—For LONDON: Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall and family and servant; Mrs. Jordon and family and servant.

Per *Steamer Oriental* (April 14), to SUZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Pycroft, two children, and servant; Mrs. Speid, infant, and servant; Mrs. Breekes, Mrs. Bain, Lieut. H. H. Pratt, W. Taylor, Esq., and A. M. Simpson, Esq. To ALEXANDRIA: A. Goubert, Esq. To BOMBAY: Capt. W. Browne, Capt. A. Foulis, Hon. D. A. Blane, Esq., and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 13, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 prem.
1829-30	1½ to 2 prem.
1841	4½ to 5 prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	10 to 11 dis.
1835-36	9 to 10 do.
1843	
5 per cent. transferable	9 to 10 prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	8 to 9 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	16½ to 17 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 7 per ct.
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. 7 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 6 per Ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 8 „

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-4 ca.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 10½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11d.
 Bank of England Post Bills,
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, none.
 „ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.
 Bombay.—Buy, none
 „ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 2l. 12s. 6d. to 3l. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

From Baroda we learn that the Guicowar continued to pay no attention whatever to the wishes of the Bombay Government, conveyed to him through the resident, to the effect that he should cause the Settanee Joetabhaee to receive an allowance monthly for maintenance, such as became her position, and pay the debts incurred by her during the period of her bondage, out of the funds of the firm. The settanee had, meanwhile, been recommended by the resident not to press matters further just at

present—"in six weeks or two months more, the views of the home Government regarding her case would become known;" to the consternation, as we most fervently hope and trust, of her oppressors and their apologists and abettors.—*Bombay Times*, April 16.

A native friend, writing from Baroda, gives a sad account of the life which his highness the Guicowar is at present leading. The details into which our correspondent enters are totally unfit for publication. Suffice it to say, that continual hard drinking is the smallest, and least disgusting, of the list of delinquencies put on record against the maharajah. Every matter, and all business connected with the revenue of the country, is left in the hands of the minister Bhawoo Tambekur, who derives immense profits from being able to guide the state bark as he pleases. In administering justice, or rather in administering injustice, Bhawoo Tambekur is the supreme authority. His highness cares not what goes on in his country, so long as he is not tormented by business, and is allowed to indulge freely in his pleasures. It is ten thousand pities (says our correspondent) to see this fine country going to the dogs as it is. Lacs of rupees are taken out of the treasury by the Bhawoo, who makes the Maharajah believe that these sums are wanted for the purpose of bribing British functionaries in Bombay. The money of course finds its way into the private treasury of the Bhawoo, who, when he comes to be turned out of his present position and office by the British Government (which must eventually be the case), will be found to have feathered his nest in right earnest. The rumour of Lord Falkland being about to return to England, has reached Baroda. The minister gives out,—and has persuaded the Guicowar—that nothing could be more to the advantage of his highness than the presence of the Governor of Bombay in England, as thereby he (Bhawoo Tambekur) will thwart all Colonel Outram's proceedings at home. "Give me but money," says the minister to his master, "and I will disgrace Outram Sahib in every court in England."—*Bom. Telegraph*, April 19.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, MARCH 15.

In re Ragoonath Hurrychunderjee.—This case has been repeatedly before the Court. The debts in the insolvent's schedule amount to about Rs. 2,00,000, and his assets are within a very few thousand rupees of that sum. He would not be before the Court but for the failure of his principal debtor, Madhoo Rao Sahab Putwurdhun, the greatest sirdar in the southern Mahratta country, who has for the last thirty years or more been a supplicant to Government for justice, as regards the restoration to him of a vast amount of enam and other property which he claims. In 1845 this chief came to Bombay with a large retinue, with the object of pressing his claims on the personal notice of the Governor, but was referred back to the political agent. Before he could set out on his return, he was arrested and cast into the common jail of Bombay, and but for the kindness of the insolvent, who paid the amount and expenses of the writ, under the express guarantees of Mr. H. L. Anderson, he might still be in the custody of the high sheriff. Ragoonath Hurrychunderjee had paid 90,000 rupees on the chief's account, under an agreement and guarantee that he should be repaid by annual instalments of 10,000 rupees each. The first instalment is the only one ever paid. Ragoonath is now bankrupt. Madhoo Rao would pay the money if Government would only settle his account of so many years' standing.

A correspondence was read in court between the official assignee (Mr. O. W. Ketterer), Mr. Inverarity, the political agent, Belgaum, and Mr. C. Malet, the chief secretary of Government, in which the former offered to furnish, in proof of the insolvent's claim, "solemn declarations, before a justice of the peace, of the parties to whom and through whom the several payments were made," or, if that were deemed insufficient, he proposed that the political agent should issue a commission to take the evidence of these parties *visd voce*. The secretary (Mr. Malet) is directed by the Governor in Council to reply to these propositions that "all the political agent is to do is, to be satisfied that the claim for Rs. 90,000 was a *bond fide* one; that he had no legal power to issue a commission to examine witnesses; that a sum of Rs. 90,000 could not have been advanced without some receipts, vouchers, and accounts, in proof of the advances, and that, if such cannot be produced, suspicion at once arises against the *bond fide* nature of the claim." Mr. Ketterer replies, "of course, there are receipts and vouchers; but of what use would it be to lay them before the political agent without testimony as to the genuineness of the signatures, the payment of the money, &c.? I have all the vouchers that there ought to be in such a case, forthcoming. If they are accepted as genuine, without more, I can show them to any authority in Bombay, or can send the insolvent with them to the political agent in the Southern Mah-

ratta country (if the Government will be good enough to grant him leave for that purpose); but if that officer requires more—namely, oral testimony as to their genuineness—I request that I may be informed, if solemn declarations are not accepted, in what way I am to furnish the other proofs?" The secretary rejoins that "Rughoonath Hurrychunderjee will be allowed special leave to be absent from duty, on his application coming before Government; and that the Government "perceives no necessity for pointing out how the claim can be proved, but that, on presentation to the political agent in the Southern Mahratta country of such evidence as the complainant may tender, that officer will judge of its sufficiency."

Sir Erskine Perry.—This is a very remarkable case, and I really think that Government cannot be thoroughly acquainted with the facts that are now before me. There is an insolvent whose schedule exhibits debts (due by him) to the amount of Rs. 1,75,000, and good debts (due to him) of Rs. 1,40,000, besides doubtful debts of about Rs. 1,600,—showing that, in point of fact, there is not much of a balance against the insolvent. The first debt that appears in the schedule is one of Rs. 80,000 due by the Mahratta jagheerdar, Madhoo Rao. In 1845, the insolvent obtained a decree in the Supreme Court against the jagheerdar for Rs. 90,000, being the amount of principal and interest of a loan to the jagheerdar. At a subsequent period, the insolvent appears to have advanced to the jagheerdar a further sum of Rs. 14,000, to enable him to obtain his release from jail, where he had been confined for debt. The jagheerdar eventually fixed the amount of his liabilities to the insolvent at Rs. 1,50,000, which, under an arrangement made by the assistant political agent in the Southern Mahratta country, he contracted to pay by annual instalments of Rs. 10,000. Of this sum, one instalment of Rs. 10,000 has been paid by the jagheerdar. The insolvent now comes up to this court for his release, representing that a very large sum is owing to him by Madhoo Rao. Government, however, are not satisfied that this claim is a *bond fide* one, although the insolvent is in possession of a decree from the Supreme Court for the greater portion of it. Of course, if Government are not satisfied that the transaction between the parties was a *bond fide* one, notwithstanding the decree of the Court, guaranteed by the officer of this court, they are entitled to call for a further investigation on the subject, and to take whatever evidence is necessary to substantiate the justice of the claim. If the jagheerdar was living in a country where there is an organized system of justice, Mr. Ketterer could go and get the amount of the Supreme Court's decree. No Mofussil Court would question a judgment of the Supreme Court, unless there was proof that it was fraudulently obtained; and, similarly, the Supreme Court would not question a judgment of a Mofussil Court; for each court respects the decision of the other. But this jagheerdar resides where there is no regular court of justice, to which Mr. Ketterer could carry his claim. He has, therefore, no alternative but to petition Government, relying on the judgment obtained in the insolvent's favour in the Supreme Court: Government are accordingly appealed to, and they say that they are not satisfied that the claim is a *bond fide* one. Upon this, the official assignee says, "What am I to do?" In fact, this is one of the most remarkable cases in my experience on this bench. A judgment of this Court is entitled to be executed in any part of the British empire, unless it has been obtained by fraud; but it can be established that the judgment in this case has not been so obtained. It seems now to be wished that the insolvent should be allowed three months more leave to go to the Southern Mahratta country, for the purpose of proving the transactions between him and the jagheerdar Madhoo Rao. But the question is, how to prove this? If he produces documents, the political officer will probably ask where the witnesses are, as receipts will not do; and it seems that this officer cannot himself examine witnesses or issue a commission for examining them in Bombay. This case is altogether a most extraordinary one, and I have had it before me in chambers several times. There are other parties who will share in the amount recovered by the insolvent from the jagheerdar, and who are now claimants in an equity suit against the insolvent. It has been suggested that, as this insolvent had a situation worth only Rs. 200 a month, it was strange how he could advance such large sums to this jagheerdar, as he says he has done. It turns out, however, that he had property of his own and also other property in trust, as executor of an estate, which he could lend, and which there was no doubt he did lend. His lordship remarked that there were great difficulties in the case. The insolvent wants his release; other parties are suing him in an equity suit; and, as for the jagheerdar, he is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. This case has now been going on for more than a year, and the insolvent does not appear any nearer his discharge than when he first made application to the Court.

Mr. Dickenson.—The sirdar was of course amenable to the Court when here, but now he can only be treated with politically through Government.

Sir E. Perry.—The insolvent bought his release from jail to enable him to get away from the jurisdiction of the Court. I confess, I am rather surprised at the conduct of Government in this matter. The decrees of this Court run everywhere. Government doubtless are acting conscientiously, but the objection raised by them seems an insuperable bar to receiving the money unless they change their views.

Mr. Dickenson.—Then, my lord, the matter now stands adjourned for three months?

Sir E. Perry.—Why, there seems to be nothing else for it. In the meantime, however, both parties are starving—one wants to get his money, and the other to obtain his discharge:—they are in a dead lock, in fact!

The further hearing of the case was adjourned for three months.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 8th arrived at Bombay on April 3rd, per *Acbar*.

PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.—The following is a list of the passengers who have taken their passages to Suez by the steamer *Acbar*, to leave Bombay on the 3rd of May:—Mrs. E. M. Stuart, and a child; Mrs. Fraser, and two children; Mrs. Burgess and Miss Gardiner, and two children; a lady and a child; Mrs. Jamieson; Mrs. Goldsmid; Miss Edith Stuart; Colonel Waddington; A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.; Captain J. E. Mayne; J. Maclean Lee, Esq.; W. M. Elles, Esq.; A. Kavanagh, Esq.

THE JUBBULPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY is about to add a new branch of manufactures to those formerly pursued at that institution. A Brussels carpet-weaver, with looms and all other apparatus, is now on his way out, when on his arrival this department of work will be entered on, and we have no doubt carried out successfully. We question if even Col. Sleeman or Capt. Brown, in bringing this admirable establishment into existence, contemplated ever beholding in reality a colony of professional robbers and murderers engaged in the general improvement of the arts and manufactures of the country; yet so it has been. And to like valuable ends might all similar institutions, when well managed, be turned. The native is somewhat slow in taking in matters recommended only by actual reasoning; he adopts improvements fast enough when once he has seen and satisfied himself that they really are such.—*Bom. Times*, March 27.

THE JEWS OF BOMBAY.—A remarkable movement has lately taken place among the Jews of Bombay, which is believed to be the forerunner of an important change in their local customs. It appears that the wealthy Jewish families of the presidency have fallen into the Oriental custom of secluding their females, and allowing them to remain without even the rudiments of education. Mr. David Sassoon, the head of their creed, has at length taken the lead in innovation, and has sent his daughters, dressed in the European style, to a female school in the island.

OUR RAILWAY is progressing rapidly. A considerable length of permanent way is now laid down, and every exertion is being made to have a single line of rails from Bombay to Tannah before the rains commence. As we observed in a former notice of the locomotive engine (which is now daily at work ballasting), the natives have given it the same name as a steamer, viz. "Ag Boat." As this was a very incorrect term for a steam-carriage, and as a proper name ought to be spread amongst the thousands of this country, Mr. Faviel has been requested to print the name

on each side जगिनरथ (*Agnee-ruth*), or "Fire Carriage," in the Mahratta and Guzerattee languages. There is no word in those languages to express the meaning of steam, or it would have been more properly named "Steam Carriage." The curiosity of the natives continues unabated; there are thousands daily assembled to witness the engine draw up a steep incline twelve waggons loaded with ballast. They are evidently much astonished at the ease with which the driver guides the motion of such a large and powerful "horse," and the shrill whistle which it makes if the crowds do not clear the way. Every precaution is adopted by the contractors to prevent accidents, and hitherto successfully, as not the slightest injury has occurred to any one. Twelve men with sticks, headed by a European, are constantly employed to keep the crowds back, and from interfering with the progress of the works. We also observe that some enterprising native has taken advantage of the press of visitors, who spend hours near the railway, to put up a booth for the disposal of various creature comforts, such as palm-juice and cakes.—*Bom. Telegraph*, April 17.

THE CHARTER.—The *Dyanodaya* informs us, that the sirdars and other principal inhabitants of Poonah, have held several meetings to consult upon the steps to be taken with regard to the renewal of the Charter. They have received communications from the National Association of Bengal, and have appointed a committee to report on them.

JURISDICTION OF HER MAJESTY'S COURTS IN INDIA. — In a case in the Supreme Court, the council for the plaintiff excused himself for not having subpoenaed a certain witness upon the ground that the man was residing at Belgaum, and the Court had no jurisdiction over him. Whereupon the Chief Justice (Sir Erskine Perry) said: "Without meaning to argue the matter, I yet have very little doubt that, either in a civil or criminal case, this Court has power to subpoena any witness residing in the Mofussil."

MR. WILLIAM SMYTTAN, accountant of the Bank of Bombay, died, somewhat unexpectedly, at Mahabuleshwur, on the 29th of March. Mr. Smyttan had been connected with the Bank since its formation, having arrived here as its first deputy accountant. He succeeded to the office of accountant in succession to Mr. John Stuart, who was promoted to his present office of secretary and treasurer when Mr. Cargill retired to found the Bank of Western India.—*Ibid*.

THE FAKKER NOOR-OD-DEEN.—We regret to announce the death, at Lahore, on the 27th March, of Saïud Fakker Noor-od-Deen, a native gentleman of great influence and much consideration, and well known to Lahore tourists and to readers of their works. He has held high offices during the several reigns of Runjeet Sing, Kuruk Sing, Shere Sing, and Dhuleep Sing, and was a member of the Council of Regency, formed on the conclusion of the treaty of Bhairuowal. He was distinguished for the suavity of his manner, and was altogether one of the most respectable members of the former Lahore Durbar.—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 17.

COTTON FRAUDS.—A very important omission seems to have been made in constructing the act against false packing of cotton. Very severe penalties are imposed against the offence, but no arrangements whatever are made to discover when it has been committed. In India, where the sympathies of the natives seem in so many cases to be so much more on the side of the criminal than the law, to look for the assistance of the common informer is the most visionary thing imaginable; and, accordingly, false packing never flourished more vigorously than at this moment. Stones, dirt, kuppas, and every conceivable kind of adulteration, is to be met with in a large proportion of the bales on our greens; and what is wanted is a body of authorized searchers, receiving a salary from Government, and a gratuity in addition for every case of false packing that they discover.—*Bombay Times*, April 16.

CHILD-STEALING.—A private letter from Ahmedabad informs us that the foudjar of that city, Chuggenal Jadovai, has lately made a discovery that there exists—and has existed for years back—a regularly organized body of child-stealers in Ahmedabad. Chuggenal has long had his suspicions regarding the manner in which female children have frequently disappeared in Guzerat, but it is only lately that he has been able to lay his hands on the real culprits. It appears that Baroda, Cambay, and the Hubshee's country, are the great marts to which these dealers in human flesh resort. Not only are girls stolen by these miscreants, but young grown-up women are also often carried off, and sold as slaves to rich natives at Hyderabad (Scinde) and elsewhere. After the battle of Hyderabad, a sepoy belonging to one of the Bombay regiments discovered, amongst the women of the ameers, his own wife, whom he lost some fifteen years before, at a village in the Konkan, and whom he believed to have been drowned. This same foudjar, Chuggenal, is the man who, owing to some of his enemies obtaining the ear of certain officials in Bombay, was for a considerable time suspended from his situation, and was not restored for a long time after he was found to be wholly innocent of the infamous charges brought against him. Through his exertions several very heavy gang-robberies have lately been discovered and brought to justice.—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 17.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROOKS, W. to be reg. on equity and admiralty sides, clerk of papers, &c. of Supreme Court, v. de Blaquiére, res. April 14.
COMPTON, S. to be prothonotary on Plea side, &c. of Supreme Court, v. de Blaquiére, res. April 14.
CORFIELD, A. K. act. jud. and sess. jud. of Koncau, assumed ch. April 4.
ERSKINE, J. M. act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur, assumed ch. April 13.
HUNTER, W. J. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur, resumed ch. of duty, April 1.

JENKINS, E. L. act. coll. of Ahmedabad, del. over ch. of collector to A. K. Forbes, April 5.
 KEAYS, R. act. agent for sirdars in Deccan, assumed ch. April 3; act. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, assumed ch. April 4.
 MANISTY, D. F. supt. of Mahabuleshwur, to be a dep. mag. on Tanna Zillah, with full power of a mag. except power of review.
 MCKENZIE, J. A. to act for S. Compton as prethonotary to Supreme Court till the latter is relieved of off. as administrator general; to act in several offices of registrar, April 7.
 MILES, H. to act as sen. uncov. asst. to coll. of customs at pres. dur. abs. of Elliot, April 3.
 RAVENSCROFT, A. W. resigned civ. serv. fr. May 3.
 RICHARDSON, A. rec. ch. of off. of sec. to mint committee, fr. Dr. Downes, April 1.
 ROBERTS, A. D. rec. ch. of off. of superint. of stationery, fr. J. N. Roso, April 12.
 ROBERTSON, A. D. rec. ch. of off. of coll. of land rev. April 12.
 SHOWELL, R. H. dep. coll. and mag. of Tanosah, joined April 2.
 SUART, E. M. assn. ch. of off. of act. sen. mag. of police, and rev. jud. at Pres. April 12.
 WATSON, T. L. to be act. uncov. asst. to coll. of customs at Pres.
 WHITE, R. to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, April 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOSWELL, H. B. leave to Bombay for exam.
 DOWN, E. P. 4 mo. to remain in districts.
 FORBES, G. S. leave to Bombay for exam.
 LOUGHNAN, T. C. 2 mo. in ext. to remain in districts.
 NEAVE, E. D. leave to Bombay for exam.
 PINNEY, R. H. leave cancelled.
 TAYLOR, A. 18 mo. to Neilgherry Hills, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MITFORD, Rev. G. N. April 1 to July 1, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Maj. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Scinde to Poona, div. to join.
 ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N. I. to offic. as exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, April 12.
 ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N. I. perm. to join apps. of pay mr. of pensioners and asst. of family payments, his services not being required with his regt. April 12; to act as adjt. to marine batt. until arrival of Lieut. Hort.
 BELL, Ens. F. posted to 14th N. I. to rank fr. March 26, v. Mills, prom.
 BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. B. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. in Scinde div. v. Hatch, April 5.
 BROWN, Maj. G. S. 27th, N. I., to act. as asst. comm. gen. Poona, div. dur. abs. on leave of Major Pope.
 BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N. I. to be lieut. fr. March 16, v. Wright, dec.
 COTGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. R. E. F. sappers and miners, placed under gen. dept. for civ. emp. in Candeleish, fr. 2nd May.
 ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd N. I. to be act. asst. Inam Commissioner.
 FARRELL, Brig. F. T. to act on div. staff dur. abs. of James, attached to Poona div.
 FOLLETT, Capt. to conduct duties of dep. jud. adv. gen. Poona div.
 GLASSPOOL, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 6th N. I. April 12.
 HAIG, Lieut. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Rajpootana field force to Scinde div. to join.
 HANCOCK, Lieut. col. H. adj. gen. of the army to proc. and join Lieut. gov. at Mahabuleshwur, April 3.
 HOBART, Lieut. Hon. C. E. 26th N. I. returned to duty, to beline adjt. at Ahmednuggur, v. Hort, April 12.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. col. J. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to proc. and join Lieut. gov. at Mahabuleshwur, April 3.
 HORT, Lieut. J. E. 26th N. I. perm. to join app. of adj. marine batt. his services not being required with his regt. April 12.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N. I. to be capt. fr. March 6, in suc. to Reynolds, inv.
 HUTCHESON, Lieut. D. ret. to duty March 27.
 JACOB, Lieut. H. E. to be adjt. 18th N. I. fr. Jan. 1.
 JAMESON, Lieut. col. G. I. to be a member of com. of management of Govt. Savings Bank, v. Cowie, res. April 6.
 JOFF, Ens. D. A. W. to do duty with 11th N. I. April 12.
 LEITH, Lieut. T. to be adjt. 14th N. I. fr. March 26.
 LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd batt. art. v. Harris, trans. to h. brig. April 12.
 LYONS, Lieut. col. H. to resume ch. of off. of town major, April 12.
 MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N. I. to be act. 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar.
 MILLS, Ens. G. L. 14th N. I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 6, in suc. to Reynolds, inv.
 MOORE, Ens. to act as interp. to 6th N. I. April 12.
 MUNGAVIN, Lieut. pl. at disp. of Lieut. col. Scott, superint. engr. S. prov. for special du. April 14.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. to be act. 2nd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar.
 NUTT, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 24th N. I. April 12.

PELLEY, Lieut. L. 17th N. I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Palin, on leave.
 PRIERS, Lieut. to act as paymaster of pensioners at Surat, dur. abs. and und. responsibility of Capt. Tindall, April 12.
 PITMAN, Lieut. art. placed at disp. of executive eng. in Upper Scinde, April 12.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. W. L. 20th N. I. passed colloq. exam.
 SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. 4th tr. h. brig. art. to act as interp. to H. M.'s 8th regt. dur. abs. of Bayley on leave, or till further orders, April 12.
 SKINNER, Maj. P. K. judge adv. gen. of the army, to proc. and join Lieut. Govr. at Mahabuleshwur, April 3.
 SOADY, 2nd Lieut. J. R. engs. passed colloq. exam.
 STEWART, Capt. J. D. 14th N. I. to be maj. fr. Mar. 6, in suc. to Reynolds, inv.
 STEWART, Lieut. F. G. 9th N. I. returned to duty.
 TRAVERS, Capt. 23rd N. L. I. to offic. as brig. maj. to the Rajpootana field force, dur. time Major Tait may be in command of the station of Nusseerabad, April 12.
 WALLACE, Ens. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 2nd gren. N. I. during such time as Lieut. Harding may remain in command of the regt.
 WARDROP, Ens. A. posted to 29th N. I. March 26.
 WESTBROOKE, Capt. F. 18th N. I. returned to duty.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L. I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. fr. Mar. 10, v. Bowles.
 WESTROPP, Ens. G. R. C. passed colloq. exam.
 WILSON, Brig. G. to act temp. on div. Staff, Apr. 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

ROBERTS, C. P. March 23. SHEPPE, F. F. March 23.
 INFANTRY.
 DANVERS, A. F. March 23. LORIMER, A. J. S. March 23.
 DUCAT, C. M. March 23. TANNER, M. B. March 23.
 HOWTHORN, G. S. March 23. UTTERSON, A. March 23.
 KETTLEWETT, T. March 23. VAN HETHUYSEN, H. R. M.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDFORD, Capt. H., N. V. batt. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 BRASSEY, Capt. W. 2nd Eur. L. I. 2 years to New S. Wales, on m. c.
 COTGRAVE, Maj. T. E. art. fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to Bombay.
 CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. C. art. fr. April 7 to 30 to Bombay, on m. c.
 DAVISON, Lieut. G. 11th N. I. leave cancelled.
 DUCAT, Ens. C. M. to remain at pres. till June 1.
 ELLIOTT, Cornet H. H. 1st L. I. leave cancelled.
 FRASER, Maj. T. G. fr. March 16 to April 15, to Bombay, on m. c.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N. I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 24, to Bombay and bills of the Deccan, on m. c.
 HOARE, Capt. J. L. inv. est. leave cancelled.
 JOFF, Ens. D. A. W. fr. April 24 to May 30, in ext.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. J. S. 9th N. I. fr. March 26 to April 16, to remain at Bombay.
 MARSTON, Lieut. E. capt. of police in Scinde, 1 mo.
 MELLISS, Lieut. G. J. 8th N. I. 6 mo. to Malabar.
 POPE, Maj. G. asst. comm. gen. Poona div. 1 mo. fr. March 19, to sea coast, on m. c.
 RAMSAY, Brev. maj. J. 1st Eur. fas. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 ROLLAND, Capt. H. fr. April 14 to May 31.
 SHAW, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N. I. fr. March 26 to May 20, to remain at Bombay.
 STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. 1 mo. fr. April 6, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 TINDALL, Capt. J. fr. April 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. to proc. to pres. when relieved fr. duty in Indian Navy, and rec. app. in Grant Medical College.
 BOYD, Surg. J. to offic. as supt. surg. dur. abs. of Doig, on leave.
 DURHAM, Surg. 7th N. I. to rec. med. ch. of 12th N. I. dur. abs. of Miller, on m. c.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. J. civ. surg. at Poona, rec. ch. of ex-ameers of Scinde, April 12.
 MANISTY, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of P. O. at Mahabuleshwur, March 31. Delivered over ch. of civ. medical du. at Ahmednuggur, to Asst. surg. Glen, rec. ch. of du. of superint. of Mahabuleshwur.
 MILLAR, Asst. surg. R. 12th N. I. to rejoin April 16.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 1st Belooch batt. and No. 8th field batt. fr. Asst. surg. Craig.
 ROOKE, Surg. returned to duty, to assn. med. ch. 8th N. I. and detach. of Poona Irr. Horse.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. to offic. as dep. assay master of Calcutta mint, March 20.
 SPROVELL, Surg. M. to act as med. store keeper at pres. dur. period Surg. Boyd, may offic. as supt. surg.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian Navy, for duty.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd troop h. art. and 27th N. I. dur. abs. of Russell, on m. c.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

LOWND, M. March 23. WARD, A. V. March 20.
JAMES, R. W. M.D. March 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOIG, Supt. surg. J. three years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
GREY, Surg. 2nd batt. art. to Mahabuleshwur until May 6.
MILLAR, Asst. sur. R. fr. March 27 to April 20.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. of the *Auckland*, transf. to the *Hastings*, April 6.
BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. to be rel. fr. du. and take up app. at Grant Medical College and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.
BERTHON, Lieut. fr. the *Bombay* to the *Hastings*, April 13.
BUTLER, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Tigris*.
CRANE, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, transf. to the *Acbar*, April 6.
DOUGLAS, Mids. H. of the *Tigris*, to be prov. mate of the *Zenobia*.
DROUGHT, Com. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, April 7.
EDLIN, Lieut. H. R. 1 mo. fr. April 2, in ext. to rem. at Sawunt Warree, on m.c.
FELL, Com. W. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
GARDNER, Com. fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, April 7.
HUTCHINSON, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Hastings*, to be act. mast. in ch. of the str. *Comet*, April 7.
JOYNT, Assist. sur. to join the *Tigris*, April 6.
MACDONALD, Com. A. 6 mo. to the *Neilgherries*.
MAYBANK, W. act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to resign, April 12.
ROBINSON, Capt. G. to be commodore in the Persian Gulf, v. Porter, April 12.
WILKINS, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. to be act. mast. of the *Hastings*, April 7.
WOOD, Asst. sur. pl. at disp. of C-in-C. of I.N. for duty, April 12, to join the *Nitocris*, April 14.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEASE, wife of G. s. at Khyrpoor, Feb. 29.
BURGESS, wife of Lieut. 21st N.I. d. at Mahabuleshwur, March 31.
DONNELLY, wife of Mr. d. at Poona, March 28.
EASTHOPE, wife of James, s. at Bombay, April 11.
FULLER, the lady of Lieut. J. A. engs. s. at Poona, April 9.
HATCH, wife of Lieut. art. d. still-born, at Kurrachee, March 24.
HEBBERT, wife of Capt. engs. d. at Bombay, April 5.
JENKINS, wife of T. L. s. at Bombay, April 11.
ROBINSON, wife of Mr. s. at Bombay, April 2.
RUSSELL, wife of J. A. s. at Bombay, April 5.
SUART, wife of E. M. d. at Candesh.

MARRIAGES.

BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. B. art. to Helen M. d. of Col. Stock, at Kurrachee, March 31.
DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. D'A. 28th N.I. to Susan E. d. of C. H. Richardson, at Hyderabad, March 27.
FORJETT, C. to Lydia C. d. of the late W. D. Hughes, at Belgaum, April 8.
WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 15th N.I. to Miss Lucy Michael, at Surat, March 24.

DEATHS.

BURGESS, C. Mary, inf. d. of Lieut. 20th N.I. at Bombay, March 31.
GILLANDER, inf. s. of H. D. at Ahmedabad, May 1.
MAVOR, T. W. inf. s. of Mr. at Calicut, March 6.
MONTAIGU, Eliza, wife of Commander C.W., I.N. at Aden, aged 36, March 6.
PEREIRA, M. at Sion, aged 92, April 15.
SMYTTAN, W. at Mahabuleshwur, March 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 3. *Ashmore*, Martin, Sunderland; *Jane Tudor*, Evans, London; steamer *Acbar*, —, Suez.—5. *Hamido*, Davist, Singapore and Colombo; *Lord Ashley*, Butler, Whampoa and Singapore.—7. *Gertrude*, Campbell, Aden.—13. Steamer *J. R. Carnac*, Beyta, Bancote.—15. *Julia*, Cassim, Calcutta; *La Belle Alliance*, Bowden, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Acbar* (APRIL 3), from SUEZ.—Mrs. Goodwin and servants.
Per steamer *Auckland*, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Crawford, H.M. 83rd regt.; Lieut. Thompson, 8th N.I.
Per steamer *Victoria*, from CUTCHMANDAVEE.—Lieut. Gleg, 2nd grens.
Per steamer *Dwarka*, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Markham, H.M.'s 32nd; Capt. Lowe, H.M.'s 32nd; Lieut. O. Callaghan, H.M.'s 32nd; Lieut. Melony, H.M.'s 83rd; Lieut. Fenton, H.M.'s 53rd; G. Steel, Esq.; J. W. Stack, Esq.; and G. Somerville, Esq.
Per *Gertrude* (APRIL 7), from ADEN.—Mr. George Baylie.
Per steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—R. W. Lodwick, Esq. c.s.; Capt. Davies, and Lieut. P. Barras, 27th regt. N.I.

Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*, from SURAT.—Mrs. Macdonald, Maj. Cotgrave, Capt. Macdonald, Lieut. Johnstone, Lieut. Waterman, and a gentleman.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Lord Stanley, Capt. Olphert, Bengal art.; Capt. Walter, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. Ewart, 12th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Wilson, 1st grens.; Lieut. Grounds and Lieut. Delpratt, I.N.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 3. *British Empire*, M'Ewen, London; *Northumberland*, Smith, Liverpool; *Eleanor*, Starks, Canton.—5. *Seaforth*, Waas, Colombo.—6. *Ferozepore*, Grant, China; *Windermere*, M'Donald, Liverpool.—9. *Elizabeth*, Rees, China.—10. *Herculean*, Mounsey, Liverpool.—11. *Columbia*, Ramsay, London; *Collingwood*, Kirby, Mauritius.—13. *John Adam*, More, China; J. K. L. Clarke, Liverpool.—15. *Mariane*, M'Ewing, China; *Tory*, Hooking, Liverpool.—17. Steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *British Empire*, (April 3) to LONDON.—Mrs. Forester, Mrs. Mc. Ewen, Mr. Barlow, and Lieut. Bacon.
Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mr. Morgan, C. S.; Mr. F. Darby.
Per steamer *Seaforth*, to Colombo.—J. R. Boyd, Esq.
Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, to SURAT.—Mr. Biney and Mr. Scott.
Per steamer *Victoria*, to KURRACHEE.—Dr. James, Dr. Buckle, W. S. Sehra and Capt. Battersbee.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, to SURAT.—Lieut. Harpur, 6th reg. N.I. and Mr. F. Darley.
Per *Marian* (April 15), to CHINA.—Mr. Dalaser.
Per *Tigris*, to the PERSIAN GULF.—Capt. G. Robinson and Assist. Surg. Wood,
Per steamer *Auckland* (April 17).—Mrs. Ferri, Mrs. Kitson, P. R. Ferri, Esq.; Capt. J. Kitson, Capt. Lowe, Col. Markham, and Servant, and Lieut. O. Callaghan, H. M. 32nd regt.; Lieut. E. D. Fenton, 53rd regt.; Lieut. H. W. H. Cox, 70th reg. B.N.I.; Dr. J. Doig, Maj. J. Ramsay, 2nd E.L.I.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 17, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 116
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 101½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 91 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 91 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 16 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 20 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 2 dls.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 6 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 16 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,400
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,700
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5 16
Bank of England Notes, per £	10 5 16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, ..	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 103¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	15½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	6
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ... 99	99
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 213 to 214	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAILS of Jan. 24th and Feb. 24th arrived at Ceylon on March 27th.

The Governor is still in Kandy, where he has been joined within the last few days by the members of the Executive Council. Their consultations doubtless refer chiefly to the approaching session of the Legislative Council and the measures to be brought forward. There seems to be no doubt that the Law Reform Ordinances will be greatly altered.

The *Waterloo* has carried away a large number of passengers from our shores. Amongst the rest,—the aged commander of the forces, Lieut. General Smelt. Col. Frazer, of course, as senior officer, takes the command until the arrival of a major general.—*Colombo Obs.*, April 14.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILY, wife of the Rev. B. d. at Mutwal, March 25.
BLACK, wife of John, s. at Galle, March 31.
D'SILVA, wife of C. E. s. at Colpetty, March 21.
FERGUSON, wife of A. M. d. at Colombo, April 8.
LEE, wife of G. s. at Colpetty, March 22.
TATE, wife of J. R. s. at Gampola, March 31.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE, Rev. J. K. to Isabella, d. of the late A. Finlay, at Galle, March 31.

DEATHS.

FLANDERKA, A. E. at Galle, March 12.
HOLST, J. W. at Badulla, March 28.
PERERA, J. W. at Kandy, aged 45, April 6.

CHINA.

THE OVERDUE MAIL.—The *Ganges* arrived at Hong-Kong on March 27th without the London Mail of Jan. 24th, in consequence of the detention of the *Haddington*, disabled at Suez. The steamer *Singapore*, with the missing mail, together with the subsequent mail of Feb. 24th, had, however, reached Singapore on the 3rd ult. on her way to China.

We are without any particular intelligence from the provinces, although the usual number of reports of a belligerent nature are continually arriving. We give the following letter from an esteemed correspondent:—

"I do not think it necessary to enter into any long argument to prove the existence of a rebellion going on in the adjoining province of Kwang-se, though there may be some room for dispute as to its extent and importance. A reference to the *Pekin Gazette*, to say nothing of other sources of information, at once settles the former point, and of the latter I think there is sufficient evidence to satisfy any candid person. For some time past, I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with intelligent natives, who have all agreed in saying that the disturbance in question has become a matter of serious importance, and a cause of great difficulty and embarrassment to the provincial government, as well as a source of anxiety to the emperor himself. It is of importance, too, to notice, whilst speaking of these official documents, that the term 'rebel' is now used instead of 'robber' or 'bandit,' hitherto employed in the several articles referring to the disturbances in Kwang-se. It is also an undoubted fact that the inland navigation to the westward of Canton is much impeded, and in some places altogether stopped. We have also the fact of an unusual demand on foreign dealers for various munitions of war, especially rockets and shells, which, had they been in the market, would have brought very high prices from the agents of both the contending parties. We must also take into consideration the evidently declining energy of the present rulers of China.—It is now more than 200 years since they conquered the country, and it is seldom that a dynasty lasts so long.—A sure proof of their weakness is their now invariable attempt to put down any petty bands of pirates or robbers by endeavouring to win over the ringleaders by conferring on them honours and rewards, instead of the punishment with which they had in the first instance threatened them. From all history we learn that such a state of things has never lasted long without some great and fundamental change occurring, and we have no reason to expect anything different from what has been. In conclusion I would beg to assure your readers that there is indeed a rebellion going on, not very far from Canton; slowly it may be for a time, but surely, and certain at no very distant period (though not perhaps so soon as you might lead one to suppose) to lead to most important results."—*Friend of China*, March 30.

For many months past, the Manchow premier Saishangah has been in person with the army in Kwang-se, and the most

noted generals in the empire have been employed with him, but they have only succeeded in confining the disorder within Kwang-se, and not in crushing it. At one time it threatened to extend into the province of Hoo-na, and a most abundant harvest throughout Central China last year, perhaps availed more in arresting its progress than all the efforts of government could effect.

Our sympathies, we must confess, are entirely on the side of the existing government. The native dynasties could never have achieved a position so great, powerful, and predominant among the neighbouring nations and tribes, as the empire has attained under the Manchows. It has rather been united with them at the sacrifice of its native rulers, than subjected to their sway, and this union of the warlike northern tribes with the pacific sons of Han, relieved the latter from untold miseries, and terminated a warfare of two thousand years. But had the Manchows proved a curse, rather than a glory and a blessing, to this great empire, we should be loth, we admit, to raise our voice in aid of the "sacred right of insurrection;" and believing, as we do, that there is less of arrogance, bigotry, and conceit in the Manchows than amongst the Chinese, and that the country suffers most from the rapacity of officers of the native race, we cannot desire to see any encouragement held out to revolt in favour of any pretender, but, on the contrary, we sincerely wish the government success in quieting these disturbances.—*North China Herald*, March 13.

In Hong-Kong the troops continued healthy, though the weather has been very unfavourable. The journals are full of the trial of the *Erix's* case, brought against the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for illegally selling cargo and retaining proceeds. A verdict had been given against the company. The emigration to California is still in progress. Upwards of fifty ships have sailed, taking, it is estimated, about 15,000 emigrants.

Sir George Bonham had taken his departure for England in the *Ganges* for a temporary absence. An address from the residents and merchants of the colony and Canton had been presented to him.

Major-General Jervois will assume the government and all the functions of Sir George Bonham till the arrival of the January mail, which it is supposed will bring Dr. Bowring's commission as plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 28. *Eliza Morrison*, M'ulloch, Bombay.—29. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta; *Walter Morrice*, Morrice, Calcutta.—MAR. 1. *Cornwall*, Maundrell, Bombay; *Alkpor*, Freeman, Calcutta; *John Wood*, Archer, Bombay; *Ann Martin*, Martin, Bombay; *N. Ambassador*, Jackson, Calcutta; *Baron Renfrew*, Curran, Bombay; 2. *Amoy*, Cunningham, Bombay.—4. *Barrackpore*, Underwood, Bombay.—8. *Shanghai*, Christian, Calcutta.—9. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta; *Duke of Northumberland*, Hodson, Bombay.—14. *Paou Shun*, Wade, Plymouth; *Sultana*, Rice, Bombay.—17. *Canton*, M'Dermott, Amoy; *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—19. *Far West*, Breard, London.—20. *Viceroy*, Morrison, Bombay.—21. *Sultan*, Brown, Bombay.—23. *John Wade*, Willis, San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 24.—*Heber*, Patterson, London.—26. *Cathaya*, Baillie, Liverpool.—MARCH 6. *Scotland*, Davie, London.—7. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—14. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, London.—18. *Mahomed Shah*, Macmeikan, London.—19. *Robert Small*, Small, California.—21. *Paou Shun*, Wade, Calcutta; *Canton*, Connew, Calcutta.—24. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta; *John Wood*, Archer, Manila.—22. *Gem*, Nixon, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Canton* (March 21).—G. Nicol, and R. Rattanjee, Esqs.
Per *Mahomed Shah* (March 18).—Mr. R. H. Crakanthorp.
Per *Trafalgar* (March 14).—T. F. Wade and J. G. Morison, Esqs.
Per *John Wood* (March 24).—Mr. J. Marshall.
Per *Ganges* (March 30).—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Samuel George Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and European male and female servants, Messrs. W. H. Wardley and E. Gassett.—For SUZ.—Mr. McDuff.—For MALTA.—Mr. H. Hubbell.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Holmes.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

SETH, Mrs. S. A. s. at Canton, March 21.
WATSON, wife of Dr. T. B. s. at Macao, March 22.

DEATHS.

BAILEY, Capt. at Victoria, Feb. 27.
BLIGHT, John, at Whampoa, March 24.
MACFARLANE, Capt. ship *Arrow*, at Whampoa, March 25.

COMMERCIAL.

China, March 30, 1852.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.; with documents, 4s. 7d. to 5s. 2½d.; Bank Post Bills, 4s. 11d.
East-India Company's Accepted Bills, 222 rupees per 100 dollars.
Mexican dols., none.

FREIGHTS.

To London, quoted at £2. 10s. to £2. 15s. for 50 cubic feet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The last accounts are to the 1st of April from Cape Town. H.M.'s steamer *Hydra*, which left Plymouth on the 10th of February, had arrived with Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart and suite the day before. His Excellency was to proceed forthwith to the seat of war, from whence the intelligence is, on the whole, more satisfactory; Sir Harry Smith had entered the Waterkloof, and seemed determined to follow the enemy to the Amatola mountains, where they were assembled under Sandilli. The following "memorandum of movements" had been published by Sir Harry, dated Seven Kloof Point, Amatolas, Camp, 24th March:—

"The columns under Cols. Michel, Eyre, and Perceval, will have this day completed the movements previously ordered in the Inner Amatolas for the expulsion of the rebel Gaikas, and will thus continue to prosecute this service. Col. Michel will establish the base of his operations at Fort Cox. Col. Eyre will march via Fort White, and establish himself near his old camp in the Keiskamma Hoek, as the base of his operations. Col. Perceval will march via Fort White, and, as the base of his operations, establish himself on the Quilli Quilli Range. Col. Pole will march via Fort White and King William's Town, and, with a corps of cavalry, levies, and Fingoes, establish himself on the Kabousie Neck. These corps will daily despatch strong patrols in every direction from their respective bases, so as to render the Amatolas too hot for the rebels to remain in them. The garrison of Fort Peddie will frequently patrol the Fish River bush; the garrison of Fort Brown, the Ecce bush; and the garrisons of Fort Hare, Blinkwater Post, Post Relief, Eland's Post, and Whittlesea, will patrol their respective neighbourhoods with vigour and activity. Meanwhile, Major-General Somerset, with his field force of regular soldiers, levies, and burghers, will act upon the north side of the Amatolas, penetrating these mountains daily, and communicating with the Cradock burghers under Commandant Gilfillan, and with the cavalry under Col. Pole, on the Kabousie Neck."

The *Cape Town Mail*, in its summary of events, includes the following incidents since the departure of the previous monthly mail steamer:—

Some days before the time fixed for the burgher muster, a portion of the forces belonging to Major-Gen. Somerset's division were detached, and thrown into a position of much peril in the Waterkloof, where, after destroying some huts and killing a number of Caffres, they were attacked at a disadvantage on their return by a large body of the enemy, and during a conflict of several hours, before the arrival of support, they sustained considerable loss. The troops engaged were, 300 of the 91st regt., under Col. Yarborough, 150 of the 74th, and 70 of the Cape Corps. Col. Yarborough was severely wounded, one sergeant and three men were killed, and Ens. Hibbert, three sergeants, and eleven men wounded. The 74th Highlanders had one killed and four wounded, and Capt. Bramley, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was also wounded. On their return to camp, the Caffres immediately reoccupied the ground whence it had been so ineffectually attempted to dislodge them.

On the following day, the 5th March, Sir H. Smith advanced from King William's Town, with about 2,500 men, in three columns, under Cols. Pole, Michel, and Eyre, and entered the Waterkloof. Here a number of desultory operations appear to have taken place, the results of which have not been made public in any connected form. It would appear that the enemy generally avoided meeting the troops; and although considerable numbers must have fallen, by the shells thrown among them wherever they were seen in numbers, it is believed that the main body succeeded in joining Sandilli and his followers in the Amatolas,—a stronghold which they have held throughout the war, and whither Sir Harry, by the latest accounts, was engaged in following them up.

One of Macomo's principal retreats in the Waterkloof, previously deemed impracticable for European troops, was success-

fully penetrated by the column under Eyre, but the enemy disappeared, leaving in our hands a large quantity of stores and about 130 women, one of them the principal wife of Macomo, with three of his children.

In a later affair, in the Waterkloof, the Hon. H. Wrottesley, 43rd regt., lost his life, and ten privates of the 91st were wounded.

The operations of the column under Col. Michel are spoken of as highly successful; but at no point, it appears, did the Caffres make any decided stand. This part of the force does not seem to have met with any opposition; and although it was known that the ravines and kloofs were swarming with Caffres ready to cut off stragglers or take advantage of any unguarded movement, the whole of the Waterkloof was traversed for days, the troops destroying the enemy's huts and crops, without a single casualty.

At the date of the last reports from the front, these operations were still being carried on. Great numbers of Caffres are constantly reported to have been killed, chiefly by the shells and other projectiles with which their haunts are assailed; and many of their women and children have also been unfortunately destroyed by those means. Still, no indication is given of a wish on their part to submit, and the prospect of a satisfactory peace seems as remote as ever. Nor is their mode of carrying on the war in any degree relieved of its inhuman character. To give or accept quarter is unknown in Caffre tactics. Our men, whether colonists or soldiers, who fall alive into their hands, are put to a death of torture, more or less protracted, according to their opportunity of wreaking their horrid vengeance undisturbed. It has been ascertained that Sergeant Laing, of the 91st, who was taken by them in the affair of the 4th, was roasted alive; and the bandmaster of the 74th (Mr. Harting), who also fell into their ruthless hands, was for three days subjected to every conceivable method of torture before death put an end to his sufferings. A satisfactory feature in the aspect of frontier affairs is the almost entire absence of depredations within the border, the marauding bands who formerly infested the eastern districts having been apparently recalled to assist their chiefs.

In the Orange River Sovereignty, everything was quiet by the last accounts.

From Port Natal there is very encouraging news. A Mr. Morewood had succeeded in the cultivation of the cane, and has manufactured sugar of a very superior quality. Copper has, it is said, been discovered within twenty miles of Pieter Maritzburg.

H.M.'s steamer *Rhadamanthus* had started for the mouth of the Orange river, for the purpose of intercepting a quantity of gunpowder, said to have been shipped in Ireland, on board French or American vessels, for the use of the Caffres.

The Draught Constitutional Ordinance had at last passed the Legislative Council, but in a considerably amended form; the alterations made in Lord Grey's draught being the increase of the number required to form a quorum in each House; altering the 25l. franchise to a higher one; increasing the property qualification of members for the Upper House, and permitting government officers to vote as electors.

Forty-nine bodies had been washed up from the wreck of the unfortunate *Birkenhead*, and buried. One of them was recognised as that of Dr. Lang, staff-surgeon, by a gold watch and 18l. in money which he had about his person.

H.M.'s steamer *Megara*, with the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under Col. Buller, C.B., reached Cape Town on the 23rd March, after a long passage of seventy-six days from Plymouth. During the last part of her voyage the men were put upon half rations. The greatest anxiety had been felt for her safety.

Major-Gen. Somerset is to be succeeded in the command on the frontier by Major-Gen. Yorke.

There can be no question that the terms of Lord Grey's despatch to Sir Harry Smith are the most severe of which any superior officer can avail himself towards his subordinate; but whilst we make this admission, and are of opinion that unnecessary harshness has been used by the Colonial Minister towards the victim of his own perverseness, impartiality demands the painful admission that Sir Harry Smith has himself been the willing instrument of his fall. Many of the circumstances that have conducted to it are directly chargeable to his heartless judge; but notwithstanding this, the fact cannot be overlooked that he was willing at all times to execute his master's commands and suggestions, without having the moral courage to deviate therefrom in the least particular, or even to thwart the designs of his subordinate in office, Mr. Secretary Montagu.—*Zuid-Afrikaan*, Mar. 29.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on the 3rd of March, an extract from a letter of Capt. Layard was read as follows:—

"My short visit to Gour has been one of much interest to me, although from being obliged to return to the duties of my office, I was unable to complete my sketches and inquiries in the southern suburbs of the city, near Chandnee. I was fortunately able to visit the whole of the northern portion of the ruins, as far as Gungarampore on the banks of the Kalindree, which I take to be the most ancient part of the city, or rather the Gour of the Hindoos, previous to the invasion of the Musulman conqueror, Mahommed Bukhtyar. Besides sketches of all the ruins, I have taken drawings of many remains of architecture, of columns, cornices, friezes, &c., scattered about the jungles, and built into mosques, &c., also of many ancient and curious sculptures, which, with the kind assistance of Mr. Gray, of Goamutty, I have been able to collect. The principal sculptures I have to offer now, consist of a very beautifully carved image of Soorija, highly relieved and surrounded by numerous smaller figures, standing on the car drawn by the seven coursers of the Tum, driven by Arun; the height of the principal figure is about 2½ feet. Coleman, in his mythology of the Hindoos, gives a description of Soorija and drawing of an image at Benares (if I remember right); but this sculpture, which I was fortunate enough to find in the jungle near Gungarampore, appears to be far superior, and much more elaborately ornamented than that described by Coleman, or even those mentioned in Buchanan Hamilton's work. Next to this stone, I must mention one found by Mr. Gray, which represents a female figure lying on a richly-ornamented couch, with an infant by its side; the lady is being shampooed by a female attendant. There are several other figures on the stone, and amongst them a row of presiding deities on the upper portion; the whole is beautifully carved in very high relief, and very slightly mutilated. I have another portion of a stone representing the same scene as the above, but very much smaller, and much destroyed by having been cut up. There are several other sculptures, more or less ancient and curious. I have taken impression on cloth of all the inscriptions lying about the jungles or fixed on the mosques, which I will try and decipher. There are also some copper coins which I was fortunate enough to pick up (mostly from coolies who dig for bricks), and which may lead to some information regarding the sketches of Gour."

A very interesting native picture by a Burmese artist, formerly attached to the royal court at Ava, was presented by Dr. A. Thomas, of Ramree, by whom it is thus described:—"On one side of the picture is represented the royal palace and the royal monastery, the priests in their sacerdotal garb, the white elephant, &c. &c., are all shown. On the other side is a grand procession showing that a lad is about to enter the order of priesthood. This picture, while it affords us some partial insight into the rites and ceremonies of the Burmese religion, shows also what the artistic powers of a semi-civilized nation are," &c.

At a meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 11th March, a copper-plate charter was laid before the society, respecting which the Rev. P. Anderson stated as follows:—

"I place upon the table for inspection two copper-plates forwarded to me from Guzerat by A. Kinlock Forbes, Esq., who writes thus:—'I procured them from the aunt of the present thakoor of Wulleb, after unheard-of difficulties. The old lady had shown them to several wise men of the East, who, as they knew nothing about the contents, merely returned them with the remark, that the treasure alluded to in them was not in her *naseeb*. She made me promise to return them with my own hands, and let her know what the meaning of the inscriptions is—also she insisted that the thakoor should pledge his word that, when the treasure was found, she should have a fourth share. All which stipulations having been agreed to with due solemnity, she remarked that she had four or five other such, which I might see when the present was returned. They told me the plates were dug up with the others in the middle of the ruins at Walleb, fifteen or twenty years ago.' The letters on the plates, it will be perceived, can nowhere be very distinctly traced, and in many parts are quite illegible; however, I have ascertained that this is a grant of land made by King Siladitya, of Valabbhipura. A genealogical list of kings is given as usual, and their names are distinctly traceable; they are as follows:—

1. Guha Sena.
2. His son Dhura Sena.
3. His son Siladitya.
4. His younger brother Isbara Gralia.
5. His son Dhara Sena.
6. His younger brother Dhruva Sena.
7. His son Dhara Sena.
8. His son Dhruva Sena.

This list is precisely the same as that given in the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal, vol. vii. p. 967, and three-fourths of their plates are similar to those of which an account is there given. The actual grant contained in the latter part of the inscription now before the society is illegible, but perhaps some members of the society may be able to decipher more than I have succeeded in deciphering. Siladitya is a family name, and probably the donor in this instance is Dhruva Sena; but it appears to be impossible to ascertain this with any degree of certainty."

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I lately had an opportunity of communicating with Professor Lassen on the vexed question of Zend authenticity. Finding that the learned professor, in a portion of the text of the *Vendidad*, just published by him, had omitted any notice of the Pahlavi version of the work, I requested his acceptance of some extracts from it, which contained both the Zend text and the Pahlavi translation; forwarding to him, at the same time, the three letters which appeared, under the signature of "KAMGAR," in *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 19th September, 19th November, and 17th December, 1851. I also referred Professor Lassen to the fact of Professor Westergaard having recently relinquished faith in the Pahlavi as a genuine language; transcribing, with this intent, a few lines from my letter to Dr. Wilson, relating to the subject, as they appear in *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 17th March last.

By Professor Lassen I was favoured with an answer, courteous and candid; and, adverting to the opinions held by me, he thus expresses himself:—"Professor Lassen regrets very much that he cannot subscribe to Mr. Romer's view of the Zend language, which he considers to be a genuine one, chiefly on the following two grounds. In the first place, it agrees so intimately in its system of consonants with the ancient Persian, that it must be considered to have been a sister language, chiefly distinguished by its vowel system, which exhibits several distinct traces of a more modern state. It would, in the second place, be necessary to suppose, if the Zend language was fictitious, that the Parsees possessed a knowledge of comparative grammars, the Zend being rich in regular Indo-Germanic analogies."

To this I replied that, putting the Zend and Persian,—without adverting to a common parent, and remembering, according to Kennedy, that the last was without affinities,—in the relationship of sisters, was new to me; and that with Anquetil du Perron's and Colonel Rawlinson's conflicting opinions, as to whether Zend was the parent of Persian or Persian the parent of Zend, added to the conclusions of Richardson, Sir William Jones, and Kennedy, that the language called Zend was no true language at all, a fourth view was now disclosed, which certainly was worthy of further examination. I went on to say that it did not appear clear to me that the agreement of the Zend, in its consonantal system, with that of the Persian, established the fact of their being sisters, for the same might be said of the "Asmani Zuban." Further, it could not be doubted that the Persian language, for some time after the Arabian conquest, continued to be written in its ancient indigenous character, the same which is now used for writing Zend, and is occasionally similarly employed at this day. But above all, as the vowel system of the ancient Persian character is identical with that of the Sanskrit, this must have contributed largely to the facility of framing the Zend, which has also borrowed sundry aspirated consonants from the Sanskrit, under forms of letters unknown to the old Persian alphabet. Finally, I said, in regard to the abundance of Zend analogies with Indo-Germanic languages, I thought this could only occur when the Zend words could be traced to derivations from vocables of pure or corrupted Sanskrit, with which, as is known, an intimate connection with these languages exists.

M. Lassen, as he states, having no accurate knowledge of Pahlavi, declined offering any opinion on Professor Westergaard's view of it. To obtain the opinion of the former on this point, I entertained hopes that by the examination of the Pahlavi (which we may now assume to be spurious) with the Zend, considered by M. Burnouf to be an indispensable adjunct to the

last, when he says (Prof. Yacmi, xxiii.):—"On donc regarder comme un fait certain, quoiqu'il manque à cette assertion la preuve la plus décisive, c'est à dire, la comparaison du texte Pehlvi lui-même avec la traduction Sanakrite, que la travail de Neriosangh est une copie fort exacte de la version Pehlvi qui existait il y a trois siècles dans la Guzerate,"—some light might be struck out to guide us in the investigation; but, from two causes, I regret to add, this satisfaction has been denied,—first, from Professor Lassen declining to enter upon an examination of the authenticity of the Pahlvi; and then, from a continued silence of some duration, the probability of his not intending to favour me with further communications having occurred.

I have not, however, judged it necessary, because of this but partial success, to withhold the above notice of the present state of the Zend question.

J. R.

12th May.

* * * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, May 18, 1852.

THE Indian journals, received by the present mail, are greatly incensed at the strictures passed by some of those of London upon the eagerness with which, as the latter imagined, Lord Dalhousie and his government had embarked in another Burmese war. "Even journalists who could dwell pathetically on the very apocryphal wrongs of Don Pacifico," observes the *Delhi Gazette*, "appear to have no sympathy for their countrymen who have been plundered, imprisoned, and put to the torture by the insolent governor of Rangoon." We agree with the Indian editors that Lord Dalhousie has experienced a good deal of injustice upon this score, and that, with better information, his English critics would have seen that, if his lordship has erred, it has been on the side of too great forbearance. That the Burmese court has been for a long time careless about maintaining amicable relations with the Government of British India, was no secret; and that the former was ready for and desirous of a war, is manifest from the tone of its messages, the insolence of its local functionaries, and the promptitude with which strong forces were brought to bear upon all the points likely to be menaced by the British. It is even hinted that the Burmese have received encouragement from enemies of our power in India to persevere in their determination to come into collision with us; but this we do not believe.

Every one in the least familiar with the policy and habits of thinking of Eastern potentates knows very well that if once a notion is entertained by one of them that he can steal a march upon his neighbour by a little bit of war, nothing will do but beating it out of him. Remonstrance, argument, entreaty, every form of negotiation, will be regarded as a confession of weakness. Artifice may suggest a temporizing policy, for the purpose of gaining time, or securing some advantage; but the *ultima ratio* must be hostilities, and nothing else.

All experience has shown this; in the case of Burmah,

the last war was a case absolutely in point. The expedition of 1824 was notoriously delayed, through the pacific policy of preceding Indian Governments, several years too late; and the unwillingness of Lord Dalhousie to engage in another Burmese war has only given the court of Ava four months' warning, and time to collect its military resources, and to strengthen its maritime defences.

The great aim of the assailant, in all emergencies of this kind, and especially in Eastern hostilities, should be to act promptly; and it is on this account, no doubt, that the force already despatched to Rangoon is upon so small a scale, compared with the armament of 1824. The time did not permit of collecting a larger body of troops,—if the intention be to withdraw the army before the sickly season, that is another reason,—and the object was to suffer as little time to elapse between the determination to commence war and the appearance of the invading army at the scene of attack.

Our present purpose, however, is merely to join our protest to that of the Indian journals against an imputation upon the Indian Government to which it is not obnoxious.

In spite of many provocations and temptations, the nations of Europe seem to be governed by one common resolution to abstain from war. Since the final overthrow of Napoleon, nearly forty years ago, besides those incentives which, in antecedent times, were wont, slight as they were, to rouse the angry passions of rival nations and bring them into collision, there have not been wanting grave subjects of dispute, the peaceable adjustment of which can only be attributed to a general wish to shun an appeal to arms.

This happy disposition is not, we fear, the pure result of moral causes,—a sense of the responsibilities which attach to the authors of an unjust war; of the social evils and calamities of which the most necessary war is the parent; or of the folly of resorting to such an extremity,—which brings down civilized societies to the level of savages,—until every other form of arbitrement had been tried and had failed. It is to be traced, probably, to less generous motives,—to policy; in other words, to self-interest.

It is obvious that the spirit of forbearance, which operates with such beneficial effect in Europe, extends no farther; that the states of that continent and of America impose no restraint upon their belligerent propensities without the charmed circle of the old world's politics. England is at this moment carrying on two wars in India and another at the Cape of Good Hope; the United States has lately been engaged in hostilities with Mexico, and is now seeking a quarrel with Japan. There must, therefore, be some other reasons besides a conscientious abhorrence of war,—which is as hateful in one hemisphere as another,—for its fortunate tendency to disavow in Europe.

What has taken place in France during the last five months will illustrate the preceding remarks. The *coup d'état* in December would, at an earlier period of modern history, have set all the military powers of Europe, ourselves included, about getting up their armaments to the war point. When that is done,—and here we concur with Mr. Cobden,—the slightest friction is sufficient to cause such a vast collection of combustible materials to explode. It seems, as if to incur the cost of raising a large army

without doing something, would be the submitting to a positive loss; and when military powers are prepared for war, they are too prone to go to war, especially if they see a rival power in a less forward state of preparation. Yet there was no indication of a desire to fly to arms last year. Fulminations, amounting almost to threats, were, indeed, published in some of the German journals, which averred that any symptom of aggressive revolution would summon into action "hundreds of thousands of bayonets," with no other end, however, than that of confining the eruption to its own crater. But we are not aware that a single soldier was added to the armies of the Continent.

This fact goes far to prove that the political caprices of a single state will not, as in times past, provoke the interference of its neighbours; that the doctrine, at once irrational and unjust, that a people cannot change their form of internal government without the permission of other nations, is exploded; and that each state may alter, modify, improve, or, if it pleases, deteriorate, its own institutions, so long as the changes do not directly menace the tranquillity of other states, or disturb the balance of power. This is not only a just principle of international law, but the true policy and interest of every state; and the recognition of this principle extinguishes one of the most fruitful sources of continental wars in bygone years.

Here, then, we find one cause of the pacific temper of the European states. But there is another cause, allied to the former, which operates upon these states individually, and checks any manifestation of a policy adverse to their aggregate interests. This is not a principle referable to fear; it originates in the same sentiment of self-interest; it is the desire not to give offence where there is no eagerness to take offence, with the conviction that to afford a just and reasonable ground of resistance or resentment would combine all Europe against the state that should defy its general opinion. Hence, the Danish question, which has tended more nearly than any other to excite a continental war,—and which did lead to actual hostilities,—has been adjusted by the submission of the disputants to the arbitration of other powers.

But, in our opinion, the most pregnant proof of the readiness of individual states to conform to the opinion of their neighbours, and in matters, moreover, apparently touching their internal regulation, in respect to which each state is its own judge, is furnished by the recent military *fête*, "on the distribution of the eagles," in the Champs de Mars at Paris. Few persons who have watched the course of events in France, from the period when Louis Napoleon assumed absolute power down to the present, can entertain more doubt than the Count de Chambord, that the secret aim of the present ruler of that country is to transmute his title of "President" into that of "Emperor." He may have substantial reasons for this change. It is not to be necessarily concluded that he is actuated solely by personal considerations; he may be conscientiously persuaded that the good of his country is connected inseparably with his retention of the supreme power, which can only be insured by his being clothed with a sovereign title transmissible in his family. But whatever be his motive, he has halted in the pursuit of his object, which that *fête* was obviously designed to realize, not on account of any anticipated opposition amongst the people, still less in the army, who are upon pretty good grounds believed to be eager for its

accomplishment. The reason is to be discovered in that deference which each of the Continental rulers is now accustomed to pay to the opinions of other states. The opposition of the two emperors to the assumption by Louis Napoleon of a similar title,—though jealousy may mingle as an element,—is avowedly founded upon the belief that the idea of "empire" in France, and especially in the French army, is indissolubly associated with certain territorial limits that must be won back by force. In short, the "empire" and "war" are supposed to be so nearly related, that the advent of the one should inspire at least an apprehension of the other. Hence our, too, own Militia Bill.

Some very acute politicians in this country,—probably with the view of palliating inconsistencies, and mystifying constituents,—have endeavoured to distinguish between aggressive war and defensive war. The distinction can be made out only by a verbal juggle. All wars are both aggressive and defensive,—aggressive on the side of the wrongdoer, defensive on that of the party wronged; but both the belligerents invariably assume to be in the latter category: war is resorted to upon the plea that there is no other mode by which the wronged party can obtain justice. An assailant, and therefore an aggressive party, in war, may resort to that alternative as purely in self-defence, to recover a right, as a plaintiff in a suit at law.

The result is, that the basis, upon which the public peace of Europe now rests, is far more secure than any which the reveries of peace-mongers can furnish, since it is built upon the recognised interest of all the nations of that Continent. When the whole world shall be brought into the same condition as Europe,—when the motives which we have supposed to be the actuating principles of its rulers shall operate in Asia, Africa, and America,—then, and not till then, we may look for the halcyon era of universal peace.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette* (8th May, 1852), regarding the 38th regiment Bengal Light Infantry, and as to the discipline of the Bengal army, recommends "renovating it (its discipline) by reforming the regiments and enlisting the sepahes for general service!" It does not appear that the Editor understands the system adopted in the Bengal army. We have no sea-board to defend in Bengal, like the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. The Bengal operations have been chiefly confined to inland warfare. I will detail some of the occasions when Bengal troops have been employed on foreign service beyond sea. In 1781, when Sir E. Coote left Calcutta by sea, with a reinforcement of Europeans and artillery, to take the command of the army against Hyder Ali Khan, as the sepoys did not like to go by sea, Col. T. D. Pearce (Bengal artillery) marched *via* Midnapore, in February, 1781, by land, through Cuttack, and joined before the battle of Porto Novo: these were regular battalions, near 5,000 men. In 1791, when Lord Cornwallis went to Seringapatam to assume the command of the army, Lieut. col. Cockereil marched overland to Seringapatam with several (four) battalions of sepoys—regular corps. In 1799, the last attack on Tipoo, there were three battalions of volunteers sent. In 1801, a battalion of volunteers went to Egypt. In 1810, two volunteer battalions were sent to the Isle of France. In 1811, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and light volunteer battalions went from Calcutta to Java. In 1801, Bombay sent sepoys, but not Madras; in 1811, there were only Bengal sepoys sent. Bengal sent, in 1818, volunteers to Ceylon. In 1840, Bengal sent a volunteer corps of sepoys to China; Madras sent regular corps. The mode has always been to publish a general order, calling upon a certain corps (nearest the presidency, and not far up the country) to volunteer, and a company was sent from each corps, with a captain and subaltern, who also volunteered, and went according to seniority.

On the return of the three volunteers from Seringapatam, in 1800, Lord Wellesley formed them into the 18th and 19th Bengal N.I., now the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th N.I.: these corps are marked, in consequence, *volunteers*. After the Burmese war, certain corps were made *general service* corps; the 36th was not one of them. The 25th and 40th N.I. were battalions of the old 20th (or marine regiment); they and the general service corps may be ordered to go on service beyond sea.* The sepoy in Bengal do not enlist, except in the above corps, for foreign service.

In former times, the militia were enlisted for *counties*. An Act was passed for general service in *any county*; and last, to *serve out of England*,—and they did go to Ireland. The Bengal army has seventy-four corps of N.I.; Madras and Bombay (fifty-two and twenty-nine) eighty-one regiments. Surely there are plenty of corps to be sent from Madras. In the late war on the Sutlej (1845-46), Madras took some of our stations; and Bengal might, in the case of a Burmese war, take Madras stations. It would be very difficult (I believe impossible) to enlist sepoy for all the regiments to serve on expeditions by sea; and the few (G.S.) corps they have in Bengal are not all kept near the presidency. We must defer to prejudices. The mutiny in the Bengal 47th N.I. (Barrackpore), in 1824, arose chiefly from the circumstance of the men not being able to procure carriage. The commanding officer reported the case to the adjutant-general, who kept the letter in his desk! In the mutiny of the light infantry battalion at Java, in 1815, the sepoy had been not well treated. The G.O.C.C. (Bengal) 12th Dec. 1810, said, "To have the same indulgences as were granted to the volunteers" who went to Egypt. "After the service (Java) shall be over, they will be permitted to return to the battalions from which they were received, or to join any other corps to which they give the preference." The volunteers to Egypt (1801) returned in 1802. The Java volunteers sailed from Calcutta in April, 1811; Cornhill was taken in August, and certainly by 1814 there was no serious opposition. The mutiny broke out in October, 1815, when the sepoy had been four years and a half absent. It is not fair to keep sepoy away from their homes for so long a period. (The Isle of France volunteers did not stay beyond eighteen months.) The sepoy at Java thought they were destined to be permanently kept on the island. The option should have been given to the men, and others sent to supply the places of those wishing to go, after three years had elapsed. Of these general service corps, I was told by the adjutant of one, that the commanding officer thought it would please Government to report that the regiment wished to be a general service† corps. Just speaking a sabadar, who said "Very well," the corps was so reported; whereas the corps ought to have asked on a general parade. The adjutant said, "Some day the Government will find that the regiment never consented." The commanding officer and adjutant are dead.

At present, I shall pass over the Editor's proposition to dismiss the native officers, and give four European officers to each company of sepoy; nor notice the plan of eight European (Company's) regiments for Bengal, six for Madras, and five for Bombay, besides the Queen's regiments. The plan is not feasible; and if it were, any distrust of our sepoy would be very dangerous—forty years' service in India assures me of this fact.

A BENGAL OFFICER.

PROSPECTS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA.—The *Madras Athenæum* mentions that the lawyers of that presidency are in a state of lamentable destitution; that there are not more cases than barristers, and that all able-bodied barristers and attorneys should embark for the diggings, rather than stay to be starved in Madras. "We cannot recommend them to come here," says a Calcutta paper, "for we have more cats than catch mice already; and though game is still plentiful, it is not equally distributed." The *Madras* judges having nothing to do, the *Athenæum* recommends that they should work at the Sudder, by way of doing something for their salaries.

It is a rule with the aborigines of Australia to destroy their half-caste children (i.e. by white fathers) immediately after birth, and instances of the kind at the hands even of the mother, Mr. Schmidt says, have come under his own notice. On one occasion, a mother, in excuse for destroying her child, said "it was half white." Half-caste boys, the magistrates at Dungog stated, are believed to be always murdered.

* The 40th N.I. now sent.

† I shall know the cause of the corps not going, as wished, in a short time, most likely.

RECAL OF SIR H. SMITH.

In the *London Gazette* of May 11th is published a despatch, addressed by Sir H. Smith to Earl Grey, dated "Camp, Blinkwater, March 17th," in which he acknowledges the reception of his lordship's despatch of the 14th January, notifying to him his recal. "At that period, however," Sir Harry continues, "such were the prospects of this war, and so rapid the progression towards that state of things which can alone perpetuate peace, that a sense of the duty which has guided me in the service of my Sovereign and country for so many years, induced me to persevere in the preparatory steps I had taken for the expulsion from certain strongholds within the colony of the rebel Gaikas and Hottentots under the wily chief Macomo, a renegade from the authority of his paramount chief Sandilli; as also for expelling the Gaika tribes from British Caffraria, and driving them over the Great Kei." He then details the operations against the enemy from the 4th to the 17th March, on which day the columns of Lieut. cols. Michel and Eyre, under Sir Harry's immediate command, were to move, with five days' provisions, on the Chumie range of the Amatolas, for the purpose of dislodging the tribe of Tyalie and the rebel Hottentots, and then penetrating into the heart of the mountains, while Major-gen. Somerset with his division was to pursue the retreating enemy, 200 Cradock burghers operating at the same time from Whittlesea against the Tambookies. "I deeply regret," he adds, "for the credit of the frontier inhabitants, to report that only 200 burghers from the district of Somerset, 200 from Cradock, and 33 from Graham's Town, have responded to my command. They first objected to the volunteer system which I offered to their loyalty. They then requested to be commanded to turn out. Their shuffling conduct is melancholy. I am fully aware that I have been accused, during the progress of this campaign, of using the language of hyperbole in describing the numerous reconnoitres which have occurred, and in giving praise to the gallant officers and troops, as well as burghers. Possessing, however, some experience in war, I must maintain that such is not the case. Troops acting in the open field expect not the stimulus of praise; the soldier sees his foe, and his British courage rises at each step; but he who, after, perhaps, a night march of great length, has to ascend mountains or penetrate dense bush and ravines, filled probably with a daring and intrepid enemy, as resolute as athletic, ready to murder any one who may fall into his hands, and whose warfare is of the most stealthy and enterprising kind, appreciates the praise of his commander, because when his acts are conspicuously daring he is conscious he deserves it. He does his duty; but human nature renders even the soldier's intrepid heart sensible of the approbation of his superior, which he is proud to know may reach the eye of his parents and friends."

LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD FREDERICK FITZ CLARENCE, G.C.H.* has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

ASSAM COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Assam Company on the 7th inst., a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on the paid-up capital. The chairman announced that there was not only every prospect of this dividend being maintained, but there was good reason to believe it might hereafter be gradually advanced. Notwithstanding the difficulties the company had had to contend with, it was felt a prosperous position had at length been secured. The report stated:—"In the last report the shareholders were informed that Mr. Burkin- young, the managing director in Calcutta, had undertaken to visit the establishments of the company in Assam, and had then left Calcutta with that view. Mr. Burkin- young performed that service; and, almost immediately after his return to Calcutta, came to England; and the directors have had the opportunity of personal communication with him for a period of four months. Their intercourse with that gentleman has been of a peculiarly satisfactory character. At the time when Mr. Burkin- young was at Nazeral, the tea-manufacturing for the season 1851 was in progress, and the crop was then estimated at about 280,000 lbs. of tea. The amount of tea made, the directors are not at present precisely informed of, but it will probably fall short of the quantity estimated by about 30,000 lbs., the season having been unusually cold and unprosperous. In the present manufacturing season they have every reason to believe that there will be a considerable increase, and the newly-cultivated lands will now begin to tell upon the crop. The information received since the last annual general meeting convinces the directors that the extension of cultivation must necessarily be carried into effect very gradually, for in consequence of the paucity of labour

in the province it would be unwise, if not impossible, to clear and plant a large tract of land in any one year. At the same time, it will be their aim to add to the cultivation in every year as much as possible, for the reasons stated on a previous occasion. The tea of 1850, sold during the past year, has produced a net total of 18,153*l.* sterling, and at an average price of 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. A portion of the tea of 1851 has been received, and was sold on the 31st of March last; it produced a net average of 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

THE RAJAH OF COORG, his family and suite, have arrived in London. The rajah's wives left the *Eurine*, completely veiled, on the night of the 3rd, and were conveyed to Radley's Hotel in a closed carriage. They were met at the door of the hotel by the rajah and one of his principal attendants, who both held umbrellas over the heads of the ladies as they alighted. As soon as they left the carriage, they took the umbrellas themselves, and completely screened themselves from view. During the process of their alighting from the carriage, however, a glimpse of one of them was obtained, and it was noticed that the lady had a thin gauze veil over her face, and fine black eyes. The rajah was exceedingly anxious that no one should observe the ladies, and appeared agitated until they were safely in their apartment. His agitation was so great when he had conducted them up stairs, that he could not open the door of the apartment, and, imagining it was locked, he requested that the gas should be extinguished in the passage where they were standing, which was immediately done. The name of the rajah is Naindra Sing.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—A note transmitted to Mr. Webster by the minister of the Netherlands at Washington has been published, its purport being that the government of Japan had solicited the Dutch government to inform the other powers that, although vessels cast upon the Japanese shores had since 1842 been furnished with provisions, &c., this proceeding was not to be construed into any relaxation of the policy of separation and exclusion which has been in force for more than 200 years.

NATIVES OF INDIA.—On the 11th May, Lord Monteagle presented a petition to the House of Lords, signed by only one person, representing the feelings of many of the natives of India on the subject of their position and their political rights under the last Act for the renewal of the East-India Company's Charter.

FRENCH INTOLERANCE AT TAHITI.—In the report of the proceedings of the London Missionary Society, read at the anniversary meeting on the 13th May, detailing their missionary operations, the committee notice with concern that the treaty which guaranteed perfect freedom to their missions in Tahiti was by no means observed. "The natives were prevented by an indirect and powerful influence from rendering any voluntary assistance, and many obstructions were placed in the way of the teachers." The French governor, in obedience to orders from Paris, had last year celebrated the anniversary of the French Republic, which happened on a Sunday, with various irreligious amusements; and the Rev. William Howe, for inviting the natives not to join in them on that day, was indicted for attempting 'to bring the government into contempt,' but acquitted."

THE MIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA OF THE CHINESE is now being carried on on a much larger scale than has been supposed. It is discovered that the Chinese are among the most ingenious, laborious, economical, and docile of labourers among the mines. They demand less wages, and California is so abundantly supplied with rats, that they can live like celestial emperors and pay very little for their board. The rats of California exceed the rats of our older states, just as nature on that side of the continent excels in bountifulness of mineral wealth. The California rats are incredibly large, highly flavoured, and very abundant. The most refined Chinese in California have no hesitation in publicly expressing their opinion of "them rats." Some of the Californians have made arrangements by which contracts are entered into in China for shiploads of Chinese, who engage on their arrival in California to labour for the meagerest pittance *per diem*, and, as many of them have struck for higher wages soon after their arrival, a law is proposed to enforce the execution of those contracts. These curious people have also made their way to the island of Cuba, and entered successfully into competition with negro labour. Who can tell but Providence, in its unlimited wisdom and resources, may have destined a final termination to the slavery of the African race, by the substitution of a more economical and reliable system of labour, which will at no distant day give a secure, gradual, and almost insensible end to this now apparently irremediable evil.—*Times' New York Correspondent.*

THE SHIP *Wellesley* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. *Anne Maclean*, Laing, Madras; *Sultana*, Mainland, Madras; *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Bengal; *Highlander*, Graham, Mauritius.—4. *Maidstone*, Nash, Bengal; *Isabella Blyth*, Hall, and *Alexander Jonstone*, Guthrie, Mauritius; *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, Hong Kong.—5. *Tanjore*, Pearse, Mauritius; *Symmetry*, Hutchinson, South Australia; *Gambia*, Anderson, Bengal; *John King*, Martin, Mauritius; *True Briton*, Roe, Bengal and Trinidad; *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Ceylon; *Canopus*, Crosby, Mauritius. 6. *Owen Potter*, Banks, Bengal; *Tippoo Saib*, Stewart, Bengal; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Bengal, and Demerara; *Mary Anne Follitt*, Jane, Sheader, and *Harriet Humble*, Moodie, Mauritius; *Progress*, Wild, Bengal.—7. *Europa*, Nolles, Manila.—8. *Harbinger* (screw steamer), Lane, Cape; *Auguste and Berthe*, Petersen, Whampoa.—10. *Countess of Loudon*, Cornforth, Bombay, and *Holspur*, Toyabee, Bengal; *Inconstant*, Wilson, Batavia (to Bremen).—11. *Balkan*, Sloman, Mauritius; *Chalmers*, Smith, Akyab; *Statesman*, Godfrey, Port Phillip; *Bank of England*, Davison, and *Jane Pratt*, Clare, Bengal; *Marion*, Kyrie, Ceylon, and Mauritius.—12. *John Hullet*, Turner, Mauritius; *Francis Walker*, Hay, Bengal.—13. *Intrepid*, Mercer, Algoa Bay; *Victory*, Chenoweth, Mauritius; *Cossipore*, Dundas, Bengal and Demerara; *Shanghai*, Felchett, Singapore; *Symmetry*, Young, Batavia.—14. *Barbadian*, M'Intyre, and *Belsey*, Atkinson, Mauritius; *Diadem*, Cayzer, Madras, Coringa, and Mauritius; *Tory*, Duncan, Shanghai; *Harvest Home*, Webb, Bengal and Demerara.—15. *Tasman*, Hargreaves, Hobart Town; *Orator*, Homan, Mauritius; *Mary Hall*, Richardson, Bengal.—17. *Monarch*, Arrow, and *Bucephalus*, Bell, Bengal; *New Orleans*, Begg, Bombay; *Despatch*, David, Ceylon; *Mormion* and *Stirlingshire*, Gwatkin, Launceston; *Josephine*, Smith, New South Wales; *Good Luck*, Le Blanc, Helvis, Dannewig, and *Matilda*, Butler, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From PLYMOUTH.—MAY 14. *Thomas Lowry*, Fletcher, Adelaide. From the DOWNS.—APRIL 19. *Amwell*, Mansfield, Algoa Bay. 21. *Cressy*, Bell, Calcutta.—22. *Kirkwood*, Parker, St. Helena.—21. *Ellen Rawson*, Sadler, Cape and Mauritius.—22. *Graham*, Harrison, Madras.—26. *Ayrshire*, Dewar, Melbourne; *Aurora*, Cowie, Hong Kong.—27. *Ralph Thompson*, Atkinson, Launceston; *Nizam*, Jarman, Calcutta.—30. *Aberaman*, Young, Hong Kong; *Duke of Lancaster*, Major, Hobart Town.—MAY 1.—*James White*, Turner (from Hull), Bombay.—2. *Pauline Houghton*, King, Mauritius; *John Knox*, Munro, Shanghai.—3. *Ann*, Brown, Hong Kong; *Eliza and Hester*, Rose, Cape and Mauritius; *Thomas Campbell*, Clark, Bombay.—4. *Successor*, Henderson, Simons' Bay and Madras; *Enterprise*, Thompson, St. Helena.—6. *Henrietta*, Bushell, South Seas; *Sea Witch*, Heaton, Shanghai.—7. *Constantinople*, Young, Cape.—9. *General Baron von Gen*, Kitgen, Broedertrouw, Hardy (from Harlepool), Hong Kong; *Abergeldie*, Brock, Shanghai; *Seringapatam*, Morris, Bombay.—16. *Rajah Gopaul*, Dawson, Moreton Bay; *Martin Luther*, Ross, Hobart Town; *Stately*, Ginder, New Zealand; *Woodbridge*, Coppell, and *Negotiator*, Young, Port Phillip.—From BORDEAUX.—April 30. *Gullerus*, Kerr, Mauritius.—May 15. *Priam*, Comyn, Portland Bay.—16. *Rokeby*, Thompson, Colombo.

From LIVERPOOL, APRIL 12. *Menzies*, Braithwaite, Singapore.—13. *Fanny*, Forrest, Port Phillip; *Epaminondas*, Kerr, Adelaide; *Marchioness*, Fowler, Cape.—15. *Lord Hardinge*, Beeby, Bombay.—17. *Helen Douglas*, M'Farlane, Bombay.—19. *Henrietta Maria*, Wugmink, Manila.—20. *Jane Glassin*, Simpson, Bombay.—21. *Flora M'Donald*, Smith, Portland Bay.—22. *Joseph Bushby*, Davies, Calcutta.—23. *Ochertyre*, Smart, Algoa Bay.—24. *Rubicon*, Vaux, Bombay.—27. *Laidmans*, Forbes, Calcutta.—26. *Garland*, Halcrow, Port Phillip.—30. *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Calcutta.—MAY 4. *Clymene*, Stubbs, Calcutta; *Geelong*, Howett, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—6. *Mentius*, Penrice, Shanghai.—8. *Australia*, Noble, Port Phillip; *Mercia*, Davis, Calcutta.—APRIL 25. *Falcon*, Taylor, Sydney.

From CARDIFF.—APRIL 10. *Pauline*, Post, Cape.

From LEITH.—APRIL 10. *Keshel*, Wallace, Port Phillip.

From NEWPORT.—APRIL 24. *Australia*, Lange, Manila.—MAY 2. *Vier Gezusters*, Martens, and *Araby Maid*, Riddoch, Cape.

From PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 18. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Montgomery, Hobart Town.—16. *Tartar*, Davies, Sydney.—15. *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hall, Cape.—30. *Meridian*, Herneman, Morton Bay; *Gloucester*, Marshall, Adelaide.—28. *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Port Phillip.—27. *Saladin*, Day, Sydney.—MAY 1. *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, Port Phillip and Sydney, *William Jardine*, Raitt, Swan River.—4. *Coromandel*, Poole, Port Phillip and Adelaide.

From QUEENSTOWN.—APRIL 30. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, Hobart Town.

From PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 16. *Walmer Castle*, Pryce, Madras and Bengal.

From CLYDE.—APRIL 17. *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Cape.—21. *William Connal*, Browne, Calcutta.—22. *Mora*, Tuelon, Singapore.—26. *William Gibson*, Crow, Bombay.—MAY 3. *Neptune*, Browne, Ceylon and Madras.—6. *Urica*, Stone, Mauritius.—10. *Akbar*, Jay, Batavia and Singapore.

From ARDROSSAN.—APRIL 12. *Lavinia*. Grange, Aden and Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *RIPON*, May 20.—Mr. T. P. Woodcock, Mr. W. H. Woodcock; Mr. Edmonston's child, and man-servant; Mr. Potter, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Slinger, Mr. Kimber; General Hamilton, and lady; Mrs. Simpson, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Earle, Mr. T. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Crozier, Capt. Hobson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Moran, Mr. Cuthbertson, Mr. Col-lum; Mrs. Hicks, and child; Capt. Elliot, Mr. Wise, Mr. G. Tucker, Mr. H. Greenway; Mrs. Pycroft, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Speed, infant, and servant; Mrs. Brecks, Mrs. Bain, Lieut. H. U. Pratt, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. A. M. Simpson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEST, the lady of J. Rycroft, Bengal civil service, d. at 19, Bloom-field-terrace, Paddington, April 29.
EMFSON, Mrs. W. d. at the East India College, May 9.
PALMER, the wife of John R. late Hon. East India Co.'s service, d. 36, Drummond-street, Euston-square, April 30.
YOUNG, the wife of Surg. general D. S. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, d. at 11, Ovington-square, Brompton, May 4.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, Lieut. C. J. McT. 10th Madras N.I. to Sara M. d. of the late John Barfield, at Thatcham, Berks, May 11.
HENDERSON, Lieut. D. H. 20th Bengal N.I. to Frances, d. of the late Charles Beach, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, May 6.
OLDFIELD, Joseph, Bengal art. to Henrietta, d. of John Plowes, at St. Pancras Church, May 11.
REEVES, Henry W. Bombay civil service, to Mary Lydia, d. of H. E. Rutherford, at Trinity Church, Cape Town, March 23.
THOMPSON, Edmund P. A. to Isabella M. d. of Lieut. gen. Hugh S. Osborne, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Cheshunt, April 24.

DEATHS.

ARBUCKLE, Eliza, d. of Lieut. col. Vaughan, late Royal Art. at Little Heath, Charlton, May 4.
BURCKHARDT, Mary, relict of the late J. C. at Belle Vue Lodge, Fulham, aged 57, May 8.
BUTLER, Thomas S. Bombay Medical Establishment, at Brentwood, aged 33, May 5.
DASHWOOD, Matilda, wife of Maitland, at Tenby, May 4.
DUNN, Lieut. W. C. H. M's. 30th reg. on board the steamer *Indus*, on his way to Moulmein, Mar. 9.
ELLIOTT, Charlotte M. wife of William, Madras civ. service, in Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham, aged 38, May 7.
GILLANDERS, John B. M. of Highfield, Rosshire, late capt. 2nd Bombay Eur. L. I. April 23.
JOHNSTON, Louisa Campbell, Lady, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander, at Carnsalloch, N. B. May 7.
LAYARD, Edward, late of H. M's. Ceylon civ. service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 66, May 5.
MACNAGHTEN, Hannah, d. of the late Sir Frances, W. bart. at Bittern Manor-house, Southampton, May 5.
MAITLAND, Ellen, E. d. of Capt. Frederick, 5th Bengal N.I. at Clifton, aged 13, May 6.
MILLER, Edward, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 60, Jan. 2.
MOORE, Matthew S. M.D. formerly superintending surgeon Madras Establishment, in Maddox-street, April 26.
SWINTON, Capt. Edward, Royal Art. s. of Col. Bengal Army, at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, aged 27.
TEBBS, Maj. George, 33rd Bengal N.I. on board the ship Agincourt, returning from India, aged 42, March 14.
WILLARD, Maj. Nicholas, at Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 78, May 12.
WOODBURN, Eleanor, wife of Lieut. col. C.B. Bombay Army, at Bristol, May 12.

Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, the well-known writer on the law of storms, calls attention to a method of extinguishing fires where there are no engines available. The plan is simply to *pelt the fire out with mud*. It is thus described:—Dig up earth about the fire, pouring water upon the earth as fast as it was dug, so as to convert the whole to soft mud; and then order every one to throw this wet mud on the fire as fast as possible. Mr. Piddington has tried this expedient with eminent success.

A letter from Sholapore states that a "Dongee Bawa" had taken up his residence in the temple of Sedashwur at that place, who avers that he has not tasted a morsel of food for twenty days! The fame of his exploits had attracted many thousands of people to visit him daily.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 5th to 12th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. C. Trotter.
Mr. Edward Thomas.
Mr. Henry Lushington.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Thomas Onslow.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Bettington.
Mr. C. J. Manson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. J. D. Shakespear, artillery.
Maj. Henry Drummond, 3rd cav.
Capt. Southwell Greville, 1st Europ. regt.
Brev. maj. Thomas S. Price, 8th N.I.
Maj. W. Rutherford, 28th N.I.
Lieut. W. D. Bishop, 30th N.I.
Ens. A. H. Bramley, 44th N.I.
Brev. maj. C. J. Lewes, 50th N.I.
Brev. maj. G. P. Whish, 60th N.I.
Ens. R. S. Graves, 66th N.I.
Brev. lieut. col. J. K. McCausland, 70th N.I.
Lieut. Harry Bowles, invalids.
Maj. J. R. Younger, retired.
Maj. N. Vicary, retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Lawe, engineers.
Capt. A. B. Dyce, 2nd Europ. regt.
Lieut. T. J. M. Cunningham, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. A. L. Steele, 6th N.I.
Lieut. F. Lawford, 9th N.I.
Lieut. E. S. Begbie, 10th N.I.
Capt. G. C. Mowbray, 15th N.I.
Lieut. col. H. Prior, 23rd N.I.
Capt. W. J. Doveton, 36th N.I.
Lieut. H. Bruce, 39th N.I.
Lieut. C. G. Cottell, 45th N.I.
Col. J. D. Stokes, 47th N.I.
Col. W. Watkins, 48th N.I.
Surg. T. D. Harrison, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. C. Graves, 3rd cav.
Lieut. J. H. Henderson, 29th N.I.
Surg. T. S. Cahil, M.D.
Surg. J. H. Peart.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Henry Deane, B.A.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander J. Clark, midshipman, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. M. Cafe, 56th N.I.
Ens. H. F. M. Hyslop, 74th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. C. Silver, 4th N.I.
Assist. surg. John Arthur, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Chapman, engineers, in October.
Lieut. R. D. Hassard, 2nd Europ. regt.
Capt. St. J. O'N. Muter, 2nd N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. A. R. Mead, artillery, 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Matthew Beachcroft, 28th N.I., 2 do.
Lieut. S. W. Peile, 49th N.I., 6 do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Wm. Davidson, artillery, do.
Ens. E. P. Berthon, 2nd Europ. regt., 4 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John Prendergast Hamilton, 1st Europ. regt.
Surg. Hugh Cheape.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Morland, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. George Henry Maxwell Batten, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 7, 1852.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Acting Assist. surg. Duncan Robertson Rennie to be assist. surg., v. Inglis, promoted in the 64th Foot. Dated May 7, 1852.

22nd Foot.—Capt. Richard Butler Low, from half-pay 53rd Foot, to be capt., v. Brennan, who exchanges. Dated May 7, 1852.

Lieut. John Higgin Graham to be capt. by purch., v. Low, who retires. Dated May 7, 1852.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Ens. Frederick Gardner to be lieut. by purch., v. Whittaker, who retires. Dated May 7, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 14, 1852.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Richard Charles Brown, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Jerome, promoted. Dated May 14, 1852.

BOOKS.

Narrative of the Burmese War in 1824-26, as originally compiled from Official Documents, with a Map. By HORACE HATMAN WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. London. Wm. H. Allen & Co.

Few governments have taken as great pains as that of India by the East-India Company, to place the public in possession of authentic information respecting all the measures of their administration, whether domestic or foreign, judicial, financial, or political. This has partly been imposed upon them by the searching investigation to which their proceedings have from time to time been submitted by parliamentary committees, from about the year 1772 down to the present, and the necessity of furnishing ample details in print, and partly by a similar necessity in relation to the proprietors of India Stock; but in a still greater degree by the feeling that they have nothing to hide, nothing that will not bear examination, and by the desire that the public, in exercising their judgment, should be possessed of materials upon which reliance may be placed. The same spirit has always animated their local governments, and hence the valuable printed papers illustrative of the war with Tippu and the Mahrattas, of the war with Nepal, the Pindars, the last Mahratta war, and the publication which we have to notice, the documents illustrative of the hostilities with the Burmese in 1824-26.

During the operations that were carried on along the British frontier on that occasion, besides the usual official despatches, a number of interesting communications were made to the Government and to the Calcutta journals, which threw great light upon the scene of action, the greater portion of which had never before been visited by Europeans. Upon the termination of hostilities, also, much valuable and interesting information was furnished by European residents in Ava, supplying accurate views of the character of the principal members of the court, and the policy by which they had been influenced. The whole of these were collected, under instructions from the Government, by Mr. H. Wilson, who was then officiating as superintendent of the Government Gazette, and were published in Calcutta in 1827, with a narrative connecting the whole prefixed by the compiler. The better knowledge that we have since had the opportunities of acquiring by our permanent occupation of Assam, Kachar, Arrakan, and Tenasserim, and the travels and reports of Wilcox, Fisher, Pemberton, Richardson, Hannay, and other distinguished officers, have diminished the value of the topographical "Documents;" but they still present, in a convenient form, much information which cannot fail to supply a serviceable chart for the conduct of a contest in which we are again about to embark. Their extent, however, precludes their re-publication; but the narrative, which is based upon them and on the official despatches, is of a more manageable size and extent, and is now reprinted in a portable form, accompanied by a map of the countries in which the operations occurred. Independently of the interest attaching to the

events themselves, the record may be expected to furnish a serviceable guide to transactions which must in a great degree follow a similar course, and to obviate a recurrence of the mistakes which were made on the former occasion—mistakes which were mainly attributable to our ignorance of the climate, of the country, and of the people. The author has added to the narrative a few important details from authentic sources, regarding the mortality that prevailed amongst the British troops, and a brief review of the relations that have subsisted with the Burmese government subsequently to the close of the last war.

Thirty-five Years in the East. Adventures, Discoveries, Experiments, and Historical Sketches, relating to the Punjab and Cashmere, in connection with Medicine, Botany, Pharmacy, &c.; together with an original Materia Medica, and a Medical Vocabulary, in Four European and Five Eastern Languages. By JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER, late Physician to the Court of Lahore. Two vols. in one, with engravings. London. Baillière.

This is essentially and substantially a medical work: although we have some details of journeys and adventures, and historical as well as biographical sketches, they are all subsidiary to the author's main purpose, that of announcing to the world his medical theories, the persons upon whom he operated internally and externally, the extraordinary cases he met with, the treatment he adopted,—which was a "middle system, between *Homœopathia* and *Allopathia*,"—and the astonishing cures he performed. The second volume is entirely devoted to the subject of medicine. Prefaced by an "Introduction to the Medium System," is a catalogue of diseases and remedies, filling no fewer than 216 pages. Then follow the "*Materia Medica*," in 150 pages, and the "*Medical Vocabulary*," 70 pages. In the 186 pages of the first volume devoted to the "*Adventures, Discoveries, Experiments, and Historical Sketches*," the matter likely in the smallest degree to interest the general reader, might be put in, perhaps, twenty or thirty pages.

We grieve to think that a gentleman who has seen so much of Asiatic countries,—for he has visited not merely the Punjab and Cashmere, but Afghanistan and Bokhara,—and who must be a good Oriental linguist, should have been so ill-advised as to publish this huge book, which none but professional men, or critics, will, or perhaps should, wade through. Of the transactions at the court of Lahore, where he resided during an exciting period, he has given a very loose and confused narrative, and he appears in several particulars to be inaccurate, trusting perhaps to his memory instead of written notes.

Dr. Honigberger's account of the assassination of Mahamja Shere Sing, if it is to be relied upon (and he was all but present), sets the question at rest. He says:—

"Sheer Sing used to review his troops every day. On such an occasion, being in the royal garden (Shahbelore)* for the purpose of mustering the Scindawallah's troops, and sitting before the window of a small room, to look at the soldiers, Ajeet Sing approached him, and exhibited a loaded double-barrelled fowling-piece, as a nazerana (present), and at the moment Sheer Sing was stretching out his hand to receive it, he was shot with that gun on the spot. Ajeet Sing's troops, arranged before the window, gave a volley of musket-shots through the window, to kill the men surrounding Sheer Sing, and penetrated into the room to cut off his head. I was by accident not farther than ten steps from the place where the horrid crime was committed, five minutes before his atrocious murder, and had spoken to him in the garden, under a tree, where he ordered me to remain until his return. The subject of our interview was a gunpowder-mill, with machinery, which Dhyam Sing had ordered me to make."

Pertaub Sing, the son of Sheer Sing, he says, was cut to pieces whilst occupied in prayers and almsgiving. Of the assassination of Dhyam Sing he gives no particulars. In fact, all the most important facts are briefly and very negligently related, whilst trivial matters are largely treated of.

We cannot omit mentioning that some of the medical details, even in the first volume, intermixed with the "*Adventures*," &c., and unnecessarily obtruded, are so offensive to delicacy, that, although shrouded with the thin veil of the Latin language, they render the book unfit for the perusal of any but professional readers.

The Panama railroad was regularly opened for travel on the 15th of March, and passenger trains pass daily over from the Atlantic terminus to the Bufo Soldado.

* *See*, but it should be "*Shah Belawal*."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th April, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th April, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 8th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 13th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1852, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th May, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 25th of May, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

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} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th day of May aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	14th of May,	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60	1846.	1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal April 22 | Madras April 26
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EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Burmese war has opened auspiciously. The cities of Martaban and Rangoon have been taken, and the Burmese have witnessed a display of force, which, notwithstanding the gasconade and bravado of their chiefs, they probably did not anticipate.

On the 5th April, the company's steamer *Proserpine*, with General Godwin and Admiral Austen (the Commanders of the expedition) on board, arrived at Moulmein, followed by her Majesty's steamers *Rattler*, *Hermes*, and *Salamander*. They immediately proceeded to reconnoitre Martaban, which is situated on the Saluen river, opposite to Moulmein, from which it is separated by a small river, debouching, like the Saluen, into the Gulf of Martaban. The same evening, the troops intended for the attack were embarked,—consisting of a detachment of Bengal artillery, a wing of the Royal Irish (the 18th), a wing of her Majesty's 80th regiment, and the 26th Madras N.I.—about 1,400 men,—under Colonel Reynolds; and at daybreak the next morning, the force, with the steamers, was before Martaban. The enemy, in considerable numbers, lined a mud wall running along the bank of the river, and returned the fire of the steamers with guns and musketry; but they could not stand the effective cannonade of the former, every shot telling. The troops landed, and advancing rapidly, with artillery, drove the enemy from position to position, the town being at the same time cleared, the governor setting the example of flight. In four or five hours, the place, reputed to be of great strength, held by 3,000 men, was entirely in the possession of our troops, without any actual loss, only 17 men being wounded. The heat is described as excessive, though all was over at a little after 8 o'clock, A.M.

The 26th Madras N.I. having been left behind to garrison Martaban, with a company of Madras artillery, a company of Bengal artillery, the Royal Irish regiment, and a wing of her Majesty's 80th, re-embarked on board the *Rattler*, *Hermes*, *Salamander*, and transport *Jessie*, for Rangoon, and

on the 8th April joined the Bombay steamers, with the Madras troops on board (which had arrived on the previous evening), at the mouth of the Rangoon river.

The fleet, consisting of the *Fox* frigate, the *Serpent* brig, three Queen's steamers, and twelve Company's steamers, weighed anchor on the 11th, and proceeded opposite to Rangoon, when a fire was opened upon them, first from the Dalla side, and afterwards from the southernmost stockade at Rangoon. After a terrific cannonade of an hour and a quarter, the steamers opening their broadsides on the Burmese works on both banks of the river, the enemy's fire ceased, when a detachment of European infantry and seamen was sent to attack the Dalla stockade, which was carried, with the loss of Ensign Armstrong.

In this engagement, Captain Lynch, of the Bombay squadron, states that "the stockades, although giving a good fire for the first quarter of an hour, were quite unequal to heavy guns, which sent shot and shell right through them—the latter bursting in the middle of them. They were soon seen to slacken fire, and a shell blowing up their main work at the King's wharf, sent the immense pile into the air."

On the 12th the troops disembarked; on that day, and the 13th, they attacked and carried several stockades, including that of Kemendine, which was first assailed by the *Serpent*; but the enemy's fire was so severe, that the brig was obliged to haul off. Two war steamers were thereupon sent up, when the Kemendine batteries were silenced, and a landing having been effected, the enemy deserted the works, which were occupied by sailors and marines from the ships, and European troops.

On the morning of the 14th, the army advanced to the attack of Rangoon, throwing out skirmishers, the Burmese fighting well in their fashion, and knocking over many of our men. On our troops reaching an opening in the rising ground all around them, two stockades concentrated their fire, and did some damage. On arriving at a distance of 1,000 yards from the great pagoda, four 8-inch howitzers continued to fire till about 1 o'clock, when the order was given for the storming party to advance, headed by the 18th Royal Irish. Seconded by a tremendous fire of artillery, they advanced rapidly but steadily towards the pagoda stockade, taking some minor ones in their forward movement. Towards noon it was resolved to deliver the general assault, which was made by all arms with the greatest spirit and intrepidity, on the north-east angle of the Pagoda hill and stockade, when the enemy gave way and retreated at all points. They never expected that the assault would have been made at this point, and a gate was actually found open there, through which our troops rushed in and instantly occupied the place, when all the fighting was concluded by two o'clock in the afternoon. The first who ascended the steps leading to the great pagoda were Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, Lieutenant and Adjutant Doran, of the Royal Irish, and Captain Latter: the first officer was severely, and Lieutenant Doran mortally, wounded.

The army were by the last accounts occupying quarters about the great pagoda. The artillery captured numbers 100 pieces, of all sizes. Our loss cannot be considered severe: several of the officers suffered from *coups de soleil*, the heat having been intense. The loss of the enemy is not stated; but it must have been very great.

Nothing was known respecting the future operations of

the force. As Admiral Austen had proceeded to Calcutta to confer with the Governor-General, it is probable that he intended to suggest some change in the original scheme.

The Calcutta papers mention that a Mogul, who had arrived there from the Burmese territories, stated that the golden-footed sovereign had secured the aid of an European military man in the organization of his army. He is supposed to be a Madras officer, and it is suggested that it may be Captain Impey.

The vexatious little war still continues on the north-west frontier, where there have been several encounters with the hill tribes. The Afreedies attacked one of our villages to the westward of Peshawar, but were driven back with severe loss by the villagers. The Momunds, who occupy the hills further north, were not disposed of so easily.

The fort of Shubqudr, about twenty miles N.W. from Peshawar, is occupied, as our readers are aware, by a British garrison, for the protection of the surrounding villagers from the attacks of the Momunds, who inhabit the neighbouring hills. The villages around Shubqudr had, for some time past, been threatened with hostile visits from the hill tribes, and the troops stationed at the fort had been thereby kept in a constant state of uncertainty. On the morning of the 31st March, reports of fire-arms having been heard in the direction of the threatened villages, the 5th troop of the 7th light cavalry, under Lieut. F. R. Tottenham, were ordered out. They proceeded towards the spot, and soon succeeded in getting between a party of Momunds and their native mountains, occupying the only two roads by which their enemies could escape. The Momunds soon came in sight, and on finding their path intercepted, they fired a brisk volley into the party. Lieut. Tottenham gave the order to charge, and dashed forward; but he was only followed by four of the troopers, the remainder having positively refused to obey the order! Every means of inducing them to advance was urged, but in vain, and the Momunds reached their homes in safety.

Later news from the scene of this misadventure is more satisfactory. The Momunds, under their chief Saadat Khan, assembled in great strength, for the purpose of attacking the fort and village of Shubqudr. On the 10th April, Sir Colin Campbell, with two troops of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, under Captain R. H. Hicks, rode out to reconnoitre; but they returned the same evening to Peshawar, the troops of the irregular cavalry remaining at Shubqudr. On the 14th, two guns of Waller's troop of horse artillery, under Lieutenants Mackinnon and Blunt, with fifty additional sowars of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, were ordered out, and the brigadier again went to Shubqudr. On the evening of the 15th, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the force, and news was soon received that the Momunds had come down close to Shubqudr, 6,000 strong. The brigadier went out to meet them, accompanied by 200 of the irregulars, 100 of the 7th Light Cavalry, and the two horse-artillery guns, followed by a portion of the companies of native infantry on duty at the fort. As this little force advanced, the enemy retreated, and were pursued to the foot of the hills. It being useless to pursue them farther, our force returned, and then, as is their custom, the enemy made a show of pursuit; but as our cavalry followed the guns, and opened out every now and then to allow them to fire, whenever the Momunds came too near, they were kept at a re-

spectful distance. This skirmishing lasted for three hours. The 15th irregulars were the only sufferers on our side; their loss was three men killed and seven or eight badly wounded.

On the 16th, 600 of H.M.'s 53rd started for Strubqudr, the men all on elephants, and officers on horseback, the four remaining guns of the 2nd troop 1st brigade, under Major Waller, accompanying.

The *Delhi Gazette*, to which we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, says, "There is some talk of a hill campaign; but as the weather is described as fearfully hot, we conclude, from the tenor of our letters, that the force has returned to cantonments. If this be the case, we should not be surprised if another attack on the fort followed their withdrawal, as the punishment the Momunds have received will only serve to exasperate them, and provoke further annoyance whenever they think they have a fitting opportunity."

A Peshawur letter says,—

"Last year Captain Coke took possession of a village called Nurree Uboo, and situated near the Kooram boundary. This village was independent; but as it was in Kohat, our Government thought proper to take it. The troops of Mohamed Auzem Khan (son of Dost Mohamed Khan), the ruler of Kooram, are escaped about twelve koss from the village of Nurree Uboo, and the Wuzeroes residing at Kohistan of Kooram, and who are likewise independent, have joined the chief, Mahomed Auzem. On the night of the 12th April, this force, mustering about 3,000 Wuzeroes, cavalry and infantry, attacked the village of Nurree Uboo, and created great havoc, killing, it is said, one hundred or more of the villagers, and taking about thirty prisoners: among the latter are the theanadar and some of his police. Requisitions have been received from Major Mackeson for European troops to march at once to Kohat, and they were to leave Peshawur for that place on the 15th."

The Punjab was tranquil. Sir Henry Lawrence, president of the Board of Administration, returned to Lahore on the 15th April, having, during his absence, visited Hazara, Peshawur, Kohat, and gone down the whole of the Derajat, returning by Muzufurghur, Mooltan, and Futehpoor Gogaira.

Large parties of officers were preparing for a summer trip to Cashmere; but the Governor-General had declared it advisable that ladies should not at present proceed to the valley. It is supposed that this caution has reference to the infirm state of Goolab Singh, and the probability of his death being the signal for strife and disturbance.

The politics of Afghanistan are still in disorder. Dost Mahomed had written to the son of the late Yar Mahomed Khan of Herat, that he was about to send Gholam Hyder Khan with 5,000 troops to Herat, and that, unless the sirdars of Candahar relinquished their intention of making hostile movements in the Herat district, he would compel them to do so.

The people of Kohistan Huzara, situated between Cabul and Toorkistan, have rebelled against Dost Mohamed, and have had a collision with his troops. Mohamed Shurreef, the Dost's youngest son, proceeded to the spot, taking with him four guns, two regiments of cavalry, and one of infantry, for the purpose of punishing the rebels, who gave hostages as security for their future obedience.

We have inserted elsewhere the latest news from Lucknow and Hyderabad, which shows the disorder prevailing in these native states. It is worth remarking, that the condition of the former is almost normal. Lord Teignmouth, writing in 1795, describes Oude much as he would portray it now:—"Disaffection and anarchy prevail throughout; the prince

is in a state of bankruptcy, without a sense of his danger, and without a wish to guard against it."*

The Marquess of Dalhousie was residing at Barrackpore, going down to Calcutta when councils and other business of the state required his presence there. The Marchioness was in Ceylon; but as her health was not improving there, it was her intention to proceed to England.

The Commander-in-Chief was last heard of at Umballa; he had been present at a grand wedding at Putteealla, during which visits were exchanged between his Excellency and the Putteealla Rajah, the Nawabs of Jheend and Naba. It was supposed that he had reached Simla.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. R. Doran, 18th Foot; Ens. A. N. Armstrong, 51st Foot; both killed in action at Rangoon, April 12; Asst. surg. Jacob, 10th Foot, at Wuzerabad; Capt. G. A. Schrieber, 70th Foot, at Calcutta, April 9.

BENGAL.—Lieut. L. Donaldson, Engrs., killed in action at Rangoon, April 12; Maj. C. C. Gray, 18th N.I., at Ferozepore, April 13.

MADRAS.—Major Henry Griffith, 11th N.I., killed by the effects of the sun at Rangoon, April 12; Brev. maj. A. F. Oakes, art., killed by the effects of the sun at Rangoon, April 12; Lieut. E. C. Ravenshaw, 1st L.C., at Bellary, April 10.

BENGAL. OUDE.

The following letter from Lucknow is dated March 31st:—"You have heard no doubt of Runjeet Sing, the Rajah of Esinnugger, in Oude, who behaved last year treacherously to Capt. Orr, of Capt. Barlow's corps. That officer was very nearly cut to pieces by the fellow, whom he had gone to meet in friendly conference in July, 1851, to settle the revenue of his estates. Orr behaved throughout with the greatest presence of mind and gallantry. Bleeding from thirteen deep sword-wounds, he took the opportunity of escaping during the momentary confusion caused by the death by Orr's party of one of the rajah's chief men; and fainting though he was, and stretched on a charpoy, he led his followers gallantly through a host of enemies, who pursued his very small party, consisting of but ten or twelve men, keeping up a close fire, while the guns of the fort at the same time were opened on them.

"About a fortnight ago, Capt. Orr's spies brought intelligence that Runjeet Sing, on the approach of the Khyrabad chueklidar, had evacuated his fort a second time, and that he had encamped on this side the Gogra with about 250 men, and two six-pounder guns. On receiving this information Capt. Orr resolved on a surprise. He ordered his corps to start on the afternoon of the 24th March, and after a very distressing march of about eighteen coss (thirty-six miles), arrived in sight of Runjeet Sing's camp early on the morning of the following day. Unfortunately a cow-herd gave notice of the approach of troops to the enemy, who, on their approach, opened a fire of grape and round shot. Capt. Orr, accompanied by Lieut. Stokes, however, pushed on, at the head of his men, and succeeded, sword in hand, in capturing one of the guns. The rajah then fled towards the Nepal hills, but Capt. Orr pursued him, and captured the second gun. Then continued the chase for about an hour and a half, over a distance of nearly two coss (or four miles) of jungle, keeping up a brisk fire all the while. The jungle becoming at last almost impenetrable, and the wet mud very deep, the men fatigued after such a distressing march, were compelled to halt, and the rajah escaped. After the fight, which was constantly kept up, chiefly with the sword, the rain poured down in torrents. The loss on Orr's side was trifling, one naik and two artillery-men, and seven sepoy wounded, while on the rajah's side ten men were killed, about double that number wounded, and several taken prisoners. Most of his property was left behind, and of course fell into the hands of the victors. Among the loot is a fine tiger, which will probably be presented to the king."—*Englishman*.

* Life, Vol. I. p. 832.

BURMAH.

CAPTURE OF MARTABAN AND RANGOON.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued late last evening:—

"*Notification.*—The Governor-General in council has the highest satisfaction in announcing that despatches have this day been received, reporting the capture of Martaban and of Rangoon, by combined attacks of the naval and military forces now employed in Burmah.

The Governor-General in council is pleased to direct that, in honour of this success, a royal salute shall be fired at every principal station in India."—*Bengal Hurkaru, April 24.*

Martaban was stormed at eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th April.

H.M. steamers *Rattler*, *Hermes*, and *Salamander*, worked in concert with the troops, bombarded the place, and covered the landing of the troops.

The troops engaged were a wing of H.M. 18th, a wing of H.M. 80th, a wing of the 26th M.N.I., with details of Bengal European artillery and Madras sappers, in all about 1,400 men. The attacking party was commanded by Col. Reignolds, and Capt. Gillespie of the 18th was first on the walls. Only eight men were wounded, no officer killed or wounded.

On the 10th and 11th of April H.M.'s and the Company's vessels destroyed the whole of the stockades on the Rangoon river. On the 12th, H.M. 51st, H.M. 18th, and the 40th N.I., landed and took, after severe fighting, a stockade called the White Horse picket, Major Fraser, of the Engineers, being the first into the stockade.

The heat was so excessive that farther operations on that day were suspended. Majors Oakes and Griffith, both of the Madras army, were killed by the sun. Colonels Foord, Warren, and St. Maur suffered severely from the heat.

On the 13th, the heavy guns were landed; on the 14th the troops landed at five a.m. Two companies of H.M.'s 18th, 80th, 40th N.I. formed the advance. The enemy's position was turned, and the pagoda approached on the east side. At eleven, after the artillery had played on and destroyed the east entrance, the storming party was formed. It consisted of one wing of H.M.'s 80th, two companies of the 18th, and two companies of the 40th N.I., under the command of Col. Coote. The troops advanced steadily, and stormed the pagoda with a rush. All the country round fell with the pagoda.

Officers killed.

Lieut. R. Doran, H.M.'s 18th.

Ens. A. N. Armstrong, H.M.'s 51st.

Wounded.

Lieut. L. Donaldson, Bengal engineers, mortally (since dead).

Lieut. Chads, slightly.

Capt. G. Allan, 3rd M.L.I. severely.

Lieut. Williams, slightly.

Lieut. W. S. Trevor, Bengal engineers, severely.

Capt. J. W. Rundall, Madras engineers, slightly.

Lieut. E. A. Foord, Madras engineers, slightly.

Col. Coote, H.M.'s 18th, severely.

Capt. Bruce, H.M.'s 18th, slightly.

Lieut. Elliott, H.M.'s 18th, slightly.

Lieut. Turner, H.M.'s 80th, slightly.

Capt. Blundell, H.M.'s 51st, dangerously.

Ens. G. F. C. B. Hawkes, 9th Madras N.I., slightly.

Lieut. Harries, Madras, dangerously.

Lieut. col. A. Bogle, 57th Bengal N.I., severely.

				Killed.	Wounded.
Officers ..	..	..	..	2	14
Rank and file ..	..	..	..	15	114
Lascars ..	..	..	..	0	4
				—	—
Total ..				17	132
				—	—

Martaban was taken on April the 5th, before the arrival of the Madras force, which was not all at the rendezvous till the 8th. The capture of this place seems to have been effected easily and with little loss.

Brig. Warren suffered from a stroke of the sun, but he recovered. Lieut. Col. Bogle, the commissioner of Tenasserim, who accompanied the force from Moulmein to Rangoon, received a ball in the leg.

The Admiral has come here to consult the Governor-General as to an immediate advance on Promé. He has been ill, and is yet infirm; but purposes, we hear, to return to the scene of action.—*Englishman, April 24.*

Since the above was in type, a communication from a correspondent, in the form of a diary, was received, from which we

have only time to cull the following regarding the taking of Rangoon:—"Everything having been previously arranged, at daybreak on the 14th the *Fox* and *Serpent* opened fire, which caused fearful havoc in the enemy's defences. A little after seven o'clock the land-force marched up to the grand pagoda, under cover of the fire from the war-ships. The pagoda was reached and attacked on the north-east angle. The Burmese are described as having fought most bravely, and it was not till about two in the afternoon that their position was at length carried at the point of the bayonet. Two Europeans are said to have been seen in the camp of the enemy. Shortly after the *Serpent* and *Phlegethon* proceeded to Kemendine with a detachment of troops, who, without much trouble, carried it by storm. Thirty Burmese boats were seized, and the house of the Rangoon governor burnt. The Burmese prisoners—that is, the British subjects who were resident in Rangoon—had been starved for three days, and most brutally used by the Burmese." According to our correspondent, fever, cholera, and the smallpox, were much prevalent.—*Ibid.*

The following account of the capture of Martaban is from a correspondent:—

"On the morning of the 5th April, the Hon. Company's steamer *Proserpine* anchored off Moulmein, having on board Lieut.-gen. Godwin, c.z., and Rear-admiral Austen, c.z., and was followed during the day by H.M.'s steamers *Rattler* (bearing the rear-admiral's flag), *Hermes*, and *Salamander*.

"The general and admiral proceeded at once on the *Proserpine* to reconnoitre Martaban. The same evening the *Salamander* went up and anchored abreast of Martaban, at a distance of about 1,800 yards; and the following troops embarked on board the other steamers:—Sixty of the 2nd co. 5th batt. Bengal Artillery, under Brevet-major C. S. Reid; the left wing H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, Lieut.-col. Reignolds, c.z.; head-quarters and right wing H.M.'s 80th regt., Major Lockhart; and the 26th regt. M.N.I., Lieut.-col. Johnston. At daybreak, the following morning, the whole proceeded to take up their position off Martaban. Unfortunately the *Hermes* grounded about 2,000 yards off, but the *Rattler* and *Proserpine* brought up, the former at 213 yards from, and the latter within fifty yards of, the main wharf.

"The enemy were in considerable numbers, lining the mud wall which runs along the bank of the river to the large pagoda, and as soon as the two steamers came opposite the wharf, each opened a sharp cannonade, which was returned with good will by the enemy, both with guns and musketry. The fire from all four steamers was most effective; the *Rattler* and *Proserpine*, from being so close, must have caused many casualties, and the practice from the *Salamander* and *Hermes* was admirable; even at the distance they were every shot told. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Brooking for the noble manner in which he worked and fought his beautiful little vessel, the *Proserpine*.

"When the landing-place was cleared of the enemy, the troops which were at hand were landed from the steamers, and most gallantly drove the enemy before them, following them up the hill, and from position to position, meeting with considerable opposition from their musketry, but immediately driving them from, and getting possession of, their guns. The town was at the same time cleared, the first to make his escape being the Governor. The place was entirely in our possession a little after eight o'clock a.m., but the last of the troops did not return to the high pagoda, where the general had established his headquarters, till about four p.m.

"The whole of the troops that were engaged did their work well, notwithstanding the heat, which was excessive, and fortunately the casualties were very few; a havildar of the 26th M.N.I., and a private of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, being the only two dangerously wounded, and fifteen Europeans slightly so. The loss of the enemy is not known, for they removed all their dead and wounded; but it must have been considerable, for the fire from the steamers was very sharp, and continued for some time.

"The artillery returned to Moulmein the same evening, and the European infantry the following morning, leaving the 26th M.N.I. to garrison Martaban, where they were joined during the forenoon by the company of Madras artillery, with its light field battery, with instructions to erect a bastioned stockade, with four guns on the top of the hill overlooking the town.

"Only two small brass and two iron guns, with five or six wall pieces, were captured, though it is well known that many others were in position when we commenced the attack. One or two light-fingered gentry are believed to have appropriated, after the action (when Martaban was filled with persons of all descriptions, who had come over from Moulmein), what they had not assisted in obtaining.

"Thus fell Martaban, an easy conquest, notwithstanding the various and exaggerated reports of its strength. On the morning of the attack the garrison consisted of 3,000 men, who were evidently unprepared for our rude visit. They had been hard at work for fifteen or twenty days previous, cutting down jungle and clearing away houses, but were too sharp upon them, and disturbed them in the midst of their preparations.

"On the evening of the 6th the following troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Rangoon the next morning:—2nd comp. 5th bat. Bengal Art., Major C. S. Reid, and head-quarters, and 100 of 18th Royal Irish, Lieut.-col. Reigolds, c.n., on the *Rattler* screw steamer; the remainder of the 18th Royal Irish, with the general and staff, steamer *Hermes*; right wing of H. M.'s 80th regt., camp-followers and baggage, Major Lockhart, steamer *Salomander*, and transport *Jessie*. The two first vessels, having received the troops allotted to them, weighed anchor at two p.m. on the 7th April (leaving the *Salomander* and *Jessie* to follow, as soon as the baggage was on board), and anchored at the mouth of the Rangoon River at one o'clock p.m. on the 8th. We found that the Bombay steamers, with the Madras troops, had arrived the previous evening.

"11th April.—The fleet weighed anchor at eight a.m., and proceeded opposite Rangoon. The steamers had all taken up their positions, when a fire of cannon and musketry was opened upon them from the Dalla side, and immediately afterwards from the southernmost stockade at Rangoon. The steamers lost no time in returning the fire, which continued for an hour and a quarter. A shell from one of the Bombay steamers exploded a mine or magazine in the right stockade, and shortly afterwards the enemy's fire was silenced, and orders were given to cease firing from our ships. All the stockades appeared to be filled with men. A detachment was sent to attack the Dalla stockades, consisting of a detachment of European infantry and seamen, who carried it immediately, losing one officer, Ensign Armstrong, H.M.'s 51st regiment.

"On the morning of the 12th the troops disembarked. The 2nd company 5th brigade Bengal artillery, landed at six a.m., and put together their guns, and were ready to proceed by eight o'clock, when the advance was made, headed by the light companies of the 51st foot. On coming within 850 yards from the first stockade, Brevet-Major Reid, with two 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, unlimbered, and came into action, firing shrapnel and round-shot. The practice was excellent, and most effective. It was instantly returned by a well-directed fire from the stockade. The enemy fired rather high at first, but after a few rounds they obtained our distance exactly. Just as Major Reid's ammunition was expended, Brevet-Major Oakes, of the Madras artillery, brought up two 24-pounder howitzers, and continued the fire till the order for the storming party to advance was given, and the stockade was carried without any loss. Before the advance of the storming party, a gunner of the Bengal artillery, and one of the Madras artillery, were killed at their guns, and two wounded.

"The following day (the 13th) was devoted to bringing up from the ships supplies of ammunition and other stores, and on the morning of the 14th the army advanced to the attack of Rangoon. Immediately on leaving the bivouac of the previous day, a sharp firing of musketry commenced on both sides, and on our reaching an opening in the rising ground all around us, two stockades concentrated the fire of their guns upon us, and did some slight damage. On arriving at a distance of 800 to 1,000 yards from the great pagoda, four 8-inch howitzers, which had been dragged up from the rear by the seamen of the fleet, were brought to bear upon it, and continued to fire till about one o'clock, when the order was given for the storming party to advance, headed by H.M.'s gallant 18th Royal Irish. It received little molestation till it commenced the ascent of the steps leading to the great pagoda, when it was received with a discharge from two guns, and from hundreds of muskets and matchlocks. The three first who ascended were Lieut.-Col. Coote and Lieut. and Adjutant Doran, of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, and Capt. Latter. I regret very much to add, that the first officer was severely, and Lieut. Doran mortally, wounded. Poor fellow, he received seven wounds, and expired, in half an hour, deeply and sincerely regretted by every officer and man in the regiment, and most deservedly so, for a nobler fellow, and more gallant and amiable soldier, never lived. No other officer was killed, and the returns of wounded have not yet been received from regiments.

"The army is now occupying quarters about the great pagoda, and evidently the enemy were totally unprepared for our attack; quantities of food just cooked, clothing, &c., were found in every direction. A return of the ordnance captured is being taken by Majors Reid, of the Bengal, and Montgomery, of the Madras, artillery; the number is about 100 guns, of various sizes (includ-

ing nine 18-pounder iron guns), and seventy or eighty wall-pieces and jinjalls. Thousands of balls and pieces of china were lying by the guns, most of which were found loaded and spiked, some to within six or eight inches of the muzzle, one filled with duck-shot!

"The place is most offensive, from the number of dead bodies of men and dogs, and from the stench of the decayed fish, which the Burmese are fond of; and sickness has, I am sorry to say, commenced to a very great extent. Cholera is raging to a dreadful extent: one officer, Capt. Hint, paymaster of H.M.'s 80th foot, has already fallen a victim, and another is scarcely expected to recover. The soldiers of the different regiments are dying in numbers.

"The heat since the troops landed has been fearful: two officers, Brevet-Major Oakes, of the Madras artillery, and Brigadier Major Griffith, of the Madras brigade, died from a *coup de soleil* on the 12th, and Brigadier Warren and many others, with numerous soldiers, have suffered severely from the same cause.

"On the morning of the 12th, the guns of Major Reid's battery were dragged into position about 1½ mile, by the men of the company, the bullocks not having been landed, and after having been well fought by them, the limbers were taken back in the same manner for a fresh supply of ammunition.

"H.M.'s brig *Serpent*, and the H. C.'s steamers *Mozuffer* and *Feroze*, were sent on the evening of the 13th, to attack and take possession of Kimmendine, which they did most gallantly. We hear that two lakhs of rupees were found there.

"At present nothing is known of our future proceedings; but it is generally believed we remain here during the rains." —*Englishman*, April 24.

We have been favoured with the following letter from Capt. Lynch, in command of the Bombay portion of the Burmese squadron, to Sir H. Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, dated Rangoon, 17th of April:—

"*Feroze*, Rangoon, April 17.

"You will be aware of our movements by the official reports which go with this, and which I try to make a faithful record of our proceedings; and as far as I can gather from the very kind manner and expressions of the admiral and Commodore Lambert, they are quite satisfied with our part of the work.

"We had a pleasant voyage across the bay, and found the commodore on the 7th off the mouth of the river, or rather inside it. The admiral and General Godwin joined from Martaban on the 8th, when we moved up to the Hastings Sand, where the whole fleet assembled by the evening of the 10th, crossed it in steamers, each towing two transports, on the 11th, and came under fire almost immediately we anchored.

"The general, I believe, had an idea that we should not come into action on that day, and our orders were to anchor out of range. But this was impossible, the whole space above the sand being in range, and we of course anchored above all; but the stockades, although giving a good fire for the first quarter of an hour, were quite unequal to heavy guns, which sent shot and shell right through them, the latter bursting in the middle of them. They were soon seen to slacken fire, and a shell blowing up their main work at the King's Wharf, sending the immense pile into the air, appeared quite to put them out—and the firing soon ceased. I have detailed so much in my official letter, that I need only add, that the *Fox* and *Rattler* and *Tenasserim* burnt the stockades on the Dalla side during the afternoon, and we moved up and silenced those on the Rangoon side in the evening, so that not a gun was fired from the river defences after dark, and all were burning next morning; after which we shelled the great pagoda with effect till ordered to go up and take Kimmendine, to which place the *Mozuffer* and ourselves moved the same evening, and joined the *Serpent* and *Phlegethon*, and burnt it without opposition next morning. This made an end of the river work, and we then returned and shelled the pagoda. All the troops advanced on the 16th, and took it by storm.

"Our crews are healthy, except the worm [guinea worm]; but I am sorry to say the cholera is among the troops, and a few cases afloat; but I trust it will not spread.

"This is a very fine-looking place. The effect of the great pagoda on the hill is very striking and beautiful; and the blaze of the burning stockades at night must have astonished the Burmese.

"I know nothing of the probable operations, or where any of the steamers will be at liberty to return to Bombay, and only trust you are not depending on them for your monsoon mail arrangements." —H. B. Lynch.

"P.S.—While closing my letter, I was called by signal on board the admiral, who informed me he should proceed himself to Calcutta, instead of the *Sesostris*, as had been arranged; and I

cannot let my letter go to you without telling you of the very kind manner in which the admiral expressed himself with reference to our part in the late operations. He said he felt fully the value of our services—the vessels of the I.N., both in the attack and in shelling the place, and that the general had expressed himself fully satisfied with our practice; that we had been of the most essential service, and he would have much pleasure in making it fully known in the despatches.

“H. B. L.”

SEPOYS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

The refusal of the 38th regiment to proceed on-service by sea has given rise to no little stir in various quarters; amongst other things, it has produced a circular from the Commander-in-Chief, directing that liability to calls for general service, by sea as well as land, is to be kept continually intimated to the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and men of the sepoy regiments, and rammed, crammed, and shampood, into the brains of all recruits, both now and forever. In this respect, the sister presidencies have decidedly the advantage over Bengal: it is but to issue the orders, and the subordinate governments are sure of their being obeyed, without a murmur or a question. Here, where it is left to the option of the men, we can hardly wonder at hesitation, in corps deeming themselves exempt from the operation of commands which have reference only to what are termed general service regiments. Whether we have ourselves spoiled the Bengal sepoy by this distinction, we do not now stop to inquire, though probably we may consider the subject upon a future day; but that the difficulty is not regarded as insuperable, may be gathered from this very circular, which, we think, is, notwithstanding, a mistake in the manner of doing what might readily be accomplished by far simpler means. The time appears highly favourable to the innovation which the circular is intended to introduce; there is no internal enemy with whom to contend, and therefore the change could be effected without peril to the service at large. Those who have been induced to enlist, on the understood condition that they would not be compelled to take ship (though our opinion is that few, if properly addressed, would refuse), may be suffered to wear out their time by exhaustion, provided, on a frank application, they decline to follow the lead in any and every direction subserving the interests of the state; but if a General Order, by the heads of Government and army, were to issue, enjoining that whosoever enlisted hereafter should do so with the distinct understanding of his being entertained for general service only, and if it were further intimated that these orders to the native troops, of all denominations, would be placed at the foot of the Articles of War, and regularly read to regiments precisely as the Articles of War are read at the present day, we are persuaded the sepoy of this part of our dominions would be found as tractable, and as willing, as his comrades of Madras and Bombay. It is the half-measure, worked out behind the screen, which does all the mischief, by leaving room to such interpretations as the men think fit to put upon it; and, in this instance of the circular, it opens a door to some doubt whether the prospective injunction proceeds from the highest authority; the rather that the preamble says, the order itself emanates from the Court of Directors. What is there to be feared in the promulgation of such a rule? Far better does it seem to us, that the whole thing should be made known in its simplest and most decided form at once, than that it should bear along with it the semblance of coquetting with prejudices which are hourly subsiding from one extremity of the empire to the other. We are not aware that such regiments as have been either raised for, or become general service corps, or such as have, by force of circumstances been obliged to perform their duties as if of that description, have sunk in the estimation of their fellows. Something of bickering, indeed, we remember to have heard; but if it ever assumed a tangible form, it was never so critical but that the exertions of the officers were found fully equal to its instantaneous suppression; and even where it has existed, we believe it to have arisen more from the insouciance of a few vain and pert young soldiers, than from any settled regimental dislike in the veterans upon the score of religious prejudice. At any rate, it is clear that the sooner the possibility of such differences is removed the better; for, humanly speaking, it seems more than likely that our future wars of aggression will take us only to such places as *must* be reached by the sea—as China; because beyond Nepal (which will not stir against our undivided strength) and Cashmere, there is really nothing left in India to subdue.—*Hurkaru*.

THE RESTRICTION ON LADIES residing at Hureepoor (in Hazara), at Dhera Ismael, and Dhera Ghazee Khan, has been removed.—*Lahore Chron.*

VACCINATION.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Darjeeling, alludes to a melancholy case of a European child, who died at that station from gangrene in the arm. The child had just been vaccinated, and the writer expresses his fear that much spurious vaccine matter is sent all over the country from Calcutta. It has, we believe, been proved that the matter is frequently adulterated in passing through native hands, but the natural deterioration of the lymph from climate is a subject which has not yet been fully investigated. It is the uncertainty of its effect, perhaps more than any religious prejudice, which has so long retarded its progress among the native community.—*Friend of India*.

THE PACHETE SUTTEE.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* observes that the charge brought against the rajah of Pachete, of having permitted or connived at the celebration of the rite of suttee by his mother, has been disposed of. We presume, therefore, he is acquitted; but the affair is said to have cost him Rs. 16,000 and many months of anxiety, lest his estates should pass away from the family. The fright and the fine will, we have no doubt, have their effect upon other families, who, but for the immediate inquiry instituted into the affair, might have ventured to perpetuate the rite under the shadow of their own jungles. The enormous sum which a rajah was recently compelled to disburse to save himself from the consequences of having waged an intestine war in the district of Hooghly, has been more effectual in repressing club fights in the district than even his conviction would have been.—*Friend of India*.

RETURNED COOLIES.—The ship *Glentanner* has lately arrived here with Indian labourers returned from Demerara. About eighty of her passengers died on her voyage, chiefly while the vessel was off the Cape in February. The commander attributes the mortality to insufficient clothing and unsuitable food, and it is suggested that the symptoms described indicate an inflammatory disease called *beri beri*, first observed in Ceylon, where it is prevalent during the season in which changes from heat to cold, and wet to dry, are frequent and sudden.—*Hurkaru*.

BREACH OF OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE.—The *Bombay Times* says, he has heard, on excellent authority, that not only are copies of the most important despatches procurable on the easiest terms imaginable, from the Secretariats of the Presidency, but that charges for copies additional to those regularly required have been openly made by the *Karanee*. The former part of the story is, we believe, as true in Calcutta as in Bombay, and if we remember rightly, the *Citizen* mentioned an offer of papers from one of the Boards which was made him by a clerk. Two hundred rupees will, at any time, procure any paper, and we have ourselves heard allusions made by native gentlemen to documents the existence of which ought not to have been known beyond the Secretariat. Tharawaddy, the King of Burmah, obtained copies of all the despatches sent by Government to the Resident at his Court; we believe he paid 150 rs. for each through the agency of Messrs. —.—.—*Friend of India*.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The Calcutta Trade Association, with much good taste and good feeling, have set an example to their fellow citizens of gratitude to a public benefactor. The Association have addressed a letter to Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy in acknowledgment of the immense service he has done the community of Calcutta by the introduction of the Electric Telegraph. They ask him to sit for his picture that it may be hung up in the Town Hall. The Government of India have awarded to Dr. O'Shaughnessy £2,000, in testimony of his services in establishing the Electric Telegraph from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta. The Dr. proceeds home in June, to lay before the Court of Directors his plans for establishing lines throughout the continent of India.—*Hurkaru*.

POPULARISATION OF THE SANSKRIT SCRIPTURES.—The *Bengal Recorder* informs us that an association of gentlemen in Northern India have it in contemplation to reprint the entire text of the *Vedas* from the works of Dr. Max Müller, Dr. Weber, Mr. Beaufey, and others, with a Hindoostanee translation at the foot, in small Roman letters. It is believed that this will break the mystic charm of the *Veda*, by reducing them to the level of a native understanding. We are not quite sure that it will have this effect, as a learned native, to whom we showed Dr. Wilson's translation of the *Rig Veda*, coolly told us that it was a forgery, and had no more connection with the *Vedas* than the *Purans*.—*Friend of India*.

JOTEE PERSAUD.—A bill has been filed in the Supreme Court here by one Issoreepersaud, a nephew of Jotee Persaud, the great contractor, in which the former claims from the latter about a million sterling, belonging, as is alleged, to the estate of the plaintiff's late father, which Jotee Persaud is said to have managed for some years on behalf of the widow and son. He has also called upon the Government to suspend further payments to Jotee Persaud.—*Hurkaru*, April 14.

HOSPITALS IN HOLKAR'S TERRITORY.—We have received an interesting account of the successful efforts made by the British officers at the court of Indore, to establish hospitals and dispensaries in that principality. These efforts appear to have originated in the example set by the late widow of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the mother of the present young Maharajah; who, in 1847, opened the Indore city dispensary. This institution soon obtained such usefulness that the resident persuaded the Durbar to grant funds for the support of a hospital, which was accordingly opened in September, 1849, and placed under the charge of Dr. Impey, the residency surgeon. Since then dispensaries, subordinate to the Indore general hospital, have been opened at Oojein, Rutlam Dhar, and Maunpore, and have been the means of most extended usefulness.—*Delhi Gaz.* April 17.

THE WING OF THE 14TH (SKINNER'S) IRREGULARS, quartered at Leodiana, have volunteered to go to Burmah. The Commander-in-Chief thanked them in person after a parade, but declined their services, saying that they were not at present required.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNJAB.—We are in receipt of letters from various parts of the Punjab, and with the exception of a few petty disturbances, all seems quiet. From Leia we learn that refreshing showers have fallen every second day, and the crops promise a most abundant harvest; grain is selling at very cheap rates,—wheat one maund and fifteen, to one maund and twenty seers per rupee; gram one maund and ten, to one maund and fifteen seers; barley two maunds and ten seers; bajrah one maund and thirty seers; goor fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen seers; and salt sixteen seers per rupee.—*Delhi Gaz.* April 21.

FATAL SCORE.—We announce, with regret, the death of Captain Charles Colby, H.M.'s 98th regiment, and commanding the convalescent dépôt at Murree, under the following distressing and warning circumstances. On the 30th of March, Captain Colby went out tiger shooting, at the foot of the hill on which the Murree dépôt is situated, and, having come upon a large male tiger, fired at and wounded him, as he supposed mortally. Upon this, he drew near with his elephant, and descending, approached the animal, which lay to all appearance dead, but which, on his coming close to it, rose, sprang upon him, and mutilated him dreadfully. He was rescued by the mahouts and other natives of the shooting party, some of whom immediately started for Rawul Pindee to give information of the occurrence, on receipt of which two medical officers at once mounted an elephant, and repaired to the scene of the accident, which they reached early the next morning. They found Capt. Colby dreadfully wounded, and judged amputation of the left arm absolutely indispensable, expressing their opinion and decision to the sufferer, who immediately consented. The operation was immediately performed near the shoulder; but so great had been the loss of blood and the injuries the tiger had inflicted, that the patient quickly sank, and expired the same evening.—*Englishman.*

THE 3RD SIKH LOCAL CORPS.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Hoshiarpore, 18th April, says:—"Captain Repton's gallant 3rd Sikh Local Corps were drawn up in line to hear the contents of a communication read to them, which had been received from the Board of Administration, in reply to their volunteering for Burmah. On the word being given, 'Volunteers to the front,' every file, like a mighty engine, moved by a single spring, came to the charge, giving three hearty cheers, after which the line formed three sides of a square, and the commanding officer addressed the regiment in the most flattering terms, highly complimenting their spirit. The fine appearance of this corps does the officers infinite credit, and they might be justly proud of the character the regiment has gained. I have heard that it is the intention of the Board to recommend them to the notice of the Governor-General, but at the present time it is unknown if Government will accept the services of this fine body of Sikhs. They are of great stature, possess immense muscular power, besides a degree of energy and active enterprise that particularly distinguishes them from the apathetic natives of Hindostan. They have also the advantage of the latter in hardihood, and, from being more free from the trammels of caste, capable of enduring long marches, and patiently submitting themselves to the most painful privations; and there is not the least doubt they will strain every effort to maintain for themselves a degree of military reputation for bravery, and cause a spirit of emulation, when called upon to take the field, and to come in collision with the Burmese, who would find them an obnoxious foe."

A HEAVY BILL.—It is said that the Governor-General has sent in a bill to the king of Barmah for twenty-five lakhs of rupees up to the 31st ult., with a notice that he will be charged at the rate of a lakh a day for the expenses of the expedition until he comes to terms! If payment can be enforced, the war at this rate will be a profitable affair.—*Englishman,* April 22.

A HINDOO GENTLEMAN, named Lalla Bindrabun, has been nominated postmaster at Delhi.

BABOO PRASOON TAGORE intends, it is said, to bridge over the Echapore canal, and open a road from that place to Moolagore. We are glad to see intelligent native gentlemen setting an example to their countrymen of expending money on patriotic and public works instead of silly nautches. There are some enormously rich natives in Calcutta who still spend all their spare cash in absurd or licentious shows forgotten in a week, and who rarely contribute a pice towards public and permanent good. This is equally disgraceful and disgusting.—*Hurkaru.*

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION has abolished the Government Pay School at Burdwan, as there are many free schools there which leave the pay schools with scarcely any pupils.—*Ibid.*

STEAM NAVIGATION TO CHINA.—Messrs. Dent and Co., the China merchants, with a spirit which does them infinite credit, have started a screw steamer, on their own account, between Hong-Kong and Calcutta. She is called the *Paon Shan*, and is about the power and size of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Shanghai*. She left Hong-Kong at the same time with the *Canton*, belonging to that company, but was thoroughly beaten in the race; although the *Canton* had orders to stop at Singapore for coals, and the *Paon Shan* came on direct. In consequence of this competition, the P. and O. Company have resolved to start two steamers for China on the 18th inst.—*Friend of India,* April 9.

THE RAILWAY.—As we are not likely soon to return to the subject of the rail, we would take our leave of it at present by urging on the Government at home to take up the question at this presidency with greater decision. Whatever caution may have been required at the outset of the undertaking, now that we are fairly embarked in it, our movements ought to be marked by more promptitude and determination. It is now eight years since the question of the rail was first brought distinctly before the Court of Directors, and we have only 120 miles of rail in progress. At the end of eight years, we have nothing sanctioned beyond the first, or, as it was called, the experimental line. In eight years from the time when the first rail of 129 miles was completed in America, the Anglo-Saxons on the other side of the Atlantic had 3,399 miles open for traffic. It can never be the intention of Government to stop short at Burdwan or at Rajmahal. This would be to relinquish all right to the future Government of India. We should as soon expect to hear that the Court of Directors contemplated the abandonment of the Punjab and Scinde, as that they had ever dreamed of stopping the rail short of Delhi.—*Friend of India.*—We have always considered the interference of the East-India Company with the railroad as a public misfortune. Had it been left to the untrammelled efforts of a body of proprietors, it might have been finished and in active operation by this time. Under the retarding influence of the East-India Company, few of us, we suspect, will live to travel on it even to Mirzapore, and to reach Delhi will be reserved for another generation.—*Englishman.*

DURING THE RECENT FESTIVITIES at Puttealla upwards of thirty natives are said to have been crushed to death by elephants and in the crowd, during the progress of the processions, and whilst scrambling for money.—*Delhi Gaz.* April 24.

THE CODE FOR THE ARMY is at length finished, and in course of publication. It may be looked for in the course of a month.—*Ibid.* April 26.

THE MEN OF THE 38TH N.I.—The *Englishman* understands that the result of the Court of Inquiry held at Barrackpore, on the late proceedings of the 38th regt. is the summary dismissal from the service of eight men of that regiment, who made themselves conspicuous by their mutinous bearing on the occasions which called for the assembly of the court. It is further stated that, on the order reaching the camp of the 38th N.I. for the dismissal of the eight ringleaders, the entire corps had refused to proceed a step further!

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Among the "domestic occurrences" reported in the *Hurkaru* yesterday, was one worthy to be noted as a sign of the times; we allude to the marriage, according to the rites of the Christian Church, of Baboo Gyanendromohun Tagore, an educated Hindu of the higher classes, who has embraced Christianity, to Kamal (we are glad to observe no "Miss" prefixed), the daughter of the Rev. Krishnamohun Bonnerjee. An accident prevented our being present at so interesting a ceremony, which was, we understand, attended by a large concourse of Calcutta fashionables. There is nothing "bread and butter" about Gyanendromohun's conversion, as, on the contrary, he imperils thereby his succession to a rich patrimony: we are therefore extremely glad that he has the good sense to abjure tail-coats, and mate himself with one of his own people.—*Citizen,* April 17.

BRIGADIER RICH.—A letter from Nynce Tal states that Brigadier Rich is in so bad a state as to preclude any hope of his ability to resume his command duties at Lahore, or elsewhere. We sincerely trust this may be soon gainsaid by better intelligence; but as we have reason to think the fact is unquestionable, we deem it probable that Brigadier Roberts may be ordered to the charge of the Lahore division.—*Hurkaru, April 14.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The sale of the presents made to the Governor-General during his late tour in the upper provinces, held by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., at their premises, was concluded yesterday; Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. were the auctioneers, and realized excellent prices. Throughout the sale, the greatest order and good temper prevailed, and biddings were very spirited. We have not ascertained the exact amount of the property sold, but imagine it must have been very considerable. One shawl tent realized upwards of Co.'s Rs. 5,000, and several magnificent shawls are thought to have realized full prices.—*Hurkaru, April 5.*

PRACTICAL JOKING.—We are sorry to hear a report that two officers of a regiment at Agra have been amusing themselves practising a little kaligraphy, but that, unfortunately, instead of confining themselves to their own names, they took to imitating those of some of their friends, and are likely to get into trouble by this equivocal and dangerous kind of mimicry, which we believe has already been made the subject of a court of inquiry.—*Chronicle, April 12.*

INSOLVENTS.—We are given to understand that some native gentlemen of Calcutta are about to present a petition to the Governor-General of India, praying him not to allow parties to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act without giving a satisfactory proof of their private mode of life; as one of them, Baboo Goluck Nanth, is likely to suffer a loss of about Rs. 40,000 on account of Mr. — seeking the benefit of the said act.—*Bombay Telegraph, May 3.*

THE FOURTH ORIUM SALE took place in Calcutta on the 12th April, and produced the following results:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	1,920	1,075	1,060	1,065-14-9	20,46,575
Benares, 880	1,075	1,065	1,069-5-6		9,41,025

This shows an increase over the averages of the third sale, Rs. 36-4-7 for Patna, and Rs. 38-4-6 for Benares.

EQUIPMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY.—The *Delhi Gazette* of April 26, in reference to the misbehaviour of the 5th troop of light cavalry at Shubqudr, observes,—"The most fatal error that the Government of this country ever committed was to raise regular regiments of native cavalry, and mount, dress, equip, and arm Hindoos and Mussulmans like British dragoons. In Bengal we have ten regiments of regular native cavalry, most of which, it is no exaggeration to say, are worse than useless to the public service. We do not mean this as a reproach to the men, for we see them behave admirably when they are mounted, dressed, and armed after their own fashion; but it is entirely the fault of the system. If a soldier of undoubted courage finds himself seated on a slippery saddle, cramped by tight clothes, and a sword in his hand that is good for nothing, but to make a bright show on parade, he will hesitate—nay more—he will refuse to charge an enemy; for if he does, he goes to almost certain destruction, while he knows that, far from offending the enemy, he cannot even defend himself. It is imperatively necessary that a cavalry soldier should find himself strong and firm in his seat, easy in his dress, so as to have perfect freedom of action, and with a weapon in his hand capable of cutting down an adversary at a blow. There is scarcely a more pitiable spectacle in the world than a native trooper mounted on an English saddle, tightened by his dress to the stiffness of a mummy, half-suffocated with a leather collar, and a regulation sword in his hand, which must always be blunted by the steel scabbard in which it is encased. This poor fellow, who has the utmost difficulty in sticking to his saddle, whose body and arms are rendered useless by a tight dragon dress, and whose sword would scarcely cut a turnip in two, is ordered to charge the enemy. And if he fails to do what few men in the world would do in his place, courts of inquiry are held, regiments disbanded, and their cowardice is commented upon in terms of astonishment and bitterest reproach. This is truly ridiculous. The system, and not the men, are to be blamed. Let them be mounted on their own horses, their own saddles; dressed after their own fashion, and armed with the sharp native sword, and they will fight as well as the native irregular cavalry. Until this change be made, we shall constantly be hearing of affairs like the recent Shubqudr one."

THE MILITARY BOARD is likely to be abolished, and its functions exercised by superintending officers stationed at Calcutta, Agra, and Lahore.—*Hurkaru, April 22.*

IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS the export and import markets have undergone but little alteration, the latter especially continuing in an unsatisfactory condition. Money is plentifully obtainable at reasonable rates, by the European mercantile community. Government stock still rules high. Exchange has unexpectedly risen, and is now quoted at par.—*Ibid.*

JOHN CHINAMAN v. JACK TAR.—England must look out for the preservation of her naval supremacy! Brother Jonathan has beat her at her favourite amusement of yachting; he, however, is a smart young fellow of her own stock, and she is rather proud of the defeat than otherwise. But when her Jack Tar, with all his strength and all his skill, succumbs to John Chinaman in a rowing match, it is time for her to bestir herself. Some boat-races came off on Thursday and Saturday last. On the morning of the latter day, six Chinese belonging to the steamer *Canton*, we hear, pulled against as many English sailors, and beat them very completely. Jack, incredulous of his defeat by the pigtailed, thought it was the fault of his boat, and so challenged the victors to an exchange. This was readily assented to, and in the evening the race was run over again; but as *Sally* had beaten *Emily* in the morning, now *Emily* beat *Sally*, though somewhat less completely. Jack was on his mettle, and came in a very good second.—*Ibid. April 13.*

THE TROOP OF THE 7TH LIGHT CAVALRY.—Referring to the unfortunate business at Shubqudr, where a party of the 7th cavalry refused to charge the enemy when they held him at a disadvantage, our further information states that there has been considerable variety of evidence before the Court of Inquiry held for the elucidation of conduct so utterly disgraceful. One party says, Lieut. Tottenham never caused the "charge" to be sounded: the trumpeter declares "he was not ordered to sound it." The native officer affirms that the trumpet *did* sound: that they went on with their officer in consequence, and that the officer gave the order to "charge." Amidst this confusion, it is difficult to imagine the reality; perhaps we may approximate it in supposing the commander gave the word to advance: that the trumpeter sounded something like no tune at all, and got a fit of the horrors at going on unsupported, looking rather to fall himself into the rear than to inviting and exciting others to a forward movement; also, that the native officer, fully comprehending what was wanted, dashed on side by side with his European comrade, and in his ardour believed, what he wished, that the charge had sounded.—*Hurkaru, April 23.*

DISEASE AT AKYAB.—An Arracan letter confirms the report of the prevalence of cholera and fever at Akyab. Both are said to be raging to a fearful extent among the native population at Akyab. The people employed on the public works are described as suffering specially from cholera, which in almost every case proves fatal. The public works, therefore, which were progressing so rapidly under the superintendence of Lieut. Nuthall, will have to be suspended till a reinforcement of workmen can be sent from the presidency, which we suppose will be done by the first opportunity.—*Hurkaru, April 23.*

SHOOTING ON THE SALT-WATER LAKES.—"Last Good Friday night, a party of four, consisting of Bob Acres, King Harry III., 'the Editor,' and myself, set out in quest of wild boars. We arrived at the lakes at one, but did not make a fair start before half-past two or later, each of us in a separate dongah. Not long after, the boatmen espied a monstrous boar, and when we had ascertained from them its whereabouts, we set about planning how best to commence the operations. His grisly majesty was making glorious havoc in a paddy-field somewhat distant from us, between which and us there lay a large jheel and another field thick-set with trees. 'The Editor,' therefore, thinking it would be but child's play firing at the animal from such a distance, separated from us, and after a circuitous route came close upon the boar, who probably had got scent of our arrival, and was about crossing the further jheel, when a ball from 'the Editor's' rifle caused it to retrace its steps, and us to rejoice in him. Having agreed upon landing, upon the information of the boatmen that the animal had been mortally wounded, and lay stretched on the fields, apparently lifeless, we performed the usual preliminaries of stripping, &c., and went in search of the brute. We had just come up to his dreadful majesty, when up he rose, and, taking one hasty glance at us, made a charge towards us. King Harry immediately fell a-kneeling, to pray, as we thought, but, as he afterwards explained it, to fix his spear in the ground; 'The Editor's' rifle was unloaded, and he had only his spear along with him; so that Bob Acres and myself were the only two that could do anything in the firing way. The black monster then came on, and was received on the point of 'the Editor's' spear, which immediately snapped in two, and he as quickly moved out of the way of being ripped open. As 'the Editor' turned aside, Bob Acres and myself opened our battery of four barrels upon the grisly monster,

and, to our consternation, this did not seem to distress it in the least, for presently we saw the old grunter with the Editor snugly ensconced on its back (riding on a live hog-skin—a startling fact this, and hardly credible you may think, but notwithstanding true, I can assure you), going in the direction of King Harry, who, poor fellow, was doomed to have no part in this business; for old grim fell down dead within a few yards of him, probably from the effects of the five balls it carried.”—*Hurkaru*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Fort William, April 10.—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to notify the following rules:—

Members of the medical board, having their allowances reduced during leave of absence in the ratio of the forfeiture incurred in a similar case by a general officer on the divisional staff, will henceforth be subject to the provisions of para. 1 of G. O. by the Governor-General, dated Feb. 20, 1852; and with reference to para. 2 of that order, any of them, when proceeding on leave, will forfeit from his consolidated salary of Rs. 2,409. 13 a month, the sum of Rs. 719. 8. 10; and from his allowance of Rs. 400 a month, as presidency surgeon, Rs. 119. 7.

The sum thus forfeited will be passed to the medical officer appointed to act in his room, who, if a superintending surgeon, attached to a circle in the Upper Provinces, will resign, in like proportion, from his aggregate personal receipts, for the superior allowances, as acting member, Rs. 601. 12. 5 a month, or, if belonging to a circle in the Lower Provinces, will relinquish Rs. 502. 3. 9 per mensem.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions for applying the principle of this order to the members of their medical boards, whose consolidated salaries differ from those prevailing in Bengal.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON D'ARCEY.

At a general court-martial assembled at Ferozepore, on the 23rd March, 1852, Assistant-surgeon O'Connor D'Arcey, M.D., of H.M.'s 87th royal Irish fusilier regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Ferozepore, early on the morning of the 21st January, 1852, taken advantage of the absence at parade of Serjeant James Cartwright, of H.M.'s 87th royal Irish fusiliers, to enter Mrs. Cartwright's sleeping apartment while she was in bed, and then and there laid his hand upon her person, and addressed to her highly improper language, indicative of his desire to betray her into improper intercourse with him.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and hereby acquit him of the same.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General,
Head-Quarters, Camp Sirhind, Commander-in-Chief,
12th April, 1852, East-Indies.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1. I find myself unable to concur in the verdict of the Court in this instance, after careful examination of its proceedings laid before me.

2. It is to be regretted also that the prisoner should have been allowed by the Court to adduce so much matter extraneous to the charge before it in his defence, and again in his rejoinder to the reply of the prosecutor, necessarily elicited by the license which had been accorded to the prisoner.

3. And I must regard the conduct of the prisoner himself as highly reprehensible, in the unwarrantable use which he has permitted himself to make of the opportunity so left open to him for aspersing the character of his commanding officer, and for casting injurious imputations upon the motives by which his commanding officer has been actuated in entering upon this prosecution, motives which are clearly shown, upon the face of the documents before me, to have had their origin solely in a becoming sense of public duty, and an anxious desire to uphold the character of the gentleman free from taint among the officers of his corps.

4. The prisoner will be discharged from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. resigned the service fr. April 8.
ALEXANDER, R. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in districts of Mymensing.
ANNAND, A. S. rec. ch. of office of civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge.
BELL, J. S. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bardwan.
BEST, W. R. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Banda, April 15.
BIRCH, E. G. rec. ch. of office of superint. of surv. of 1st or N. div. fr. W. G. Young, April 9.
BRIGHT, G. to office as coll. of Beerbhoom, March 31.
BRUCE, C. A. to be a mar. regr. of Durrang.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahye, resu. ch. of office.
COLVIN, J. H. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, joined his station.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. app. to office as coll. of Beerbhoom is cane.
DAMPIER, H. L. to office as mag. coll. and salt agent at Pooree, and ex-officio asst. to supt. of tributary mehals, until arrival of Hon. E. Drummond.
DRIVER, H. to be a mar. regr. at Gawalparah, April 8.
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, to continue to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Palleebheet.
ELLIS, E. L. to office as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares.
FAGAN, C. W. to be agent to lieut. gov. at Banda; to be civ. and sess. judge of Bundelkand.
FERGUSON, H. D. H. mag. of Patna, to be mag. of Moorshedabad, to continue to office as coll. of Monghyr, dur. abs. of Cockburn; made over ch. of mag. of Monghyr.
GARSTIN, C. civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, resu. ch. of current duties of office.
GUBBINS, F. B. to be mag. and coll. of Benares, April 13.
GUTHRIE, J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rohituck.
HALKETT, H. C. made over ch. of magistracy of Backergunge to W. M. Beaufort.
HAMMOND, H. W. to office as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Moradabad, April 14.
HAMPTON, R. rec. ch. of collectorate of Jessore fr. C. S. Belli.
HILL, T. asst. to protector of emigrants, and asst. to mr. attendant, asst. ch. of office.
HOUGH, G. dep. coll. tr. to Hooghly dist. April 14.
HUDSON, C. K. sub. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Burpettah, made over ch. and duties of office, to proc. into the Mofussil on duty.
INCE, R. ass. ch. of office of salt-agent of Chittagong.
JACKSON, L. S. to be mag. of Patna.
JACKSON, W. B. a judge of court of sudder dewanny, and nizamat adawlut, resu. ch. of office.
LAMB, T. to be a mar. regr. at Kamroop, April 8.
LOWIS, J. M. to be regist. of deeds in 24-pergunnahs, rec. ch. of coll. of 24-pergunnahs, fr. J. S. Torrens.
LOCH, T. C. made over ch. of collectorate of Beerbhoom to G. Bright, rec. ch. of off. of railway commissr. fr. C. H. Lushington.
LUSHINGTON, C. H. rec. ch. of office of sec. to board of revenue fr. A. C. Bidwell.
MACKILLOP, J. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpore, to continue to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur.
MACKILLOP, C. W. rec. ch. of magistracy of Beerbhoom, from G. A. Pepper.
MAC WHIRTER, J. P. to office as mag. and coll. of Moradabad.
MARTIN, G. L. rec. ch. of Tirhoot collectorate to be a memb. of munic. committee of Mozufferpore, April 8.
RAIKES, R. C. mag. of Mymensing made over ch. of office to A. Abercrombie.
RICKETTS, M. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra.
RICKETTS, G. H. M. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, dur. abs. of Jackson, April 12.
SHANK, A. to be civ. and sess. judge of Benares, April 12.
STRONG, C. R. to be a mar. regist. of Nowgong.
THORNHILL, R. B. to be mag. and coll. of Ghazeeepore.
THORNTON, J. to be a mar. regr. of Sibsagar.
TORRENS, R. res. the E.I.C.'s serv. April 19.
TUCKER, St. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, April 13.
WATSON, J. asst. to supt. of survey in 4th or western div. made over ch. of office to R. O. Heywood, April 15.
WILSON, J. C. to office as civ. and sess. judge of Moradabad dur. abs. of Lean, April 14.
WOODCOCK, T. P. res. the serv. fr. April 5.
WOODCOCK, W. H. perm. to res. fr. April 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, E. C. leave cancelled.
BOILKAU, C. E. 1 month.
COCKBURN, F. J. 4 months.
CRAWFORD, J. H. leave cancelled.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. 1 mo. on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to sea.
JACKSON, E. 4 months.
JACKSON, C. C. jud. of Meerut, 1 week.
KIRK, J. leave cancelled.
LAW, W. T. 26 days fr. April 1.

LEAN, J. judge of Moradabad, 1 mo. on m.c. to Nynce Tal, and hills n. of Deyrah.
 MCCHEERY, W. fr. March 10 to April 20.
 SINGER, B. P. 3 months fr. April 1.
 SUTHERLAND, J. 1 month.
 TODD, G. to Europe on furl.
 TROTTER, R. a fortnight, in ext.
 WILSON, J. C. leave cancelled.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. asst. chapl. to be chapl. to Bengal div. o forces proc. against Burmah.
 MOULE, Rev. H. late chapl. at Singapore, 1 mo. leave of absence.
 VAUX, Rev. P. A. to be a jun. chapl. of old or mission church, April 15.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. H. D. to be mar. regr. at Nominabad.
 ADLAM, Lieut. H. C. adj. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. R. N. Raikes.
 AITKEN, Ens. R. H. M. 13th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Smith, res. app.
 ALEXANDER, Ens. G. to rank fr. Jan. 1.
 ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. adj. 1st brig. h. a. to be adj. of art. div.
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. F. T. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 BECHER, Brev. capt. C. G. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 10, in suc. to Christie, ret.
 BIRCH, Ens. F. W. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, v. De Teissier, resigned.
 BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. 18th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, in order to being app. jun. asst. to commr. of Assam, April 16.
 BLACK, Ens. J. R. C. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 BRIGGS, Maj. S. C. to be mar. regr. at Bolarum.
 BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. cav. to offic. as com. dur. abs. of L. T. Forrest.
 BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. A. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
 BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to be a dep. judge adv. gen. of estab. in suc. to Younger.
 CADELL, Lieut. W. 8th N.I. to be mar. regr. at Lingasooogoor.
 CARNEGIE, Col. A. fr. 24th N.I. to 42nd N.I. March 31.
 CARTER, Capt. J. W. 5th Seindiah's contingent, to offic. as comm. dur. abs. of Maj. P. Harris, April 15.
 CHESNEY, Capt. A. H. M. joined app. as dept. comm. 3rd class at Nursingpore, Saugor, and Nerbudda territories.
 CLAGETT, Lieut. T. W. 4th cav. to be mar. regr. at Gulburga.
 COVENTRY, Lieut. Col. F. 6th L.C. sub. asst. stud. dept. to be an asst. of 2nd class fr. April 3, v. Apperley, proc. on furl. to Eur.
 CRASTER, 2nd Lieut. G. A. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, in Luckim-pore, res. ch. of treasury and duties of offices; to be a mar. regr. at Debroghur.
 DE TEISSIER, Lieut. M. 59th N.I. perm. to resign fr. April 1.
 ELIOTT, Lieut. W. R. 8th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. assu. ch. of district of Sambhulpore as offic. prin. asst. to gov.-gen.'s agent in S. W. frontier.
 EVANS, Ens. J. M. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 10, in suc. to Starkey, retired.
 EWART, Capt. R. S. 30th N.I. to be brig. maj. at Barrackpore, temp. April 7.
 FAGAN, Capt. C. G. 8th L.C. ret. to duty April 2.
 FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. offic. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan, at Kyook Phyo, to be a marriage registrar of Kyook Phyo.
 FENDALL, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. to be detach. staff to escort of C.-in-C. April 7.
 FINNIS, Lieut. col. J. transf. fr. 11th N.I. to 38th L.I. April 1.
 FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. F. art. to ch. of No. 12 lt. field batt. and detail of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. at Dinapore.
 FOSBERY, Ens. G. V. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 FRAZER, Ens. J. H. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 FRITH, 1st Lieut. J. S. adj. 9th batt. art. to offic. as qr. mr. to batt. and to regt. of art. v. Bourchier.
 FYTCHE, Lieut. A. prin. asst. to commiss. of Arracan, at Sandoway, to be a marriage registrar of Sandoway.
 GASKOIN, 2nd Lieut. C. A. art. placed at disp. of resident of Lucknow, for purpose of surveying river Ghogra, in Oude.
 GLANVILLE, Ens. G. J. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 GLOVER, Lieut. T. G. offic. gar. eng. Lahore div. to dept. of public works in the Punjab, Apr. 17.
 GURDON, Ens. E. P. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 HAMPTON, Lieut. W. inv. estab. perm. to reside within pres. div. and draw his pay and allowances from pres. pay office.
 HANNYNGTON, Maj. J. C. resu. ch. of office of dep. comm. in S.W. frontier.
 HARRIS, Lieut. T. J. 17th N.I. to do du. at conval. dep. Landour.
 HAUGHTON, Capt. J. C. rec. ch. of district of Singbhoom, as offic. 1st class asst.
 HAWKINS, Brev. col. E. S. transf. fr. 38th L.I. to 11th N.I.
 HAY, Brev. maj. P. 54th N.I. to offic. temp. as dep. asst. adj. gen. of pres. div. v. A. H. Ross, April 7.

HOWE, Capt. H. to offic. as sec. to supt. of marine dur. abs. of Sutherland.
 HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 48th N.I. 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Panjab.
 INGLEFIELD, Ens. F. H. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 INNES, Lieut. J. J. McL. engs. app. to dept. of public works in the Punjab, April 13.
 JACKSON, Capt. G. to be mar. regr. at Hingolee.
 KENNY, Maj. T. G. B. G. to be mar. regr. at Secunderabad, Apr. 16.
 LEICESTER, Ens. W. F. 20th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Panjab.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th L.C. returned to duty, April 2.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. R. R. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 10, in suc. to Starkey, retired.
 MCCALLUM, Capt. C. C. station staff, to be mar. regr. at Jaulaah.
 M'DOWELL, Lieut. C. T. M. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. ret'd. to duty.
 MILLETT, Ens. H. L. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 MURRAY, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. to be mar. regr. at Wurrungail.
 NAYLOR, Brev. maj. C. H. to rec. ch. of bazar on dept. of Darrell.
 NICOLSON, Lieut. C. J. 2nd Punjab cav. to offic. as commat. dur. abs. of S. Browne.
 OBE, Capt. S. to be mar. regr. at Aurangabad.
 PALMER, Col. T. 72nd N.I. to div. staff of army, with rank of brig.-gen. fr. date of dept. of Lieut. gen. Hamilton, on furl. to Europe.
 PASKE, Lieut. E. H. 58th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to reg. dur. abs. of Davies.
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Bishop.
 POND, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. ret. to du. April 2.
 POWELL, Ens. J. H. B. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 PRENDERGAST, Cornet G. A. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 10, in suc. to Christie, retired.
 PROBYN, Cornet D. M. 6th L.C. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab.
 REID, Ens. D. 2nd N.I. to resume duties, April 12.
 RICHMOND, Col. A. F. fr. 42nd N.I. to 24th N.I. March 31.
 RIDDELL, Maj. W. 60th N.I. returned to duty.
 RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. to proc. to Meerut, and do duty with 1st. Eur. fus.
 ROSE, Lieut. H. 3rd N.I. app. to dept. of public works in the Punjab, April 17.
 RYAN, Lieut. E. M. res. ch. of office of junior asst. to gov.-genl.'s agent, S. W. frontier.
 RYLEY, Lieut. T. B. Vet. est. to proc. to Lahore, and assu. ch. of magazine depot.
 SHUM, Lieut. T. H. 33rd N.I. to be brev. capt. from April 4.
 SIMPSON, Capt. T. res. ch. of office of prin. asst. to gov.'s agent at Hazareebaugh.
 SMITH, Lieut. C. F. 39th N.I. to offic. as post mr. at Mooltan dur. abs. of Birch.
 SPARKS, Capt. T. P. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Ramree, to be a mar. reg. of Ramree, April 10.
 STANTON, Ens. J. T. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 STARKEY, Capt. T. C. 7th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. April 10.
 STUART, Ens. R. 22nd, attached to Sylhet lt. inf. to be in temp. ch. of Koohee levy in add. to his own duties.
 THOMAS, Capt. H. L. mr. attendant. rec. ch. of office of protection of emigrants fr. Capt. Rogers.
 TICKELL, Capt. T. R. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Akyah, to be a mar. reg. of Akyah, April 10.
 TRAVERS, Ens. R. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. W. S. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
 TULLOH, Lieut. T. 33rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. April 4.
 VANRENNEN, Ens. A. D. 71st N.I. appt. to dept. of public works in the Punjab, April 13.
 VETCH, Maj. H. dept. comm. of Assam, resu. ch. of office fr. Lieut. Matthie.
 WARD, Brev. maj. W. art. to be mar. regr. at Ellichpore.
 WESTMACOTT, Ens. G. R. 23rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 WILLOWS, Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. to act as adj. as a special case to left wing on escort du.
 WORSLEY, Ens. H. R. B. to rank fr. Jan. 24.
 YOUNG, Lieut. C. B. engs. ret. to du. April 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

HAWKINS, E. L. April 2. ROBERTS, F. S. April 2.
 HITCHINS, O. April 2. STEWART, J. April 2.

INFANTRY.

BAINBRIDGE, F. T. April 2. MILLETT, H. L. April 2.
 BLACK, J. R. C. April 2. POWELL, J. H. B. April 2.
 FOSBERY, J. V. April 2. ROBERTSON, C. A. April 2.
 FRASER, J. H. April 2. STANTON, J. T. April 2.
 GURDON, E. P. April 2. SUTTON, C. April 2.
 GLANVILLE, G. J. April 2. THOMSON, J. April 2.
 INGLEFIELD, F. H. April 2. TRAVERS, R. April 2.
 LAMBERT, E. A. C. April 2. WILSON, F. H. April 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, Ens. H. J. 9th N.I. March 26 to Nov. 30, to Simla.
 APPERLEY, Brev. maj. W. 4th L.C. to Europe, on furl.

BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 BARTON, Ens. N. 52nd N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, Nyaee Tal, and hills.
 BROWN, Lieut. G. A. 21st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.
 BUSK, Lieut. A. L. asst. comm. at Umballah, fr. March 21 to April 15, in ext.
 CARNEGY, Col. A. 24th N.I. April 10 to June 1, in ext.
 CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. S. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree and Cashmere.
 CORSEAR, Capt. C. 64th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 COXE, Lieut. H. W. H. 70th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 CRAIGIE, Ens. F. 21st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.
 DALY, Lieut. H. D. com. 1st reg. Punjab cav. to Bombay, prep. to Eur.
 DANSEY, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. fr. March 20 to Nov. 30, to Almorah, on m.c.
 DARLING, Lieut. A. H. art. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
 DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 DROUGHT, Brev. maj. R. 60th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to hills north of Deyrah, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 EDMONSTONE, Capt. F. N. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Murree and Cashmere.
 ELIOTT, Capt. W. R. 8th N.I. to Europe.
 EVATT, Lieut. M. F. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to Dinapore.
 EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. 12th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. April 23.
 FITZGERALD, Brev. maj. A. h. art. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Simla.
 FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22nd N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Gya.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. R. B. 13th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nyaee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 GARSTIN, Lieut. M. A. 73rd N.I. Feb. 13 to Nov. 15, m. c.
 GIBBINGS, Lieut. A. 1st irr. cav. April 25 to Oct. 25.
 GATT, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.
 GREATHED, 2nd Lieut. W. W. engs. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 GREENE, Lieut. O. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to Dinapore.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. gen. C. W. to Europe, on furl.
 HARRIS, Capt. A. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Calcutta.
 HICKS, Lieut. W. J. 22nd N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
 HILLERSDON, Capt. W. R. 53rd N.I. April 20 to Oct. 20, to Almorah.
 IRVINE, Lieut. T. 51st N.I. fr. Jan. 26 to Mar. 17, to Bombay on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 JAMIESON, Maj. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 25, to Landour.
 JENKINS, Lieut. R. U. 2nd L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills.
 JENKINS, Lieut. R. asst. ag. to gov. gen. in Rajpootana, 6 months.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. E. S. 64th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 11, to remain at Benares.
 LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta.
 LANCE, Ens. J. D. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nyaee Tal and hills north of Deyrah.
 LIGHT, Lieut. A. H. A. April 15 to Oct. 15, hills north of Deyrah.
 LINDSAY, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. leave cancelled.
 LOWTHER, Lieut. W. H. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Sind Sagur, Doab and Cashmere.
 MACDOUGALL, Brev. Maj. A. 73rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 MACKENZIE, Cornet N. K. J. 6th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah.
 MACKINTOSH, Capt. A. superint. of Jawad Neemach, 6 mo. m. c.
 MACONOCHE, Capt. W. M. G. 2nd L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills.
 MAYNE, Lieut. A. O. b. art. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Umballa, Simla, and Cashmere.
 McANDREW, Lieut. G. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Lahore, Murree, and Cashmere.
 McDOWELL, Lieut. J. V. V. 2nd L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nyaee Tal.
 NEWALL, Lieut. D. J. F. h. art. fr. April 15, to Oct. 1, to Cashmere and hills.
 OAKES, Lieut. E. O. 28th N.I. 2 yrs. to Straits and New South Wales, on m.c.
 OUSELEY, Ens. R. 48th N.I. fr. April 15 to April 15, 1853.
 PEARSE, Lieut. G. G. asst. comm. in Hazara, 6 months, on m.c.
 PETRIE, Lieut. M. 4th Punjab Inf. 1 mo.
 POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. fr. April 20 to Oct. 20, Meerut and hills.
 PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 39th N.I. to Oct. 20, Simla and hills.
 QUIN, Lieut. C. W. 2nd L.C. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. R. 3rd L.C. fr. March 20 to Nov. 30, to hills, on m.c.
 SHERWILL, Lieut. J. L. 39th N.I. to Eur.
 SMALLEY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. fr. March 15 to Oct. 5, to Calcutta.
 SMITH, Lieut. G. R. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Umritsir and Simla.
 STONE, Lieut. H. 3rd L.C. March 20 to Nov. 30, to hills, on m.c.
 TAYLOR, Maj. R. G. dep. commissr. in Punjab, 4 mo. prep. to Europe.
 TROUP, Lieut. col. H. 66th, or Goorka reg. April 15 to Oct. 15.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. commd. of Koohee levy, 9 mo. on m.c. fr. Feb. 15, to Cherra Poongee and pres.

WHEATLEY, Maj. A. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.
 WHEELER, Sir H. M. 48th N.I. to reside in Jullundur circle of payment.
 WOOD, Lieut. J. C. dep. comm. 3rd class, at Jubbulpore, 10 days to Saugor.
 WYLD, Capt. W. 4th L.C. May 1 to July 15, to visit territories of Maharajah Gelab Sing.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to do duty with H.M.'s 79th foot at Cawnpore, and to ch. of magazine estab. and station hospital.
 BALFOUR, Surg. J. 67th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of civ. station and jail at Khyouk Phyou.
 BRASSEY, Surg. R. J. perm. to retire on pension, fr. April 8.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. fr. 7th to 59th N.I.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. M. when relieved by Surg. Bowling fr. med. ch. of 68th N.I. to join and do duty with H.M.'s 29th foot in progress to Dinapore.
 CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. civ. asst. surg. of Balasore, resu. ch. of station, April 11.
 COLLYER, Asst. surg. N. to proc. to Meerut, and report himself to supt. surg.
 GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. 16th irr. cav. to med. ch. of civ. jail, hospital, and estab. at Rawul Pindie, v. Atcheson.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. 41st N.I. to be civ. surg. of Seonee, in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, v. Dr. J. Squire.
 HAY, Surg. J. M. to be civ. surg. of Furruckabad fr. April 1.
 JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. fr. 58th to 7th N.I. at Loedianah.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. asst. surg. of Dinapore, res. ch. of duties.
 MACINTYRE, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. April 8, v. Brassey, ret.
 MATTHIAS, Asst. surg. C. to perm. ch. of Kotah contingent.
 McLOSH, Surg. J. M.D. 5th batt. art. to proc. to med. ch. of 3rd comp. 5th batt. under orders to embark for service.
 PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. att. to art. div. Lahore, to proc. to Sealkote and afford profess. aid to horses of 4th L.C. dur. abs. of W. R. Gough.
 PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Seharunpore dur. abs. of Heathcote.
 PITT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with 40th N.I. under orders to embark for service.
 RICHARDSON, Surg. M. M.D. perm. to retire on pension, fr. March 31.
 SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. March 31, v. Richardson, retired.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to be civ. asst. surg. of Azimgurh.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. fr. 4th to 58th N.I. at Hosheypore.
 WEBB, Surg. A. to be a memb. of marine med. com. at Calcutta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEAN, Surg. A. 10 days.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. 1 mo.
 MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. 9th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. May 1.
 OAKLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. furl. to Europe on m.c.
 PRITCHARD, Surg. T. to May 5, in ext.
 COLLUM, Surg. R. to Europe on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Col. J. B. Gough, c.B. quarter mr. gen. H. M.'s forces in India, to proc. to join army head qrs.—Lieut. col. E. Lugard, c.B. to continue to offic. as quarter mr. gen. H. M.'s forces in India until arrival of Col. Gough.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Capt. the Hon. C. Powys, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie; Brev. maj. R. A. Yule, 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Simla; Capt. J. R. J. Coles, to June 15.—10th Hussars. Lieut. col. H. F. Bonham, 4 mo. in ext.; Capt. Hon. F. Fitzclarence, to res. app. of a.d.c. to govr. and become extra a.d.c.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. W. M'Mahon, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. W. A. Gausson, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie; Capt. A. Scadamore, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Capt. R. H. Gall, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. B. Hartley, fr. April 15 to June 14, to Mount Aboo, on m. c.; Lieut. G. Carry, to act as pay mr. dur. abs. of Hartley; Capt. A. C. Robertson, 2 years to England.—10th. Lieut. col. W. H. C. Wellesley, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah.—22nd. Col. S. Cotton, 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. L. S. Cotton, 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Murree and Cashmere; Major R. D. Smith, to May 30, in extent; Lieut. T. Young, 6 mo. fr. March 23, to Cashmere; Assist. surg. A. L. Adams, 3 mo. fr. March 23, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. Maycock, 3 mo. fr. May 1, to Murree.—24th. Lieut. col. C. H. Ellice, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Major E. Wodehouse, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. H. J. Hinds, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. R. Hain-

han, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. F. W. A. Parsons, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. W. V. Munnings, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. R. G. A. De Montmorency, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Ens. F. F. White, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.—29th. Ens. W. Congreve, qual. as interp.; Lieut. R. C. D. Bruce, passed in Hindustani; Ens. E. Kent, passed in Hindustani.—32nd. Lieut. W. Power, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree; Lieut. A. Bassano, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree; Ens. J. A. Shortt, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree; Lieut. W. Cumming, to be off. interp. 14th lt. drag.—53rd. Lieut. J. K. Humfrey, to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.—60th. 2nd Lieut. C. Jones, 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Simla; 2nd Lieut. G. B. M'Queen, 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Simla; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Hinckman, 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Simla; Major C. H. Spence, April 30 to June 15, in ext.; 2nd Lieut. G. Clarke, to May 16, in ext.—70th. Capt. T. E. Mulock, 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Cashmere; Lieut. A. Scheberras, April 1 to Sept. 30, to hills N. of Deyrah; Capt. A. G. Shawe, to July 5, to Sylhet; Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Landour, on m.c.—75th. Capt. J. H. Cox, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. W. T. Smith, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. E. W. J. Knox, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. W. Meynell, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. M. J. J. Smith, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. R. P. O'Shea, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Capt. W. C. Mollan, to May 31, to Mussoorie.—78th. Lieut. col. W. Hamilton, July 9 to Nov. 10, to remain in England; Capt. C. T. Bentley, 1 yr. to England; Lieut. A. Cassidy, 5 mo. fr. April 15, to Alexandria.—83rd. Lieut. M. Baumgartner, fr. April 12 to May 30, to Bombay; Lieut. Murphy, to act as interp. dur. abs. of Baumgartner; Lieut. Crawford, 2 years, to England.—84th. Lieut. C. C. Rolleston, 2 years, to England.—86th. Asst. surg. Todd, to med. ch. details of European sick, to be located at sanatorium at Poorundhur.—87th. Maj. J. M. Kidd, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree and Cashmere; Brev. lieut.-col. M. T. Shortt, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah; Capt. J. Baillie, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nainee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. A. P. O'Malley, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Kangra and adjacent hills; Lieut. T. M. M'Clintock, Del. Hoste and J. Hallows, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and hills N. of Simla.—Lieut. H. V. Stonehouse, passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.—96th. Capt. R. R. Currer, 6 mo. fr. April 20, to Cashmere; Capt. E. Croker, 6 mo. fr. April 20, to Cashmere; Lieut. R. F. W. Cumberland, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Ens. P. S. Alcock, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. H. M. Lees, passed in Hindustani; Maj. J. Snodgrass, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.—98th. Lieut. R. Young, to be capt. fr. March 28, v. Colby, dec.; Ens. J. H. Reade, to be lieut. fr. March 28, in succ. to Colby, dec.; Lieut. G. D. Cleveland, April 1 to Sept. 30, to the Neilgherries.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALSTON, Mrs. C. R. L. s. at Calcutta, April 15.
BURGESS, wife of Lieut. 74th N.I. d. at Nainee Tal, April 11.
BURROWES, wife of C. J. s. at Agra, April 15.
CRISP, wife of Capt. C. M. d. at Calcutta, April 15.
DAWSON, wife of Lieut. J. 43rd L.I. d. at Simlah, April 12.
DEEPHOLTS, wife of Rob. d. at Calcutta, April 19.
DEMPSTER, wife of Lieut. C. art. s. at Meerut, April 17.
D'SILVA, wife of A. d. at Seebpoor, April 3.
FERRIS, Mrs. W. s. at Gocoolgunge, April 5.
FOWLE, the lady of F. C. c.s. s. at Gya, April 1.
GLADWIN, wife of Rev. C. H. d. at Darjeeling, April 17.
GRINDALL, wife of Lieut. A. F. 8th N.I. d. at Allahabad, April 9.
HAWKINS, the lady of Capt. A. W. art. s. at Gwalior, April 9.
HOSMER, Mrs. G. s. at Chupra, April 4.
JACKSON, wife of Asst. surg. E. M. s. at Dowlaishwarum, April 3.
JOHNSON, wife of C. H. s. at Purneah, March 26.
JOHNSON, Mrs. A. D. s. at Agra, March 28.
KEELAN, Mrs. Thomas, s. still-born, at Cooly Bazar, April 21.
KIRK, Mrs. John, d. at Cawnpore, March 29.
LLOYD, wife of Maj. F. 18th N.I. s. at Simla, April 10.
MARTIN, Mrs. D. J. d. at Calcutta, April 17.
MILNE, wife of Capt. H. 21st N.I. s. at Sealkote, April 10.
MONIES, wife of A. s. at Delhi, April 9.
MORGAN, wife of H. E. s. at Agra, April 16.
SAGRIELL, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, April 20.
SCHLEICHER, wife of the Rev. J. T. s. at Cawnpore, April 14.
SMITH, wife of A. T. s. at Calcutta, April 10.
STUDD, the lady of E. d. at Tirhoot, April 9.
TUCKER, the lady of F. c.s. s. at Mozufferpore, April 5.
WATSON, wife of Lieut. F. 42nd L.I. d. at Barrackpore, April 11.

MARRIAGES.

BEGBIE, R. S. to Margaret E. de Luxembourg, d. of Capt. G. Lyon, at Howrah.
COOKE, Capt. W. to Mrs. A. M. Potter, at Calcutta.
DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. to Georgiana, d. of John Davidson, at Benares, April 12.
D'CRUZ, J. F. to Miss Eliza Burke, at Dinapore, April 7.
DUNN, D. to Eliza, d. of C. A. French, at Agra, April 4.

FOX, P. to Miss Mary M'Loughlin, at Fort William, April 12.
FRASER, Maj. R. W. 45th N.I. to Caroline Parvis, d. of Col. R.H. Home, 43rd L.I. at Meerut.
LOWEN, P. to Charlotte Fanny, widow of Capt. G. A. Gordon, at Calcutta, April 21.
MANLY, A. F. to Miss J. J. Verploegh, at Calcutta, April 12.
MORIARTY, R. to Miss Rose Weldon, at Kidderpore, April 20.
NEWENHAM, Asst. surg. A. W. R. 33rd N.I. to Charlotte, d. of Lieut.-general Kennedy, at Benares, April 14.
ROGERS, Capt. T. E. to Mrs. Coates, widow of the late Mr. Coates, at Kidderpore.
WILTON, John, to Agnes M. d. of T. Hay, at Meerut, April 12.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. A. N. H.M.'s 51st, killed in action at Rangoon.
BALFOUR, J. Maria, d. of G. G. s.c. at Darjeeling, aged 1, March 31.
BENTLEY, Capt. J. W. Hon. Co.'s steam service, at Calcutta, aged 37, April 21.
CARRIALLO, Mrs. Anna Clara, at Calcutta, aged 70, April 18.
COLDWELL, T. J. near Rajmahal.
DONALDSON, Lieut. L. engs. killed in action at Rangoon.
DORAN, Lieut. R. H.M.'s 18th, killed in action at Rangoon.
DUNCAN, L. M. widow of the late Wm. at Calcutta, aged 51, April 8.
GRAY, Maj. C. C. 18th N.I. at Feerozepoor, April 13.
HADDIS, Anne E. wife of J. at Sehore in Bhopal, aged 21, March 27.
HANNAH, Edmund, at Calcutta, aged 22, April 11.
HOWELL, M. A. widow of the late J. at Calcutta, aged 40, April 17.
JACOB, Asst. surg. H.M.'s 10th, at Wuzerabad.
JOHNSON, C. R. s. of A. D. at Agra, aged 22, April 20.
KING, wife of J. at Calcutta, April 6.
KING, Mrs. Mary, at Cawnpore, aged 57, April 9.
KLEINKNECHT, John P. at Calcutta, aged 22, April 18.
LE MAISTRE, Mary E. inf. d. of E. R. at Bijnour, April 18.
MATHEWS, E. wife of F. at Delhi, aged 40, April 6.
NAMEY, Francis, s. of J. P. at Calcutta, aged 2, April 5.
PATERSON, Mary C. d. of the late J. W. at Calcutta, aged 15, April 6.
ROBERTSON, C. Anne, inf. d. of Capt. 11th N.I. at Meerut, April 13.
SCHRIEBER, Capt. G. A., H.M.'s 70th, at Calcutta, April 9.
WATSON, A. D. s. of the late Dr. John, at Calcutta, April 12.
WEIDEMANN, Rev. G. F. R. B.A. drowned in the Hooghly, aged 33, April 3.
WHEATLEY, Arthur M. s. of Major A. 5th L.C. at Mussoorie, aged 3, April 14.
WILLIAMS, H. Stephen, s. of Lieut. col. 8th N.I. in camp, near Moradabad, aged 16, April 3.
YOUNG, Jeannette, wife of Gen. F. at Dinapore, April 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 8. *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay; *John Mashie*, Groome, Liverpool; *Kilblain*, McLean, Bombay; *Churesker*, Anderson, London; *Canton*, Connaw, Singapore and Penang; *Glenanner*, Chapman, Demerara and Ceylon; *Hydree*, Row, Bombay; *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—10. *Typhoon*, Salter, San Francisco.—11. *Poppy*, Durham, China and Singapore; steamer *Paon Shan*, Wade, Hong-Kong.—12. *Patriot King*, Wise, Liverpool.—13. Steamer *Pottinger*, Field, England; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmein.—14. *Lady Kennaway*, Sanby, Mauritius; *Lismoyne*, McEachern, London.—15. *Cornubia*, Ellison, London; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Penang; *Arrow*, Mackenzie, Singapore; *Element*, Banaley, Cape Town; *City of Palaces*, Jones, Trincomalee.—16. *Endymion*, Wittycombe, Liverpool; *Parsee*, Hatfield, Newcastle.—17. *Persian*, Davis, Aden.—18. *Aldebaran*, Livermore, San Francisco.—20. *Charlotte*, Affleck, London.—22. Steamer *Rattler*, Melhuish, Rangoon; *Fazel Currim*, McGregor, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Canton* (April 8) from HONG-KONG.—Mr. Rullinge and Mr. G. G. Mull. From PENANG.—Mr. H. Moule.
Per steamer *Paon Shan* (April 11), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. John Bart.
Per *John Hepburne* (April 13), from MOULMEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Staig, Mr. John de Silva, Mr. W. Nelson, and Mr. W. Horde.
Per *Ayrshire* (April 15), from PENANG.—Messrs. W. and C. Gallatins.
Per *Element* (April 15), from CAPE TOWN.—Mr. J. W. Linzay, Mr. Marlin, and Mr. J. Harris.
Per *City of Palaces* (April 15), from TRINCOMALEE.—Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. W. Cadawallace.
Per *Endymion* (April 16), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Henry Moon.
Per *Persian* (April 17), from ADEN.—Mr. J. Joyce.
Per *Charlotte* (April 20), from LONDON.—Messrs. Stephen and Barsottell and servants.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 8. *China*, Fergusson, Singapore and China; *Mooltan*, Chivas, Mauritius.—9. *Asia*, Newlands, London; *Arachne*, Adamson, Liverpool; *Thane*, Perry, Moulmein.—10. *Empire*, Allen, London; *Sir Henry Hardinge*, M'Donald, London.—11. *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope; *Walton Mun-easter*, Steele, Mauritius; *Equity*, Mason, London; *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Yogan, Bombay; *Pacific*, Jobson, Akyab.—15. *Chandernagore*, Moodie, London; *Coromandel*, Hadden, Liverpool; *Sagof*, Lugin, Rangoon; *Townsend*, Wooderson, Boston.—16. *Edward Cohen*, Ripley, London; *Lowell*, Coffin, New Orleans.—8. *Royal Albert*, Scaulan, London; *Flora Kerr*, Laughton, Liverpool.—19. *Charles Dumergue*, White, *Lady Mary Wood*, Jameson, Straits.—20. *Mary Ann*, Briggs, Mauritius.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 22, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.		7 12	to 8 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	..	do.		2 0	.. 2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do.		do.	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	..	do.		5 0	.. 5 4
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis.		11 0	.. 11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	do.		9 0	.. 9 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2550 to 2600 prem.
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	490 to 500
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	8 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	.....	Co.'s Rs. 104	4 to 104	11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	15	9 ..	16	
Gold Dust	.....	13	0 ..	13	
Spanish Dollars	.....	220	10 ..	221	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	220	6 ..	220	
Sovereigns	.....	10	4 ..	10	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	....	16	0 ..	16	
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	20	7 ..	20	9

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 7s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S STATE.

Affairs in the Nizam's country seem now approaching a crisis, from which there may be no escape for his highness, except a cession of territory. The contingent is many months in arrears of pay, and without hope of adjustment; the Nizam's own forces console themselves for their destitutions by mutiny, plunder, and bloodshed; the treasury is inextricably embarrassed, ordinary sources of revenue being far below current requirements, and extraordinary ones having failed to make good the deficiency; the private hoards of the sovereign are almost exhausted, so far as regards cash; the minister is at the end of his chapter of expedients for staving off ruin—out of favour at the residency, and disliked by his master; the whole country languishes and decays, a prey to rapine, extortion, and disorder; and the Government of India have sternly reiterated their demand for the liquidation of their claims on the Deccan exchequer. 'Your money or your territory,' is the brief but pithy purport of their message to his highness! Under these circumstances, it appears impossible for the Nizam either to fulfil the pecuniary condition prescribed, or to avoid the alternative of surrender. Lord Dalhousie has peremptorily refused to be put off anew with vague promises, and Suraj-ool-Moolk has no power of performance. He is said to have suggested the middle course, of placing the government in the hands of British agents, but his master's authority for doing so appears more than doubtful. That measure, however, though very distasteful to his highness, would be the salvation of the state, and if the Governor-General really desires to deal generously with a falling ally, and to promote the welfare of his subjects at large, he will take the opportunity afforded by British claims on the Nizam to introduce that superintendence

over the entire kingdom, instead of appropriating a portion in sovereignty, and leaving the remainder to aggravated evils. No-thing can be clearer than the fact, that if the Nizam's whole revenues cannot provide for the pay of the contingent, he will be less able to produce it out of diminished resources; the appropriation of any part of his territory is a direct step toward the confiscation of the whole, which must shortly and inevitably follow. If, however, the Supreme Government prevailed on the Nizam, as they doubtless might do, to admit British officers into the administration of his affairs, not only would future debt be avoided, but likewise that existing might be cleared off, and a general reform introduced into the Deccan, with equal advantage to sovereign and people. It is notorious to those cognizant of the real state of matters, that the involvement of the treasury, although beyond the reach of native help, is not utterly and abstractedly desperate. Competently and honestly audited, the debts of government would prove within its means of liquidation, and its revenue adequate to meet its outgoings. Fraud of every kind has been immemorially at work, and will continue operative until foreign checks put an end to it. If Lord Dalhousie were to propose to place British officers in charge of the revenue and police administration, at the same time instituting a rigid examination of the accounts of the state and its creditors, he would pursue a humane course toward the Nizam, and likewise best study the honour and interests of the company. There is no necessity for harsher measures; the means of restoration are not extinct in the Deccan. On the contrary, it might be made as flourishing as any part of India, if properly governed for the Nizam. The accession of British officials to the rule of it would involve the cutting down of sinecures, the arrest of speculation, the enforcing of regularity and good faith, the prevention of cruelty and oppression, the maintenance of order, the due payment of debts and taxes, and the administration of justice. Confidence and security would take the place of alarm and danger, and the renovation of the state could not but ensue. Its embarrassments are by no means insurmountable, nor its resources exhausted, supposing that able hands and upright hearts were entrusted with the management of affairs. The want of rectitude, talent, energy, and strength, long continued on the part of the Deccan government, has alone brought it into its present dilemma. A few years of British sway would work a marvellous transformation; and as British policy has done much to precipitate its impending ruin, it would be more just and magnanimous if the Company interfered to save the Nizam's dominions in their integrity, instead of aggravating his misfortunes by annexing them piece-meal. True, his pride would revolt at the subjection; but how much better that it should be outraged for his own good and that of his people, than that he should be gradually shorn of his dominions, under pretence of leaving him free sovereign of what is not swallowed up! The time has come for stringent measures, and it behoves the Company to take those most equitable and least open to objection, apart from the personal feelings of an ignorant, weak, and self-willed, though well-meaning, native prince. A few years of British administration would render his country prosperous, and it might then be delivered over again to him, under an arrangement that would guarantee the continuance of that better state of things. Surely this were preferable to seizing a portion for ourselves, and consigning the rest to worse disasters than have already befallen it!—*Madras Spectator*, April 21.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24th arrived at Madras on April 25th, per *Hindustan*. The next mail of April 24th left Suez on May 7th, for Madras and Calcutta.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS had returned to that presidency from Vizagapatam, by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer.

Sir R. ARMSTRONG had quitted Madras for Bangalore and the Neigherries.

THE CARNATIC STIPENDIARIES have already despatched one of their number, the ablest and best informed Mussulman, perhaps, in southern India, by the steamer *Precursor*. Hyder Jung Bahadoor will give the good folks at home a very fair idea of what an educated Mahomedan gentleman really is, and as he is armed with a very heavy grievance, and will be duly seconded, his mission is likely to prove of much consequence to his countrymen. A large crowd of friends assembled to see him embark, most of them wondering at his temerity; for the Indian Mussulman rarely ventures to brave the perils of the sea.—*Athenæum*, Mar. 27.

THE MOPLAHS.—Extract of a letter from Cannanore, dated 18th April:—"Moplah outbreaks and rumours of outbreaks have not come to an end yet. An express reached here on the morning of the 15th from the chief civil authority at Tellicherry, requesting the immediate despatch of a party of sepoy to reinforce the native detachment at that place, and the holding in

readiness of a detachment of both Europeans and natives, which is to march down at a moment's notice, as a gang of Moplahs was reported to be nearing towards Tellicherry, with a view of attacking a Hindoo temple in the vicinity of that station. Accordingly, a detail of the 39th M.N.I., consisting of a subadar and 38 privates, left this on the same day, after which a provincial order was issued, warning the light company of H.M.'s 94th regt., under Capt. Sykes, and a party of 50 sepoy, under Capt. Hart of the 39th N.I., to prepare for Moplah service. No further instructions regarding their movements have, however, up to this day, been received from the civil authorities, and we are in an anxious state of suspense. We fervently hope that there will be no occasion for the services of the field detachment, and that the Moplahs have dispersed. A letter from Tellicherry mentions that the intention of these bloodthirsty villains was to come and attack the Hindoo temple suddenly, and after dealing out as much spoliation and destruction of human life as they possibly could, to take possession of the place, and then meet their own death at the hands of the Kaffirs; but having heard that the latter had taken measures to foil their designs, they have resolved to do nothing for the present, but to await the next favourable opportunity for the accomplishment of their object. The authorities here expect to receive letters from the magistrate of the disturbed district to-day, and should nothing turn out, the order directing the companies of the 94th foot and 39th regiment N.I. will be countermanded. The commissioner, Mr. Strange, is now at Malleapooram, where a detachment of Europeans and natives are located."

We are informed by a letter from Malabar, that the trial of the Moplah, Abdoolah, for being engaged in the last outbreak, is to come off at Tellicherry almost immediately. Under the impression that this trial may cause considerable excitement amongst the Mussulman portion of the community, the magistrate has taken the precaution to strengthen the sepoy detachment stationed at that place.—*Bombay Telegraph*, May 3.

THE RAJA OF COCHIN met with an accident. He was returning home from his morning ride, and suddenly the horse fell. His highness received a kick on his left side, and his head was severely injured by being knocked against the ground. He was conveyed to the palace, and Dr. Pringle, the residency surgeon, immediately sent for. His highness lay for some days senseless, and all hopes of his recovery were given up. He was, however, gradually becoming better, and it is expected that in a short time he will be perfectly restored.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE ARMY.—The sound of coming combat has aroused the military ardour in the bosoms of all real soldiers in all the presidencies, and the misconduct of the Bengal 38th N.I. at Calcutta, and the 5th troop of the 7th cavalry before the enemy at Peshawur, has made the war-dogs strain upon the slips, to take the places at once of those who seem disposed to be slack in the hour of necessity. The 7th Madras cavalry have, we are assured, been all alive to see if they could not obtain a place on the frontier, after six years of the dulness and inaction of garrison duty at Saugor, and a little mixed brigading might often be an eminently expedient thing for both armies. The Bengal sepoy has in too many cases been spoiled by flattery and indulgence—were he to see somewhat more frequently than he does ducks and mulls alongside of him, he might come to a considerably more correct appreciation of his true position than that which he presently entertains of it. The Madras 22nd from Nagode, and 32nd from Jubulpore, are burning for the fight in Burmah, and plead the proximity of geographical position as a special reason for the preference.—*Bombay Times*.

AN EMUKE.—A serious affray occurred in the fort of Trichinopoly on the night of the 2nd April. Not far from the Madura or southern gate is a Hindoo pagoda, in which, on the night in question, a feast was held, succeeded by the usual procession of the idol, accompanied with tom-toms, flambeaux, fireworks, &c. In passing up the street which leads eventually to the Rock gate, the procession had to pass a Mahomedan mosque, in which certain followers of the prophet were at the time engaged in their customary devotions. According to an understanding of many years between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, the latter discontinued the beat of the tom-tom and the blowing of their instruments as they approached the mosque; but the Mahomedans, contrary to the custom recognised and acted upon all previous occasions, made an attempt to prevent the procession from passing the mosque at all, which led at first to a stiff altercation, and afterwards to an open and violent quarrel. In the course of the affray, certain of the Mahomedans, approaching the platform on which the idol was carried, pulled it down, and, dashing it upon the ground, broke it to pieces. Enraged at this outrage, the Hindoos came up to the assistance of the fallen object of their worship, when, hard blows being dealt on both sides, 20 or 25 individuals of either creed are said to have been severely wounded:

the conflict was renewed the following day. The matter reaching the ears of the head assistant magistrate, Mr. Smith, he repaired immediately to the spot, and, putting an end to the fighting, sent the wounded to the civil hospital. He also placed a strong guard of sepoy near the chook, or general bazaar, as well as in two or three other streets in the fort, to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak. In revenge for the damage done to their idol, the Hindoos, it appears, have demolished a few of the smaller mosques in the fort; and a rumour was current that there was to be another severe trial of strength between the Mahomedans and Hindoos before the expiration of many days.—*Athenaeum*, April 13.

THREE DESERTERS from H.M. 51st regt. were marched into the fort under an escort on Tuesday morning. They were apprehended at Ongole, in the disguise of Mahomedans, and personate the character, we hear, most admirably. One has become a convert to the faith of Islam, and conceives himself bound to be critical in the matter of cookery.—*Ibid.*, April 15.

THE 5TH NIZAM'S CAVALRY.—Our readers are now prepared to hear that the rissaldar of the 5th Nizam's Cavalry, Mirza Zoolficar Ali Beg, and all the other prisoners brought to trial by Captain Yates, have been fully and honourably acquitted of each and all charges brought against them. Those charges will be found, with the famous *urzee* on which they were founded, in the issue of the *Athenaeum* for the 11th March. Every decision of the punchayets has been reversed; eighteen of the perjured conspirators have been summarily dismissed the service; and Capt. Charles Yates has been considerably "exonerated," according to a Portuguese euphemism, from all military duty, pending the pleasure of the Governor-General, with permission to reside in any station of the Nizam's dominions until instructions have been received from Lord Dalhousie.—*Ibid.*, April 17.

THE 5TH REGT. N.I., at Vizianagram, have received information that they are destined for Khyook Phyou. This is of course a heavy blow and great discouragement to the gallant 5th, who expected to be allowed to enter for a share of the laurels at Burmah.—*Ibid.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. rec. ch. of court of Tinnevely, April 7.
DYKES, J. W. del. over ch. of court of civ. and seas. jud. of Chittoor to A. Hathway, April 10.
HATHWAY, A. civ. and seas. jud. of Chittoor, asst. ch. of court fr. J. W. Dykes, April 10.
WROUGHTON, J. C. perm. to res. fr. April 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, A. F. 2 mo. fr. May 1 to Mysore, Neilgherries, and Western coast.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

LUGARD, Rev. F. G. resu. duties as chapl. of Vepery, April 16.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Ens. J. W. 46th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 21.
BABINGTON, Lieut. R. C. 4th N.I. to temp. ch. of Devamunny Ghaut.
BARROW, Lieut. F. O. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BEGGIE, Ens. G. J. F. to do du. with 5th batt. art.
BLOOMFIELD, Ens. A. F. F. 5th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 17.
BUCHANAN, Ens. C. posted to 22nd N.I.
BURN, Ens. R. C. 5th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
DAY, Lieut. J. A. 37th N.I. ret. to duty.
DE KANTZOW, Lieut. A. tr. to veteran estab. April 20; posted to 2nd N. V. B.
DERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. 49th, to do du. with 50th N.I. April 23.
DOWKER, Ens. H. C. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 20, v. A. De Kantzow, inv.
DUFF, Ens. R. W. 47th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 21.
DYNELEY, Cornet H. E. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 10, v. Ravenshaw, dec.
GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. to act as cantonment adj. Jauloah dur. emp. of M'Callum as acting dep. adj. gen. centre div.
GRANT, Lieut. J. N. 15th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 21.
GREENAWAY, Brev. capt. T. 46th N.I. qual. in Hindustani as interp. April 19.
HASTINGS, Lieut. W. J. M. 47th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 23.
HNEGAN, Lieut. R. G. F. art. qual. in Hindustani as interp.
HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. to be temp. a member of pres. mil. exam. committee, April 17.
HUGHES, Capt. J. E. 47th N.I. rel. fr. doing duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to rejoin his corps.
KERR, Lieut. A. W. M. 39th N.I. qual. in Hindustani.
SILBY, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 23.
MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. J. O. ensgs. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.

McCALLUM, Capt. C. C. 7th N.I. to act as dept. judge adv. gen. centre div. dur. abs. on service of Brev. maj. Boulderson.
 MOLONY, Lieut. C. P. 25th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. in dept. of pub. works, April 23.
 PERRINA, Lieut. G. L. 56th N.I. qual. in Hindustani.
 RICHETTA, Corn. C. H. 5th L.C. qual. in Hindustani, April 21.
 REASON, Lieut. F. W. A. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.
 SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. 2nd Bar. L.I. qual. in Hindustani, as interp. April 23.
 TIERMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. to act as asst. to supt. of roads dur. abs. of Heathorn.
 TURTON, Ens. S. T. 47th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 23.
 TWEEDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th N.I. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. in dept. of pub. works, April 23.
 WALPOLE, Capt. H. B. 16th N.I. to act as dep. paymtr. in Malabar and Canara, dur. abs. of R. N. Faunes, April 20.
 WARD, Ens. W. G. 36th N.I. relieved fr. outstg duty 56th N.I. to proc. to join his corps.
 YALOWEN, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. to be brig. of 2nd class, and to command Bellary, v. Dewker, April 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

BEGBIE, G. J. G. March 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLIFF, Ens. R. L. doing duty 21st N.I. fr. April 16 to 30, to Palaveram, on m.c.
 BUCHANAN, Ens. C. to rank fr. March 20, 1851.
 CAMERON, Lieut. J. M. 24th N.I. leave cancelled.
 CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 29th N.I. to June 12, in ext.
 DE KANTZOW, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 DOWNER, Brig. H. com. Bellary, 15 days.
 FALCONAR, Capt. G. A. H. 46th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 FERGUSON, Cornet W. F. B. G. 4th L.C. to Europe, on m.c. to embark fr. Calcutta.
 FOOTE, Lieut. J. M. 29th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to Shevaroy and Neilgherry hills.
 GARSTIN, Maj. R. 2nd L.C. to Europe, on m.c.
 GERRARD, Capt. J. Eur. vet. perm. to visit the pres. dur. his leave.
 GUMM, Capt. G. M. 1 mo. to Ramandroog.
 LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries.
 MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. to Europe, on furl.
 M'MUNN, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. two years to sea on m.c.
 M'DONNELL, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. leave cane.
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. P. 40th N.I. April 6 to Dec. 31, to Ootacamund, on m.c.
 THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. till Oct. 1, to S. western coast.
 TOWER, Lieut. F. 46th N.I. prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 WALTON, Ens. C. S. B. 28th N.I. 3 months, to Eastern coast, on m.c.
 WHISTLER, Maj. T. K. 3rd batt. art. perm. to visit the presidency dur. his leave.
 WORSLEY, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. doing du. 2nd batt. art. to do du. with 1. wing, 25th foot, to join May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SUPPÉE, Serg. J. 12th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 20, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AARON, wife of J. G. a. at Poodeopettah, April 14.
 BARKER, wife of Brev. maj. 1st Bar. regt. a. at Ootacamund, April 8.
 BIGGS, wife of Capt. 38th N.I. d. at Kamptee, March 27.
 GAHAN, wife of G. d. at Madras, April 19.
 GOW, wife of J. A. d. at Bangalore, April 5.
 JAMES, the lady of Capt. G. J. 5th N.I. s. at Waltair, April 15.
 RAJES, wife of Lieut. T. 1st Bar. regt. s. at Ramandroog, April 14.
 READE, wife of C. W. c.s. d. at Neilgherry hills, April 18.
 SMITH, Mrs. G. d. at Ootacamund, April 19.
 WALKER, wife of John, c.s. a. at Ootacamund, April 5.
 WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. J. O. d. at Madras, April 13.

MARRIAGES.

HEATING, Capt. A. 56th N.I. to Mary, d. of the late E. Blenheim, at Madras, April 15.
 MILLER, Major, art. to Anne, d. of the late A. Macintire, at Seeta-buldee, April 5.
 SEWART, Asst. surg. L. S. 5th N.I. to Emily, d. of the late Rev. H. Drury, at Waltair, April 13.

DEATHS.

BIGGS, wife of Capt. 38th N. I. at Kamptee, April 4.
 GAFFITH, Major Henry, 11th N. I. killed by the effects of the sun at Rangoon, April 12.
 LAWRENCE, Peter C. s. of G. at St. Thome, aged 16, April 10.
 NORFOLK, W. C. s. of B. T. at Ootacamund, aged 11, April 3.
 OAKES, Brev. Maj. A. F. art. killed by the effects of the sun at Rangoon, April 12.
 RAVENSHAW, Lieut. E. C. 1st L. C. at Bellary, April 10.
 WHITE, Matilda, wife of E. at Sholapoor, April 5.
 WINSLOW, Mary, W. B. wife of Rev. M. at Chintadropettah, aged 48.
 WOODEN, C. A. inf. d. of W. at Narsingapore, April 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 14. *Adele*, Laychlocke, Isle of France; *Rodsley*, Shiell, Mauritius and Point de Gaile; *Alexander*, Macey, Mauritius.—16. *Pyrenees*, Eagles, Mauritius.—17. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Mauritius; *Struggle*, Farley, Northern Ports.—20. *Defiance*, Sergeant, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 14. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Straits.—16. *Gemini*, Harvey, Rangoon.—17. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Mauritius; *Struggle*, Farley, Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 24, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1835	1 dis. to 2 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	1½ to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	9½ to 10½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	8½ to 9½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 5½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	8½ to 9½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan ..	9 to 10 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	8 to 9 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	15½ to 16 prem.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of March the 24th arrived at Bombay on April the 20th, per *Victoria*.

RAPID TRANSIT of the overland mail of the 8th March.—At ½ past 4 on the afternoon of the 3rd of April, just as the passengers for England were going on board the *Ajdaha*, the lighthouse gave intimation that the *Acba* was entering the harbour with the English mail of the 8th March, which had only occupied 25 days 16 hours, taking longitude into account, in its transit. This is the first occasion that has ever occurred in which the outgoing and incoming steamers were actually at anchor together, and when, with just twelve hours of further abridgment of the transit, return of post would have been saved. The *Acba* left Suez on the 20th March, at 10.45 p.m., and Aden on the 27th, at 1.30 p.m., and has thus accomplished the entire run from the former port to Bombay in twelve days and a few hours.—*Bom. Times*.

TRADE OF BOMBAY.—The following is an abstract of the trade returns for Bombay, for 1850-51, which have just been published:—The total value of the imports from all ports, excepting those of Scinde, Goozerat, and the Concan, amount to Rs. 8,45,37,683. From the ports just named as excepted in the above, Rs. 6,02,16,206 are received; of this, Rs. 6,01,33,094 came under the general head of merchandize. The grand total of imports therefore amounts to Rs. 14,47,53,889. The exports only amount in value to Rs. 10,97,47,737, but this includes Rs. 8,13,70,075 of re-exports, that is, of merchandize that already paid import duty, and merely lands at Bombay in transit to some other port; so that the value of our commerce, apparently amounting to Rs. 25,45,01,626, in reality, when the re-exports are subtracted, amounts to Rs. 17,31,31,551. Subtracting the amount of the re-exports from the total imports, we have goods to the value of six millions and a half sent by land into the interior, or consumed at the presidency; and in like manner deducting this from the total exports, we have nearly three millions sterling worth of exports, the produce of the presidency or the interior. For the last five years, the value of the imports has on an average amounted to Rs. 10,63,95,523,—the imports of the past year having exceeded the average by Rs. 3,83,59,917. The value of the exports, again, over the same period, amounted to Rs. 9,41,42,347, the actual exports of 1850-51 exceeding this by Rs. 1,56,05,390.—*Bombay Times*, May 3.

THE "HIRSUTE HONORS," which some time since began to make their appearance on the upper lips of the officers of H. M.'s infantry in the Bombay presidency, have all at once disappeared; the contingency is understood to have come to pass somewhat in this wise. A demi-official letter from the adjutant-general of the army to the address of the Bombay commander-in-chief was received some time after Sir John Grey had left, stating that it was currently rumoured that the infantry officers in the royal service were wearing moustachios, and that, if the rumour was true, a general shaving had better take place directly. The head of the British army, zealous at all times for the maintenance of customs and usages, was at the present juncture more than ordinarily obdurate on these points, especially when the introduction of anything continental was in contemplation, and hinted that, unless the matter was attended to, an official communication, such as admitted of no gainsaying, was likely to be the result. "Off with their beards" was the order immediately, and faces just before decorated with a hairy upper lip became smooth in a twinkling.—*Bombay Times*.

HURRICHUND RAGOONATHJEE, a well-known Hindu gentleman of Bombay, died here lately, after only a few hours' illness, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His body was burned with sandal wood, and the fire was extinguished with milk.—*Telegraph, May 3*.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.—A letter has been received in this island from Calcutta, stating that, after the rains, a large force from Bombay will be required by the Supreme Government, to carry out their intentions in Burmah. The communication goes so far as to name the quantity and quality of the troops which this presidency will be called upon to furnish for service. One troop horse artillery, 300 European cavalry, two European infantry corps, with five native regiments, and a proportion of sappers and miners. The letter is from an authentic source, else we should greatly doubt the correctness of the information we have given above. What can be wanted with horse artillery and European cavalry in Burmah? Besides, if required, would troops of these arms reach the seat of war sooner from Bangalore, embarking of course at Madras, than coming down to Bombay from Poona, and there embarking for Burmah?—*Telegraph, May 3*.

APOSTASY.—A local contemporary announced some days ago that a European gentleman, who had formerly held a commission in the Hon. Company's Bombay army, was about to turn Mussulman: the report is, we are sorry to say, but too true. The individual alluded to is named Lawrie, and was until two years ago an ensign in the 5th Bombay N.L.I., which corps, we understand, he was obliged to leave, in consequence of having broken his arrest. This young man's father is still alive in England; he is an old Anglo-Indian. What could have induced the son to turn renegade to his faith and country, we know not, except that he has been in very bad circumstances since he left the army, and we suppose now hopes to better himself amongst the followers of the Prophet. On the 16th ult., we understand, there was a triumphant procession of Mussulmans to and from the Jumma Musjeed, in which the new convert played a conspicuous part. It must have been truly lamentable to see an Englishman so degrade himself. Mr. Lawrie has, to do him justice, made strenuous exertions to obtain employment ever since he left the army, but has not succeeded, although we understand there is no fault to be found with his moral character. We may mention—to show the young man was not particular what employment he obtained so that he would be able to earn bread—that Mr. Lawrie offered himself some few months ago to a member of the civil service here, who keeps a large racing stud, to act as groom, or riding boy, under the orders of the gentleman's English trainer, on a very small salary. His services were declined, we believe, because the owner of the racing stable had more English boys than he wanted. It can hardly be believed that this youth has embraced his new creed from conviction, and therefore people naturally say he has done it from interested motives. It is a sad story altogether.—*Ibid*.

RAILWAY MATTERS (our correspondent at Tanna writes) are progressing rapidly; the specifications and schedule of quantities for contract No. 3—that part of the line from about four miles beyond Tanna to Cullian—are now lying on view at the railway office, and tenders will soon be made for it. "The course of the line at a glance presents no difficulties, but if the ground is examined a little closer—and that is what I would recommend those persons to do who contract—it will be discovered to be an almost continuous bed of rock, requiring an enormous amount of money and labour in excavating; and before any hasty conclusion is come to, it would be advisable to take this particularly into consideration. Neither the cuttings nor embankments are very formidable; but, in the first, the difficulty will be found from the nature of the rock; and in the latter, the scarcity of

materials for their formation. I do not envy the contractor—from my knowledge of the locality—if he superintends the works himself, as it appears is done by the contractors on the other parts of the line. He will require an iron constitution. I recently heard from a friend, who visits several parts along the course, and from his description, I could not have imagined a place more hot or unhealthy in the presidency, 'As to heat,' he says, 'while taking my breakfast this morning, it struck me I would look at the thermometer: this was at eight o'clock, and I found it 103 deg. How much must it be at noon?' The railway company here are advertising for tenders for another section of their line, extending from the end of Mr. Jackson's contract beyond Perseek Point, to a point in the neighbourhood of Cullian. This, we believe, will complete the "experimental line," properly so termed; and the next contracts will be for the extension towards the Ghauts, the capital for which has yet to be raised.—*Telegraph, May 3*.

THE BOMBAY STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have obtained from Government an extension for five years of the contract to convey the mails from Bombay to Kurrachee tri-monthly. Under the able management of the present direction and Captain Litchfield this company is thriving.—*Ibid*.

BARODA.—By a native letter from Baroda, we learn that, a short time ago, Bhawoo Tambekur, minister of the Guicowar, gave a splendid entertainment to his master, on which occasion he (the bhawoo) presented to the maharaja presents, consisting of jewels, valuable shawls, &c. worth Rs. 40,000. We are also told that arrangements are being entered into by his Highness for making over to the bhawoo, by assignment, certain villages in Enam, and additional allowances, amounting altogether to Rs. 60,000 a-year. The above will be added to the bhawoo's former salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum, with 2,000 for palankeen allowance. The bhawoo is, moreover, shortly to have a dress of honour conferred upon him at the public durbar, and a durbar elephant, with durbar attendants, are in future to be at his disposal. The same letter states that, through the influence of the bhawoo, one of the Guicowar's youngest daughters has been offered in marriage to the adopted son of the late ex-rajah of Sattara, now residing at Benares. Bhawoo Tambekur has given out that, if the young man's family will agree to the alliance taking place, he (the bhawoo) has sufficient influence with the British Government to induce them to restore the throne of Sattara to the bridegroom elect, as adopted son of the late ex-rajah. This last the minister declares openly he will effect by the same means that he effected the removal of Col. Outram—"by money," which can do everything now-a-days with the English Government." Letters have been received in Bombay from the family of the ex-rajah of Sattara, now residing at Benares, asking whether it is true that Bhawoo Tambekur has really such influence with the Bombay Government as he pretends. The bhawoo himself continues to boast that, through the influence of money judiciously expended, he turned Col. Outram out of the Baroda residency.—*Telegraph, May 3*.

KUTPUT.—A few years ago the wife of a member of council in this presidency wished to purchase a few pearls, and desired her butler to bring a pearl merchant to the house. The man came, and pearls to the amount of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty rupees were purchased. After the pearl merchant had left the drawing-room some little time, the butler came up alone, and showed his mistress and some other ladies present, a magnificent set of pearls, which were worth at least Rs. 80,000. The ladies being under the impression that the pearl merchant had sent up these pearls to be looked at, examined and admired them, returning them into the butler's hands to take back to the merchant. Nothing more was thought of the matter until some months afterwards, when the books of a certain native banking-house, which had large connections at Baroda, were seized by Government authority. In those books one item was found of a pearl necklace, given (as a bribe) on such a day to the wife of Mr. —, and valued at Rs. 70,000. The gentleman was told of this, and he questioned his wife, who remembered perfectly having on the date mentioned purchased pearls of a comparatively small value. After various inquiries, it turned out that the butler of the gentleman had certainly received the valuable pearls from a party connected with the Baroda banking-house, and had promised to give them to his master's wife. The rascal had kept them by him for some time, and then had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by a pearl merchant being in the house to show them to his mistress. The pearls could never be traced beyond the butler's possession; and as he declared he had given them back to the soucar, whilst the latter's books showed them as debited to the Baroda government for Kutput, the natural conclusion which every one came to was, that the pearls were turned into hard cash by the butler, who is now one of the richest men of his class on the island.—*Telegraph*.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL deserves success in his expedition against Burmah, and goes the right way to command it, by attending to everything himself. Having discovered that there are several officers at the presidency with intentions of either proceeding on furlough, or retiring from the service, his lordship in council has written to the Commander-in-Chief, stating that, taking into consideration the possibility of extended operations against the Burmese, no furlough on private affairs shall be granted to any military officer at Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, and that no application to retire from the service shall be entertained, save on such grounds as the Government may deem to be sufficient, until the operations now commenced are concluded, or until further notice is given. In accordance with this, a circular has been promulgated from the head-quarters of this presidency (and doubtless the same step has been adopted at the other two presidencies), directing that "no furloughs on private affairs, beyond the presidency limits, and no retirements from the service, are to be sanctioned to officers of the army, except on very special grounds, to be judged of in each case by the Government, until further orders." Judging from this measure, it would appear that the Governor-General does not contemplate a speedy termination of the war, or that the capture of Rangoon and Martaban (which, although not effected at the date of his order, were yet certain) would be sufficient to terrify the enemy into submission.—*Telegraph, May 3.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COTTON DUTY.

Bombay Castle, March 24.—The duty of nine annas per Indian maund, leviable under Schedule A. of Act I. 1852, on the importation of cotton from foreign ports in India, was foregone by Government pending the result of a reference to the Government of India; and, with the concurrence of that authority, it is now formally remitted, under Section XXII. of that Act.

DUTY ON FOREIGN COTTON, THREAD, TWIST, AND YARN.

Bombay Castle, April 28.—Under the authority vested in him by Section XXI. of Act I. of 1852, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to remit 3 per cent. of the duty prescribed by Schedule A attached to the aforesaid Act, for foreign cotton, thread, twist, and yarn, and to determine that, in future, 7 per cent. only shall be levied on these articles instead of 10 per cent.

FREE PASSAGE ON GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

Bombay Castle, April 2, 1852.—Pursuant to instructions from the Government of India, directing that the rules under which free passage upon Government steamers plying on the river Indus may be granted, should be in exact conformity with the usage existing in Bengal, in regard to passage on board the Ganges steamers. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel such parts of the G. G. O. No. 490 of 1850, as may not be in accordance therewith, and to direct, that the rules laid down in the "Notification" from the Government of India, dated 16th October last, republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1851, pages 1450-1451, be considered applicable to both military and medical officers, proceeding in the Government steamers on the Indus, with the following exemptions, viz.:—

- 1st. Officers ordered to proceed by water with troops, or escorting public military stores or treasure.
- 2nd. Cadets or young officers proceeding for the first time to join their regiments.
- 3rd. Warrant officers of departments, and subordinates, medical officers, including hospital apprentices, proceeding in charge of troops or stores, or in attendance on troops.
2. Half the messing charges for officers so proceeding on duty are for the present to be borne by the Government, the remainder being paid by the officers themselves; the charge being a "*per diem*" allowance, is not considered to include the cost of wines, beer, or liquors, which form a separate charge, to be defrayed by the officers themselves.
3. Cadets, or young officers, proceeding in the first instance to join their regiments, are allowed a free passage, but forfeit their tentage while on board, and further, pay for their messing, no part of the charge being borne by Government.
4. Warrant officers, and subordinate medical officers, including hospital apprentices, proceeding on duty in charge of troops or stores, or in attendance on troops, are allowed a free passage, in a small cabin, if available, otherwise a screened berth erected in any convenient place; they do not of course mess at the captain's table. Of the messing charge, Rs. 2 *per diem* for these ranks, three-fourths will for the present be borne by Government, and one-fourth by the individual.

5. Officers, whether going on, or returning from leave of absence or furlough, whether on medical certificate or on private affairs, officers transferred from one corps, department, appointment, or command, to another, officers joining an appointment or command, or generally officers in receipt of tentage (except those mentioned in the 2nd para. hereof), are looked upon precisely as ordinary passengers, and enjoy no advantages over the public generally, in respect of passage.

FACILITIES TO THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, April 8, 1852.—It having been represented to the Com.-in-Chief that much inconvenience arises to the public as well as to the different offices for the publication of newspapers, owing to the reporters being kept on board the Hon. Company's men-of-war for a longer time than is necessary upon the arrival of the ships in this port, it is hereby ordered—

That upon the approach of any men-of-war of the Hon. Company's service to this anchorage, a correct account of all news of any description that can be collected during the voyage be clearly written out, and upon the arrival of the ship off the "Apollo Bunder," a boat with an officer be instantly despatched with the document to the master attendant's office, at whatever hour of the day or night it may happen, and every facility will be given to the public and to the reporters of the different journals to make what use of it they please.

The Com.-in-Chief makes this arrangement, hoping it may be attended with benefit to all parties, as well as to prevent the captain of the ship having his attention called off, when he ought to be attending to his duty in bringing her to the anchorage.

TRANSIT ACCOMMODATION.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, April 8, 1852.—Whenever any ships of war of the Hon. the E.I.C. are at Suez or Aden, and are under orders to return to Bombay, either with or without the mail, and from any untoward event the steam-vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental Company should have met with any accident to prevent her proceeding on her voyage, it is ordered, that the officer commanding at either of the above ports is to offer to receive any parcels, papers, or publications, for conveyance to this place, and to recollect by so doing he is not only performing his duty, but conferring a favour on the public at large, who are frequently kept for weeks without them.

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR H.M.'S NAVAL SERVICE AND FOR CHINA.

Bombay Castle, April 13, 1852.—The Hon. the Court of Directors have announced in a despatch addressed to the Govt. of India in the Financial Dep., that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1852-53 for H.M.'s naval service, and for public service in China, as also in respect of officers' family remittances and effects, has been fixed at 2s. the Company's rupee.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FORBES, C. acting judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, assu. ch. of duties, April 21.

TROTT, J. H. dep. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, April 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEMBALL, C. G. to Bombay.

PELLEY, J. H. 14 days to Bombay.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIGRIE, Ens. 8th N.I. to act as adj. to marine batt. v. Lieut. Leith, resigned, April 22.

BARNES, Lieut. to act. as adj. to 20th N.I. v. Shewell, on leave.

CARTER, Lieut. V. B. D. 12th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of southern Mahratta irr. horse, v. Buckle, resigned, April 16.

DANVERS, Cadet A. F. att. to do du. with 1st or gr. regt. at Kurrachee, to join April 20.

DAVIDSON, Maj. D. to be Lieut. col. of Inf. fr. Feb. 21, v. Roberts, prom. posted to 17th N.I.

DE LISLE, Lieut. A. to be exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, v. Herbert. DUCAT, Cadet C. M. att. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Poona, to join April 20.

EVANS, Lieut. J. L. act. dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. att. to Rajpootana fd. force, to join April 21.

EVANS, Lieut. H. L. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 21, v. Pope, prom.

FANNING, Capt. E. C. 27th N.I. pl. at disp. of Com. of Forces for reg. duty, April 15, to join April 21.

FARRELL, Col. F. T. posted to 28th N. I. v. Taylor dec. April 22.

FURNEAUX, Capt. W. S. 1st Eur. fus. to be a.-d.-c. to gov. v. Fitz Clarence, resigned.

GLASSFORD, Lieut. 1st Eur. reg. to act as asst. superint. of Bazars, v. Dobree, April 22.
 HAYWARD, Ens. G. F. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, v. Evans, prom.
 HOLBROW, Lieut. to act as adj. to 12th N.I. dar. abs. of Lieut. Soppitt, April 22.
 HOLT, Lieut. J. M. 20th N.I. to act as line adjt. at Sholapore, dur. abs. of Hammond, April 22.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 26th N.I. dur. abs. of Mignon.
 MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. to act as assist. superint. of bazars, at Poona, dur. Dobree's abs.
 ROPE, Brev. maj. J. 17th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 21, v. Davidson, prom.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. G. to be col. of inf. fr. Feb. 21, v. Taylor, dec. to remain unattached.
 STANLEY, Ens. W. H. to rank fr. March 26, and posted to 17th N.I. v. Hayward.
 TAVERNER, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 20th N.I. dur. abs. of Barnes.
 WRAY, Lieut. J. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be act assist. qr. mr. gen. v. Wray, April 15.
 WYLLIE, Brig. C.B. to res. app. of comdt. of gar. April 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLARD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. Engs. leave cancelled.
 BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. to resident at Baroda, 1 mo. fr. May 1, to pres. and Deccan, on m.c.
 BLOOD, Lieut. col. C. art. to July 1.
 BOSWORTH, Ens. H. de B. inf. April 12 to May 20.
 BROWNE, Brig. W. J. C.B. fr. May 10 to June 8.
 COTGRAVE, Lieut. R. E. F. sep. and miners, April 19 to May 18.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. sep. and miners, April 19 to May 18.
 FRAZER, Maj. T. J. asst. commissioner gen. May 15 to June 15, to Deccan.
 HUME, Maj. J. G. 10th N.I. May 5 to July 5.
 LAMBERT, Lieut. W. H. dep. coll. Hyderabad in Scinde, 1 mo. to Bombay.
 NICHOLETTES, Lieut. G. 1st Eur. reg. April 18 to May 20.
 NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. G. 18th N.I. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m.c.
 RENNY, Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. April 10 to May 31.
 RAMSAY, Maj. J. comdt. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse, to pres. fr. April 5, on m.c.
 RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.L.I. April 11 to April 30.
 WYLLIE, Brig. C.B. 1 mo. fr. April 24 to Mahabeshwur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. to be vaccinator in Scinde, April 20, to be ranger of forests in Scinde, April 16.
 BOWIE, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 19th N.I. v. Wyllie, April 16.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. ass. ch. of duties as curator of Museum of Grant Medical College, April 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. J. C. to May 31, in ext. to Mahabeshwur.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BRIGGS, Act. 1st class 2nd master, fit for da. to rejoin *Acbar*.
 DELPRATT, Lieut. ret. to da. to join the *Hastings* as supernu.
 DELPRATT, Lieut. supernu. *Hastings*, to be discharged to the *Queen*, April 23.
 GROUNDS, Lieut. arrived, att. to *Hastings* as supernu. fr. April 16.
 KEMP THORNE, Capt. Indian Nav. storekeeper, to assu. com. of *Hastings*, April 26.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FISHER, the widow of the late Capt. E. A. a. at Girgaum, April 19.
 GROUNDS, the lady of Lieut. H. W. I.N. d. at Bombay, April 17.
 LUMSDEN, wife of J. G. C.S. a. at Malaba, April 26.
 MARGARY, Mrs. Henry, d. at Neemuch, April 16.
 MILLER, wife of Surg. J. R. M.D. s. at Siroor, April 23.
 SCHNEIDER, wife of Capt. 2nd N.I. s. at Kolapoor, April 22.
 SIZELAND, wife of John, d. at Ahmednagar, April 18.
 TROTT, wife of J. d. at Rutnagiree, April 18.

MARRIAGES.

REYNOLDS, A. to Elizabeth, widow of the late J. Gibbon, at Bombay, April 26.
 SMITH, Thomas, to Rebecca R. d. of the late B. Anthony, at Bombay, April 19.

DEATHS.

GOLER, Eleanor, wife of W. at Bombay, April 10.
 HUDSON, Elizabeth A. d. of Richard, at Byculla, aged 5, April 27.
 PEREIRA, M. at Sion, aged 92, April 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17. *Loodiana*, Marshall, Colombo; *Julia*, Cassim, Calcutta.—18. *Niobe*, Evans, Boston.—19. Steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden.—20. Steamer *Victoria*, Manners, Aden; *Putnam*, Daniel, Aden.—21. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Hong-Kong; *Glenelg*, Mowat, London; *John McKenzie*, Don, Aden; *Marion*, Bissett, Swan River; *Pontiac*, Treadwell, Boston; *Alla*, Harper, Aden.—22. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Liverpool.—23. *Chancellor*, Turner, London; *William Stewart*, Jamieson, Liverpool.—26. *Prince of Wales*, Paddicombe, Siam and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Putnam* (April 20), from ADEN.—Mr. W. Hind.
 Per steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Lieuts. A. R. Lowndes and Kirkland, 29th N.I.
 Per steamer *Achilles* (April 19), from ADEN.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. Weeding, Rev. J. Matchett, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Darke, Mr. Wright, Mrs. and Miss Hollings and servant, Mr. Banerman, Lieut. Maclean, Mrs. Wright, infant, and servant, Capt. Strangways, Mr. Thorola, Capt. Harvey and servant, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Lawson. From SUEZ: Mr. Mansfield and servant.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—Mr. E. L. Larking.
 Per steamer *Victoria*, from ADEN.—Mrs. Abbott.
 Per steamer *Ganges* (April 21), from HONG-KONG, &c.—From HONG-KONG: Mr. Kirkman Finlay. From SINGAPORE: Maj. C. Gibb and Capt. Holmes. From CALCUTTA: Mr. Bullard. From MADRAS: Capt. Browne, Capt. Foulis, and Hon. D. Blane.
 Per *Glenelg* (April 21) from LONDON.—Mr. D. E. Zouch, Mr. John Onseley, and Mr. John Pilman.
 Per *Marion* (April 21), from SWAN RIVER.—Dr. Le Grand.
 Per *Pontiac* (April 21), from BOSTON.—Mr. J. W. Field and Mr. J. E. Amory.
 Per *Armais*, from ADEN.—Mr. S. Stephens.
 Per *Prince of Wales* (April 26), from SIAM.—Mrs. Paddicombe and family.
 Per steamer *Bombay*, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Adams, Maj. Adams, Maj. Maclean; Capt. Moekler, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Lieut. Twenlow, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Ens. Tuke, H.M.'s 64th regt.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—Mr. J. Siller and Capt. J. Tindal.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 17. *Canute*, Barber, Calcutta; *Tory*, Hosking, Liverpool; *Mariane*, M'Ewing, Canton.—18. *Ursula*, Cobb, Liverpool.—21. *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Liverpool; *Finlay*, Muir, Liverpool; *Lord Hungerford*, Brown, Canton.—22. *Dewan*, Bull, Woosung.—24. *Tartar*, Guthrie, China; *Alan Kerr*, Turbet, Glasgow.—25. *Putnam*, Daniel, New York.—26. *Jane*, Salter, Liverpool; steamer *Dwarkan*, Banks, Cochin.—28. *Haidee*, Hopkinson, Hull.—30. *Thomas Thompson*, Smith, Singapore; *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Twiss, Liverpool; steamer *Victoria*, Woolley, Kurrachee.—MAY 3. Steamer *Acbar*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*, to SURAT.—Capt. Westbrook and Dr. Miller.
 Per steamer *J. R. Carnac*, to SURAT.—Mr. F. Darby.
 Per steamer *Malla*, to GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.—To GALLE: Mr. H. D. Cartwright. To MADRAS: Mr. Symons and Mr. W. Penfold.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Larkins and Mr. J. McLeod.
 Per steamer *Phlox*, to SURAT.—Lieut. Palla, 19th regt.
 Per *Putnam* (April 25), to NEW YORK.—Mr. W. S. Hume, Mr. W. R. Huskel, and Mr. Stewart.
 Per steamer *Dwarkan* (April 26), to COCHIN.—Capt. Taylor, Mr. Brown.
 Per steamer *Carnac*, to SUART.—Lieut. Smith.
 Per steamer *Victoria* (April 30), to KURRACHEE.—Brig. Gen. W. D. Robertson, Capt. Rawlin, Rev. E. Rogers, Ens. Danvers, Rev. A. Malechette, Mr. John Doseley, and Dr. Touch.
 Per steamer *Acbar* (May 3), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Fraser and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Burgess and 2 children; Mrs. Smytten and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Goldsmaid and servant, Miss Gardiner, Miss Forbes, Miss Edith Stuart, J. Macdonald, Esq.; Capt. J. E. Mayne, A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.; W. M. Elles, Esq.; Lieut. R. H. Payne Crawford, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; T. J. A. Scott, Esq.; A. Kavanagh, Esq.; A. B. Leech, Esq.; Asst. surg. F. Lodwick, Bomb. army; Lieut. B. Burgess, 20th Bom. N.I.; Ens. A. Taylor, 25th N.I.; M. Mull, Esq.; Mrs. Isenberg and servant, Rev. Mr. Isenberg, the Rev. H. P. Cassidy, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. C. Schoneman. For ADEN.—Hakim Bunday, Reza Khan and 3 servants, Meer Goolabshaw and servant; Meer Mehde and servant, Dada Chutloo and servant, and Rahimtools Russool.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 3, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104 to 104½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 93 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 90½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 90½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 17 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 21 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 2 dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 21 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 18 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,400
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,800
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5 16
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10 5 16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns,	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 103¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dhs. Rs. 211 to 212	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s., and Liverpool, 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

GENERAL SMELT.—The general and Mrs. Smelt embarked on the *Waterloo* on Saturday at 5h. p.m. The whole of the troops in garrison lined the way from the post-office to the wharf. The general on arriving was received by a salute, and the bands playing appropriate airs. After having addressed a few words to the soldiers, and taken leave of those assembled to say farewell, the master-attendant's boat received the party, and in half an hour they were all on board the ship. The *Waterloo* got under weigh at eleven at night, but the fatal accident to one of her men delayed her until ten o'clock on Sunday, when she was enabled to proceed on her voyage.—*Times*, April 13.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.—An advertisement announces a rather novel object of export in the shape of dried coffee-leaves. Speculation is at fault as to what use they can be put to.—*Ibid.*

THE KANDY DISTRICT COURT.—We notice the death of the secretary of this court on the 6th instant. Mr. Pereira was one of the few Singalese who have visited Britain, and had in consequence obtained the somewhat quaint *soubriquet* of "London Pereira." He was we believe one of those intimately connected with the inquiry which so harassed the late district judge. The secretary has soon followed his chief to that "bourne from which no traveller returns."—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

THE PIRATES.—The H.C. steamer *Pluto* returned to Singapore yesterday; by this opportunity we have received some particulars of the operations against the Suleo pirates, settled on the east coast of Borneo, to avenge the late murder of Mr. Burns and his companions, on board the *Dolphin*. The nests of pirates—genuine buccaners, about whose character and habits there can be no doubt, and from whom hard knocks might be expected—in this part of the Archipelago, have hitherto escaped all punishment, and their haunts have remained unvisited by our ships of war. An expedition was recently sent thither under the direction of Capt. Massie, comprising the following vessels, H.M.S.

Cleopatra, and the H.C. steamers *Semiramis* and *Phoe*. This strong force proceeded to the mouth of the Kinaabatangan river, and despatched fifteen boats up the river to Tunkup, the headquarters of the Suleo pirates. After much exposure to the sun, and by dint of great perseverance and personal exertions, the flotilla reached the place, when a sharp fire was opened upon them from the stockades. The utmost activity prevailed in the flotilla, but although the stockades were carefully approached and surrounded, the pirates managed to escape unscathed, making repeated stealthy attacks as opportunity offered. Of our expedition we hear that three men were killed—one belonging to each ship—and an equal number wounded; whilst on the part of the pirates there was not the slightest indication of a man being even wounded. The expedition found large stores of grain, &c., which they destroyed; they also burned the villages, and left not a hut standing. The pirates were determined upon showing no quarter,—they actually fired into the boat with a flag of truce.—*Straits Times*, Mar. 8.

CHINA.

THE REBELLION.—The following communications are from our Chinese correspondents:—

"We understand that the whole of Lo-kin-hú, under their chief, Lin-sap-pat, took possession of the city of Lo-ting-chow at the beginning of last month; driving away the Tartar officers, both civil and military, and discharging all the prisoners from the gaols, but ordering the inhabitants of the city to carry on their business as before, and not permitting any one to disturb or plunder them. By such regulations the people are as comfortable as ever."

"We have received the following from a timber merchant of Low-chow, lately arrived in Canton. On a dark night, in the middle of last month, the rebel chief Wa-chun, secretly, with more than 16,000 men, made an attack on the cities Hun-yuen, foo and Ho-ches-chow (to the westward of Low-chow-foo), which they succeeded in taking. They carried away the official seals of the chief magistrates, and ransacked the government treasures and store-rooms, but did not offer the slightest violence to the inhabitants. It is said that the loss of their seals has induced the magistrates to commit suicide by hanging themselves, whilst, on the other hand, the people are as comfortable as before. In consequence of the inhabitants of the province of Kwang-se everywhere receiving similar kind treatment from the rebels, they have ceased to offer any resistance to them, but permit them to go about from place to place as they please."—*Friend of China*, Mar. 30.

PIRATES.—H.M.S. *Lily* had a brush with some pirates about three weeks ago, the particulars of which have only recently come to hand. Capt. Sanderson, it appears, being at Amoy, with the sloop under his command, was informed that some piratical vessels were at anchor in Le-loo Bay, a short distance from Quemoy, and proceeded thither about the 10th of February. When at the entrance of the anchorage, he lowered and manned his boats, with intention of boarding three large junks; but, without waiting for the visit, the three junks, at a given signal, opened fire on the *Lily*, with such effective aim that six shots were lodged in the foremast, besides other small damage about the bows; two men also being severely wounded. Signals were immediately thrown out recalling the boats, and not a shot was returned until their crews were on board, when the guns being trained for effective broadsides, the *Lily* sank one—two—in equal turns, every soul of their crews going to eternity *instantly*. The third junk ran in shore, and was subsequently destroyed. So ended this "gallant" encounter.—*Ibid.*, Mar. 6.

We leave Capt. Sanderson and his *Lilies* to the discreet consideration of the Anti-Massacre Committee. If that Committee find a true bill against Sir James Brooke and his helpmates, then must they turn the focus of their inspection to no less cruel deeds on the coast of China. One—two—a dreadful yell, and all was over. Who knows whether innocent men, prisoners, might not have been, also, on board, and so participated in the fearful result? The thought is painful; and if Capt. Sanderson can show himself guiltless of wanton bloodshed, so much the happier shall we be. We will now say no more.—*Ibid.*, Mar. 10.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest advices from Cape Town are to the 18th of April. It would seem by the last accounts from the seat of war, that the enemy was as active as ever; for we learn that Col. Eyre had a desperate action with a strong body of the enemy, in which Capt. Gore, of the 46th, and Dr. Davidson were killed, and several men wounded. Major Tottenham, of the 12th Lancers,

had also had a smart brush with the enemy, in which he also lost some of his men, and was very hard pressed by the Caffres.

The following general order gives a detail of operations:—

"Head-quarters, King William's Town, April 6.

"The exertions of the troops in following up the enemy after his expulsion from the Waterkloof and Blinkwater fastnesses, through the Amatolas, across the Kei, have been marked with much success, and are of such a character that the Commander-in-Chief congratulated the army on the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, which must result from them, and give permanent peace to the country.

"Among the most remarkable achievements of the forces employed in these operations since the general order of the 16th of March, are Lieut.-Col. Perceval's affair near the Cab Indoda, on the 31st of March; Lieut.-Col. Michel's operations in the Amatola, Wolf River, and Semya valleys, extending from the 26th of March to the 3rd of April; Lieut.-Col. Eyre's clearing the Perie bush on the 31st of March; Major-Gen. Somers's movement upon, and capture of 1,500 head of Gaika cattle on the Thomas River, on the 30th of March; and Lieut.-Col. Eyre's pursuits of the enemy with his herds across the Kei, capturing 1,386 head of Gaika cattle and 15 horses, on the 3rd inst., by one of the most enterprising and successful forays of the campaign, in which Major Armstrong, Cape Mounted Rifles, Captains Cureton and Oakes, 12th Lancers, greatly distinguished themselves.

"During these several operations many of the enemy were killed; he is dispersed and flying in scattered parties, and offered such feeble resistance that no casualty has occurred among the troops. The troops occupy every stronghold in the Amatolas, and it is impossible the enemy can retain even a footing—so is he pursued in every direction.

"The Commander-in-Chief is very sensible of the service of the burghers who have turned out and aided in these operations, especially those under Commandants Gilfillan, Bowker, Delpoit, Bouwer, and Plessie."

The severest brush appears to have been Major Armstrong's, whose report is subjoined:—

"Camp, Right Bank of the Kei, April 3, 1852.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that having separated from your column on the morning of the 1st inst. with a force of cavalry as per margin,* I proceeded to cross the Kei, according to your instructions. About 300 Caffres rushed down to dispute the ford. I forced my way through under a spirited fire from the enemy. Having gained the high ground on the left bank of the Kei, I halted for two hours. During this time the enemy collected in considerable numbers from all sides. Upon my moving off they followed in rear on both flanks to the number of upwards of 100 mounted men, and about 400 on foot. After moving some distance I found that they were pressing on my rear-guard, and having now got them into tolerably favourable ground for cavalry, I turned round and charged them with my whole force, and completely routed them. A party of the 12th Royal Lancers charged, under my orders, to the right rear, turned the enemy's flank, exposing their position in some dry gullies, from which they were driven. The enemy must have suffered severely, and many were seen going away wounded. From the nature of the ground it was impossible to find out the exact number killed. Ten bodies were counted, but I think they must have lost considerably more. They did not again molest my line of march.

"I halted again for some hours on the high ground above the difficult pass between the Kei and the Somo rivers. At 1 p.m. I proceeded through the pass, and met you at an early hour on the morning of the 2nd inst.

"I proceeded to support Major Pinckney, according to your orders; and having been informed by that officer that a lot of cattle had passed in the direction of the Thomas River, I followed them up, and captured about 100 head, three miles beyond that river.

"I have to bring to your notice the services of the officers commanding the different detachments under my orders, viz.—Captain Digby, 12th Royal Lancers; Lieutenant Smith, Cape Mounted Rifles; Lieutenant Brink, Armstrong's Horse; also Mr. Conway, the guide, for his zeal and activity.

"My casualties are—one private of the Cape Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded; one troop horse of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and one ditto of Armstrong's Horse, killed by rolling over the krantz coming through the pass.

"I have, &c.,

"J. ARMSTRONG, Brigade-Major,

Cape Mounted Rifles, Commanding Detachment.

"Lieutenant-colonel, 73rd Regiment, Commanding Division."

* 12th Royal Lancers—1 captain, 47 rank and file; Cape Mounted Rifles—1 subaltern, 37 rank and file; Armstrong's Horse—3 subalterns 33 rank and file; Total—1 captain 3 subalterns, 97 rank and file.

The reception given to Sir Harry Smith by the colonists on his return to Cape Town must have been most gratifying, as all the papers are filled with addresses lamenting the departure of the ex-governor, extolling his deeds, his administration of the affairs of the colony, and expressing respect for his person and character.

Major-General Cathcart, the new governor, had arrived at British Caffraria, and commenced operations where his predecessor had left off. But nothing can be known as to his success in the field for another mail or two. His Excellency arrived at King William's Town on Good Friday, where he had a long interview with Sir Harry Smith, who left on the following morning for the place of embarkation. On his starting, although dark, the whole of the troops in garrison voluntarily turned out to greet him, together with a large number of inhabitants.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

An affair has recently occurred at Batavia which will, in all probability, lead to the most serious results. The Dutch authorities have seized the American yacht *Färt*, and placed her owner and crew on their trial for high treason. They declare that they found the mate of the yacht in the interior of Sumatra, with a letter in his pocket addressed to the sultan of Jamby, exciting him to revolt. Her owner, Mr. Gibson, on the contrary, affirms that his note was merely a request to the sultan to show any courtesy in his power to his mate, who was travelling in the interior, and that any treasonable expressions in it, if such there be, were inserted by his native writer. He himself is utterly ignorant of the native language, and considers himself the victim of a deliberate conspiracy. The American commodore has been applied to, and a man-of-war will, it is believed, shortly call at Batavia to inquire into circumstances. Mr. Gibson is a New Yorker, and a contractor for the American navy.—*Bombay Telegraph*, May 3.

LOOCHOO ISLANDS.

We have been favoured with the following brief account of the visit of the *Sphinx* to Loochoo.

H.M.'s ship *Sphinx* arrived at Loochoo on the 6th February. The principal object of her mission to that place was to deliver to the authorities a letter from Lord Palmerston, H.M.'s principal secretary for foreign affairs, in answer to a communication which those functionaries had previously addressed to his lordship; also, to inquire generally into the position of the missionary Dr. Bettelheim. Capt. Shadwell was desirous of delivering his communication within the walls of the royal city of Shooe. The authorities at first demurred to this, and wished to receive it at Napa, the seaport. After some negotiation, however, the latter gave way, and it was ultimately arranged that it should be received at Shooe, as proposed.

On the 11th, Capt. Shadwell, accompanied by his officers and a guard of seamen and marines, landed in state and proceeded to Shooe, a salute of seven guns being fired and the national colours displayed at the mast-head, as Lord Palmerston's letter left the ship. The distance from the landing-place at Napa to Shooe is about three miles, the places being connected by a good paved road. On arrival at the gates of the citadel, the guard, after presenting arms, remained outside, the officers only proceeding inside the walls. On passing within the second wall, they were received by the regent, the ministers, and a large retinue, and conducted by them to the hall of audience, where Lord Palmerston's letter was formally presented and respectfully received. A conference then ensued, having reference chiefly to the affairs of Dr. Bettelheim, in the course of which the Loochoo authorities repeatedly expressed most friendly intentions towards him. At the termination of the interview, the officers were invited to an entertainment by the regent, which was given at his residence outside the walls of the citadel. Refreshments were also at the same time supplied to the seamen and marines, after which the party returned to the ship.

The *Sphinx* remained at Loochoo until the 17th. During their stay the officers were allowed to roam about the island wherever they pleased, and always met with the greatest civility from the inhabitants.

Dr. Bettelheim reports, that, since the visit of H. M. S. *Reynard* in October, 1850, his position has been much improved, and that his medical labours were eminently successful during the prevalence of the small-pox.—*China Mail*, March 14.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The first Arab who, as far as our knowledge goes, preached the unity of God at the fair of 'Okâz, was Qoss of the Iyâdites. This tribe was closely related to the Qorayshites, and lived in Arabia Deserta, where the Christian religion had made great progress among the Bedouins. Qoss was an eloquent orator, a distinguished poet, an equitable arbitrator, and he acquired by his wisdom the title of "the philosopher of the Bedouins." His sayings, of which we possess, unfortunately, very few and unsatisfactory specimens, were intelligible only to the initiated. He expressed, however, distinctly that there was a better religion than that of the Haram. Mohammad in his youth saw Qoss; but he was dead when he assumed his prophetic mission.

Probably, in connection with Qoss was Omayyah of Tayif. He was a contemporary, but somewhat older than Mohammad, and his life and tenets, which are authenticated by his own verses, shed much light on the origin of the Islâm. Abu al-Calt, the father of Omayyah, had been a distinguished poet; but was surpassed by his talented son, who was superior to most of his contemporaries in poetical genius. Omayyah made several mercantile journeys to Arabia Petrea and Syria, and studied the Scriptures and the tenets of Christians and Jews; he renounced his belief in idols, and was one of those who used to speak of Abraham and Ishmael and the *orthodox* faith. The latter is the name by which Mohammad subsequently distinguished his own tenets from those of the Qorayshites. He also abstained from things which are forbidden according to the notions of the Mussalmans, as wine, unclean food, &c. He dressed in sackcloth to do penance for his sins, and taught the Qorayshites to put at the head of their writings, "In thy name, O Lord!" instead of the form of, "In the name of the merciful and compassionate God," which has been preserved by Mohammad. The most frequent subjects of Omayyah's poems were our future state, the resurrection of the dead, and the day of judgment. Mohammad allowed that his doctrine much resembled that of Omayyah. It is said that, observing that his countrymen were ripe for a better faith, he expected to be chosen by Providence as their prophet; and to his disappointed ambition is ascribed the bitter enmity which he conceived against Mohammad, when the latter assumed the prophetic office. Omayyah composed elegies on those who had fallen at Badr fighting against the new faith; but the prophet forbade his followers to learn them by heart.

It has not escaped the attention of Arabic historians, that the great revolution of the establishment of a new religion was foreshadowed. In the introduction to the most ancient biography of Mohammad, we find a chapter inscribed, "An account of four men, who without revelation (before Mohammad) saw the fallacy of Paganism;" which I translate here:—"One day the Qorayshites celebrated an annual feast, and assembled before one of their idols. They expressed their adoration for it, slew sacrifices, surrounded it, and went round it. Four men, however, kept secretly aloof, and said, 'Let us be friends, and open our hearts to each other;' and they agreed. These four men were, Waraqah, a cousin of the first wife of Mohammad; 'Obayd Allah b. Jahshd, equally a cousin of Mohammad, for his mother, Omaymah, was a sister of the prophet's father; 'Othman b. al-Howayrith; and Zayd, of the 'Adyy family. One said to the others, 'By God, you see our tribe does not know the true religion. They have corrupted the religion of Abraham, and are worshipping a stone, and walking round it, though it does neither hear nor see, and can neither do good nor harm. Friends, seek for yourselves, for you are not in the right path.' They consequently dispersed over the country, and went in search of the orthodox faith of Abraham. Their result was as follows:—

"Waraqah embraced Christianity; he obtained the Scriptures from those who believed in them, and acquired a considerable share of knowledge from the followers of the Bible.

"'Obayd Allah remained a sceptic until he embraced the religion of Mohammad. He emigrated to Abyssinia with his wife, Omm Habybah, who was a daughter of Abû Sofyân, and who had also embraced the Islâm; and on his arrival in Abyssinia he turned a Christian, and died as such. When he passed the followers of Mohammad, after he had embraced Christianity, he used to say, 'We see, and you attempt to see.' Mohammad married his widow, Omm Habybah. He sent 'Amr b. Omayyah Dhamry to the Negush to woo her. The Negush gave her a dowry of 400 dinars, and Khalid b. Sa'yd b. al-Ac placed Mohammad in possession of his bride.

"'Othman b. al-Howayrith went to the emperor of the

Byzantines, and professed the Christian religion. The emperor received him with great kindness.

"Zayd remained as he was. He turned neither Jew nor Christian. He renounced the religion of his tribe, would not worship idols, and abstained from eating what had died of itself, blood, and what had been sacrificed to idols; and he disapproved of burying girls alive. He used to say, 'I worship the God of Abraham;' and he exposed the errors of his tribe. Asma, the mother of 'Orwah, related that she had seen Zayd, when he was a very old man, leaning his back against the Ka'bah, and saying, 'O Qorayshites, by Him in whose hands the soul of Zayd is, none of you follow the religion of Abraham except myself.' Then he continued, 'O Lord, if I knew which form of worshipping Thee is most acceptable to Thee, I should adopt it; but I do not know it.' Then he prayed, resting his forehead on the palm of his hands. Ibn Isbaq says, 'I heard that Sa'yd, the son of Zayd, and 'Omar b. al-Khattab, his second cousin, requested the prophet to intercede for the soul of Zayd. The prophet said, Yes. Zayd said the following verses on leaving the religion of his tribe:—"Shall I believe that there is one lord, or one thousand? Is the government of this world divided? I have given up al-Lat and al-'Ozza; for I am strong-minded. I neither believe in al-'Ozza, nor in her two daughters; nor do I visit the idol of the banu 'Amr (a branch of the banu Asad); nor do I believe in Ghanam. He was my Lord when my intellect was yet weak; but now I worship the Merciful as my Lord, in order that he, the Lord of forgiveness, may pardon my sins. Observe piety to God, your Lord! As long as you fear God, you will not be lost. Do you observe the good? Their abodes are the gardens of paradise, whilst the wicked will be condemned to fire: they do not prosper in life; and when they die, they will have a fate, which will contract their hearts.'"—*Sprenger's Life of Mohammad.*

Mohammad was of middling size, had broad shoulders, a wide chest, and large bones; and he was fleshy, but not stout. The immoderate size of his head was partly disguised by the long locks of hair, which in slight curls came nearly down to the lobe of his ears. His oval face, though tawny, was rather fair for an Arab; but neither pale nor high coloured. The forehead was broad, and his fine and long but narrow eyebrows were separated by a vein, which you could see throbbing, if he was angry. Under long eyelashes sparkled bloodshot black eyes, through wide-slit eyelids. His nose was large, prominent, and slightly hooked, and the tip of it seemed to be turned up, but was not so in reality. The mouth was wide; he had a good set of teeth, and the fore-teeth were asunder. His beard rose from the cheek-bones, and came down to the collar-bone; he clipped his mustachios, but did not shave them. He stooped, and was slightly hump-backed. His gait was careless, and he walked fast but heavily, as if he were ascending a hill; and, if he looked back, he turned round his whole body. The mildness of his countenance gained him the confidence of every one; but he could not look straight into a man's face: he turned his eyes usually outwards. On his back he had a round fleshy tumor, of the size of a pigeon's egg; its furrowed surface was covered with hair, and its base was surrounded by black moles. This was considered as the seal of his prophetic mission, at least during the latter part of his career, by his followers, who were so devout, that they found a cure for their ailments in drinking the water in which he had bathed,—and it must have been very refreshing, for he perspired profusely, and his skin exhaled a strong smell.

He bestowed considerable care on his person, and more particularly on his teeth, which he rubbed so frequently with a piece of wood, that a Shiah author was induced to consider it as one of the signs of his prophetic mission. He bathed frequently, washed several times a day, and oiled his head profusely after washing it. At times he dyed his hair and beard red, with henna, in imitation of his grandfather, who imported this habit from Yaman. Though he did not comb himself regularly, he did it now and then. At first he wore his hair like the Jews and Christians; for he said, "In all instances, in which God has not given me an order to the contrary, I like to follow their example;" but subsequently he divided it, like most of his countrymen. Every evening he applied antimony to his eyes; and, though he had not many grey hairs even when he died, he concealed them by dyeing or oiling them, in order to please his wives, many of whom were young, and inclined to be giddy; and whose numbers he increased in proportion as he became more decrepid.—*Ibid.*

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the 8th April, several impressions of long inscriptions taken from the rock-cut caves in the island of Salae, by Lieut. Brett,

were laid on the table. The manner in which these have been obtained is most satisfactory. Mr. Brett uses gutta percha for this purpose. It is heated in water until sufficiently softened to admit of being spread over the rock, and pressed into the cavities of the letters. After this, the gutta percha is removed, and the letters now in relief are carefully smoothened down to a common level with a hot iron; printers' ink is then passed over them, and they are impressed on cloth or paper. As soon as a sufficient number of copies have been taken, the gutta percha is again boiled down and applied over the next portion of the inscription, and so on until the whole is obtained.

Ibn Huokul, in his account of Scinde (lately translated by Major Anderson), gives the following account of Moultan and of an idol there:—

"This town bears the name of the *City of Gladness* and *Capital of Gold*. A celebrated idol is contained within the place, which is worshipped by all India; pilgrimages are undertaken to its shrine from all parts, and much wealth is presented year by year to the temple and the sacred devotees. The name of the place, *Moltan*, is derived from a title of this idol. The temple is a structure in the midst of buildings situated in the streets of Moltan, near the bazar of the ivory-workers, on the side of the copper-smiths. In the centre of this structure stands a dome, in which is placed this idol. Round the building are houses for the various servants of the temple, and of those devoted to religious austerities. This idol is alone worshipped in Moltan, whether by people of India or of Scind; nobody lives in the building with the idol. This image is in the similitude of a human being, seated upon an elevated platform, built of brick and mortar. Sometimes the entire body is covered up; the outward skin is very red in colour, like mujeet. Nothing is left to be seen but the two eyes. Some people think the body of the idol is made of wood; but some consider it of other substance. They will not permit it to be exposed. Its eyes are composed of two jewels, and on its head is placed a crown of gold. Seated on the platform, its arms are extended to its knees, with the fingers closed up, as if counting four in number. The Umeer of Moltan takes all the wealth presented to the idol and expends it on the priests. When the sacred war-banners of Islam were first carried into India, this idol was thrown down, exposed, broken, and burnt; after which the warriors returned, having destroyed the city."

The mata, or large biting red ants, of the Rajmahal hills, which are the dread of travellers in the jungles on account of their pugnaciousness and painful bite, build their nests amongst the leaves of the mango trees, which they agglutinate with a species of web into round hollow balls; the ants are of a pale orange colour, half an inch in length, with black eyes, and are exceedingly numerous, carnivorous, and troublesome. In a house where I once resided on the banks of the Ganges, I was much troubled with an extensive nest of hornets that had taken up their abode in the thatch immediately over the entrance door: I was recommended by the natives to try the effects of the mata; a nest was accordingly brought and put into the thatch near the nest; as each hornet arrived and settled, he was immediately seized by the ants, several to each leg, others mounted on his back, and in a few seconds, and after a violent struggling, he fell dead to the ground; but whether stung or bitten to death I could not observe; in a couple of hours the ground was strewn with hundreds of hornets, and before the evening the nest was destroyed. I have seen a full-grown chameleon killed in a few minutes by these ferocious insects; the poor creature had been, together with his cage, put in the sun at the foot of a tree, from which the ants descended, attacked the animal, and killed him. These ferocious animals are eaten by the Sonthals of the vallies. — *Capt. Sherwill.*

A native paper of Bengal publishes an account, for which the editor pledges his veracity, of a child suckled by a she-wolf in the jungles of Moradabad. The animal was seen and killed by some native hunters, who on entering her den found a young child, which had apparently been nourished by the animal for some years. It was forwarded to the collector of Moradabad, who sent it to the Delhi Hospital, to see if it was possible to reclaim it, as it is nearly as wild as its foster-mother, creeping upon all fours, and incapable of uttering articulate sounds. It will eat nothing except vegetables and raw flesh, and turns away with disgust from cooked meat, or bread.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, June 1, 1852.

THE intelligence brought by the present mail from the scene of operations in the Burmese empire, announcing the capture of Martaban and Rangoon, and the destruction of the strong works at Kemendine, is of great importance, affording some reason to hope that this prompt and decisive proceeding may put a speedy stop to the war. The extent of the enemy's preparations, the formidable nature of the defences, especially at Kemendine,—where, in the former war, the British force experienced a repulse,—the unavailing though desperate resistance of the Burmese troops, and the comparatively small loss by which this success has been purchased, are all calculated to inspire the British army with confidence, and the Burmese authorities with apprehension.

The Indian editors are already reckoning upon this as a speedy result, and, as usual, speculate upon the annexation of another large portion of the Burmese dominions to those of British India. The most moderate appear to be content with wresting from the king of Ava one of his conquests, namely Pegu, once an independent kingdom, the people of which country, it is said, sigh to be delivered from their oppressors. They have offered, it is added, to drive the Burmese out of Pegu, if the British will pledge themselves to stand by them, and not, as in the last war, after stimulating them to revolt, abandon them to the cruelty of their tyrants.

But this does not content other writers, whose insatiable appetites would take in the whole empire of Burmah. "At present," observes one of the Calcutta journals,

"We have a narrow strip of territory, bordering for several degrees of latitude upon that hostile nation; and our whole frontier adjoining the Burmese dominions, extends from lat. 16 deg. to lat. 28 deg., which, allowing for the sweep made to the eastward in Assam, is not less than a thousand statute miles. The greater part of this extensive line is accessible to an enemy at all seasons, and a very large portion of it is very difficult to defend without long preparation, by reason of its distance from our military resources, and the nature of the country which our troops must traverse. Supposing that the whole Burmese empire were to be annexed, our extreme eastern frontier would be actually shortened, and, instead of bordering upon a semi-barbarous and impracticable government, we should come into immediate contact with the Chinese on the northern, and the Siamese on the southern part of the new boundary. With the former we are already in close proximity in another quarter, and certainly we have no other reason to complain of them as neighbours, than that they are unwilling to permit any intercourse. The Siamese have also been our neighbours in the Malay peninsula for some years, and no difficulty has been found in maintaining a good understanding with them, though some commercial disputes have arisen at Bangkok, the capital. So far from being endangered by this extension, it would rather relieve the Indian Government of troublesome neighbours."

This is consolatory information, in the event of our being compelled to "absorb" Burmah, as we have done the Punjab, which presents a most appalling prospect. Where is it proposed that we are to stop? This writer tells us that we are already in close proximity with China on one quarter,

and may touch the celestial territory on another, without quarrelling with the Chinese emperor. We doubt it very much. The probability is, that a contact with China in the north would *ipso facto* lead to war, and its inevitable consequence, annexation. With Siam, again, it is said, we have been upon very neighbourly terms, and there is no reason why we should cease to be friends as we more closely approximate. The Siamese principal king, it is true, is a sensible and well-informed man; and, during his reign, we should perhaps have no differences. We might have occasion to ask but little, and he might be disposed to yield all we asked. But his successor might not be so compliant; he may resemble some of his predecessors; and if he should prove restive, nothing will remain but war, and more annexation!

We trust that Lord Dalhousie will, in the event of his golden-footed majesty suing for peace, discover some means of satisfying our wounded honour, and punishing the offender,—of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future,—without so desperate an expedient as that of seizing all Burmah. If it be true that the Marquess has sent his majesty a “little bill” of 250,000*l.* for expenses already incurred, with an intimation that he shall charge him a lac of rupees a day as long as the war lasts, we think he has adopted a wiser alternative than that of annexation. At the same time, if the Peguans really wish to become our subjects, we see no good reason why the transfer of their country should not be one of the conditions of peace,—to be in abatement of the bill.

We observe that Mr. Wilson, in his narrative of the war of 1824-26, discusses the policy of then retaining Pegu. He says:—

“The establishment of the independence of Pegu would have been a serious infliction upon the Burman state, and was well deserved by its procrustinating the war. The measure might have been carried into effect with extreme facility, as the bulk of the inhabitants of the lower provinces were of Pegu, or, Talien origin, and were well enough disposed to shake off the heavy yoke of their Burman conquerors. At the same time, there were obvious objections to the arrangement. The people were very much mixed with the Burman race, and their characters indicated neither personal intrepidity nor national spirit, which could have been relied upon as available in undertaking their defence; neither did it appear that any individual of rank or influence existed, round whom the population would have rallied, as the common object of their reverence or attachment. Subsequent events did not invalidate these conclusions, as, in the short-lived insurrection which immediately followed the war, the Talians displayed neither steadiness nor valour; and the person who came forward as their leader was an individual who had actively opposed the British, and who derived his importance from his connection with the royal family of Ava, not Pegu, his sister having been one of the wives of the present king. The only persons of any importance in Pegu were the head men of the villages, who had been all appointed under the Burman rule; and the *Ron-na-Ron*, a general in a foreign service, boasted no higher an origin than that of the head man of Martaban, which situation had been held by his father under the Burman government. The burthen of maintaining Pegu in its independence must, therefore, have fallen entirely upon the British power; and in the difficulty of nominating a ruler, it would, probably, have been compelled to assume the sovereignty, involving an extension of dominion compatible neither with its policy nor advantage. These considerations induced the commissioners to abstain from urging any stipulation to this effect, and to reserve it as an extremity, to which the obstinate perseverance of the court of Ava in a course of hostility might compel them to resort.”

THE approaching general election is naturally regarded by all parties in the nation with mixed feelings of curiosity and anxiety. Its result will be the turning point of important political questions. Besides the great problem which it is to solve and set at rest for ever—namely, whether the principle of Free Trade or that of Protection shall govern our system of commercial legislation—there is

scarcely any part of our domestic policy which may not be mediately or directly affected by it. Parliamentary reform, finance (including the income-tax), education, are all reserved until the next session of parliament; to say nothing of the government of India, and the Maynooth grant, which is gathering a vast amount of interest in the country, and will, perhaps, decide not a few contests. The elections must determine the fate of the present ministry, and their displacement will inevitably let into power men whose views have a greater leaning towards organic changes than those which the late ministers ventured at least to avow. Momentous consequences are, therefore, suspended upon the issue of the appeal about to be made to the country.

These considerations suggest reflections of deep importance, which are apt to be overlooked in the excitement immediately preceding and attending a general election. The appeal made nominally to the country is really addressed to the constituency, numbering scarcely a million of voters,* who execute a trust reposed in them for the welfare of the whole nation, exceeding twenty-seven millions of souls. A comparatively small portion of the community has thus, virtually, the power of declaring what, for a limited period, shall be the exact policy of the Government, and who shall be the persons to administer that policy. In short, at a general election, the legislative functions of this great empire, and, in some measure, its executive functions, are resigned into the hands of one twenty-seventh part of the people, who can reconvey them to whomsoever they please, and can annex whatever conditions they think proper to the exercise of this trust, in which the welfare of all is concerned.

Looking at this enormous power in the abstract, or considering the expediency of, for the first time, lodging it in such hands (for the two other branches of the Legislature exert but an imperfect control over the House of Commons in respect to the nomination of the ministry), we should desire the amplest security to be taken which the case admitted for its right use. It would appear that the electors were called to discharge a solemn duty, requiring calm deliberation and a conscientious decision in a matter involving not their own welfare only, but that of millions besides. That tumult, the ebullition of angry passions, and, above all, drunkenness and corruption, should prevail at elections which were to expound the wishes of the nation as to the manner in which it was to be governed for seven years, would seem to be hardly consistent with the safety of the constitution or of the commonwealth. That the choice of the men who are to represent the country in its great council should be governed, in many instances, not by an honest judgment of their fitness for the charge, but by intrigue and cajolery, would appear to run so counter to the interests of the electors themselves, as well as so derogatory to their credit, that to provide checks against such an evil must be superfluous. But it is remarked by political writers, that men are seldom so honest and well-conducted in their public as in their private capacities; that, where considerable numbers act together, those moral considerations which restrain them as individuals lose much of their force, each man being countenanced and approved by his own party in whatever he does to promote their common interest.

* The registered number of voters in the United Kingdom is 1,135,514; but many of these are reckoned twice or thrice over in different places.

To this million of men, however, whatever be the impulses by which they are led, is committed the grave office of selecting the persons who are to pronounce a sentence upon the present ministry,—to say whether they shall continue to hold the reins of power, or resign them to others. In the event of the latter verdict being passed, who are to be their successors? This is a serious question, and would be so considered by every elector who desired to fulfil his trust under a just sense of its responsibilities.

We may now regard the old distinctions of Whig and Tory as extinct. The modern denominations of "Conservative" and "Liberal" are fast losing their primitive significations; even the term "Protectionist" is, apparently, about to merge in some other, better calculated to express the opinions of a party which has renounced all intention to reverse the commercial legislation of the last six years, and seeks only to repair the ills it is supposed to have engendered, and to arrest its further mischiefs. The two great parties of the present day consist of those who, equally progressive in their policy, differ as to the rate of progress. Between the opinions of the Earl of Derby, the head of the present Cabinet, and Lord John Russell, the leader of the party opposed to him, upon all the great points of foreign and domestic administration, save that of protection, there is but little difference in the abstract, and that single point is to be submitted to the judgment of the country, by which Lord Derby has consented to abide. There is, nevertheless, a material difference between them as to the manner in which their views, so much in unison, shall be worked out; the one desiring to reach the object by slow and cautious steps; the other by rapid marches.

Hume, arguing upon the assumption that every government must come to a period, discusses the question whether it be more desirable for the British Constitution to terminate in a republic or in absolute monarchy; and, after comparing the good and evil of each, he gives the preference to the latter. Without meaning to insinuate that the Russell party are hankering after a republic, any more than the Derbyites are endeavouring to pave the way to absolutism, supposing Hume's theory to be a true one, these would probably be the directions in which their several principles would run, if pushed into excess.

A few weeks may be expected to enlighten us upon the important and interesting questions touched upon in this article; meanwhile, we should rejoice if it were possible for us to impress upon every elector the duty of so employing the power with which he is clothed as, not to forward his private ends, but to promote what he sincerely believes to be the good of his country.

A work called *Tuqiyati-din-i-Mazdiasna*, translated into Gozrathee from the Persian version of the original Arabic by Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and published at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is announced at Bombay. This work purports to be "a *mehzur*, or certificate, given by Mahomet, on behalf of Mehdi-Furrookh bin-Shukhsan (brother of Sulman-i-Farsi, otherwise called Dinyar Dustoor), and another *mehzur* given by Alli to a Parsee named Behramshah-bin-Kheradroos, and to the whole Parsee nation."

There is a curious custom in the upper provinces of India, which may perhaps give a hint as to the origin of the deceptions of the 1st of April. The dyers (*rungraz*), when they have any suspicion that their indigo dye is likely to be spoilt, lie for luck. Half the falsehoods which permeate the bazaar are fabricated by the dyers in the hopes of saving their *neel*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In your paper of the 18th inst., under the heading "Porto Novo Iron Works," are some extracts from an article of the *Madras Athenæum* of the 22nd March last, referring to certain letters that have lately appeared in that journal on this subject. In those letters truth and falsehood have been very artfully combined, yet the writer's malevolence of purpose, too common in the case of discarded servants, is so apparent that the editor of a respectable journal should have been more cautious, we think, in giving them any sanction. But on that point this is not the place to enter.

What we wish to bring to your notice is, that, in condensing the article in question for your paper, you have, by the omission of intervening passages, inadvertently made certain observations to attach to the Porto Novo Iron Works, which in the original were used in reference to the chrome mines of Salem, 150 miles off. The picture drawn of abandonment and desolation is as applicable probably to those mines, which have not been worked for some years past, as it is certainly inapplicable to the iron works, which are in full activity, sending large supplies of their charcoal pig to this country, and executing orders for the Madras Government, the East-India Railway Company, and other parties in India.

As the statement, as it now stands, is not only calculated to do us injury, but is at variance with that which it professes to repeat (as a comparison of the two will at once show you), we have no doubt you will gladly take the first opportunity to set yourself right with your readers, and with your obedient servants,

THE INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

10 A, Kings Arm's-yard, Moorgate-street,
May 23, 1852.

VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES IN ASIA.

"I hinted in my last that I should communicate some information of importance in regard to the political changes which are awaiting the Sandwich Islands. I am now enabled, on data I confide in, to state that an extensive and well-arranged organization has been nearly completed, whose object is to revolutionize those islands, overthrow the monarchy, and establish a republic. It is not certain that the scheme originated with men in the United States, but there is no doubt it had its origin from Americans who have long resided in those islands, and propagated most industriously republican sentiments. It is probable that even before now one or more of the islands have declared their independence, and that others will soon follow; and I should not be at all astonished if, before twelve months have passed, they should all be united in a confederation, and lay their petition before the American Congress for annexation. Nothing surprises me more than that England should have made so little effort to extend her influence among the islands of the Pacific. The first knowledge which the Americans had of these portions of the earth they received from English navigators, and yet the zeal of American missionaries and the adventurous character of American merchants seem to have given a supremacy to American influence and American ideas in the Sandwich Islands almost as decisive as that which Great Britain holds over the East Indies. Several American vessels destined for the Sandwich Islands are now being fitted out in New York; and what renders the success of this movement quite probable is that there is nothing of the buccanier expedition about it. Most of its members are the sons of merchants, who take with them ventures of goods, or farmers or mechanics, who carry with them the latest and most important instruments for agricultural and mechanical arts—books, printing presses, founts of type, constitutions, laws, and Bibles. I presume that they also carry a few 6-pounders and a good supply of rifles and revolvers; but it is pretty well ascertained that the Sandwich Islanders have long since come to the conclusion that the reign of the Yankees, after the conquest is effected, becomes a reign of peace and prosperity. Wherever they go, the arts spring into life, and activity, prosperity, and abundance follow their track.

"It now also amounts to a certainty that our Government have fixed their eye upon Honolulu, or some other island of that group, as a depot for naval stores, and a convenient, if not indispensable half-way house from San Francisco to Canton.

"This movement in reference to the Sandwich Islands is but a single phase in the general current towards the shores of Asia. It certainly will not be long before the most intimate relations will be established between our Pacific states and the islands and coasts of Asia. The completion of a ship canal through the American isthmus would make the chain complete from New

York to Canton; but even without it, nearly the same results would be realized by the present route of Nicaragua and the railroad of Panama, which is nearly complete. It will be but a short time before the termination of this railroad will be celebrated, and other facilities for the passage of the isthmus and the annihilation of time and distance in getting our men and our commerce to the Pacific are already in progress. No Anglo-Saxon can contemplate the advancement of his race towards the West in this matter without pride and satisfaction; and, above all, a desire to see the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, England and America, cordially uniting to diffuse the light of their civil and religious institutions over the darkened shores of Asia.

"There has been unexpected delay in the sailing of the Japan expedition; but you may rest assured that every hour of detention will be fully atoned for by the completeness of the equipment and the final execution of the expedition."—*Times' New York Correspondent.*

The instructions given by Mr. Secretary Webster to Commodore Aulick, dated Washington, June 10, 1851, contain the following paragraphs:—

"The moment is near when the last link in the chain of oceanic steam navigation is to be formed. From China and the East Indies to Egypt, thence through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ocean to England, thence again to our happy shores and other parts of this great continent; from our own ports to the southernmost part of the isthmus that connects the two western continents, and from its Pacific coast north and southwards as far as civilization has spread, the steamers of other nations and of our own carry intelligence, the wealth of the world, and thousands of travellers.

"It is the President's opinion that steps should be taken at once to enable our enterprising merchants to supply the last link in that great chain which unites all nations of the world, by the early establishment of a line of steamers from California to China. In order to facilitate this enterprise, it is desirable that we should obtain from the Emperor of Japan permission to purchase from his subjects the necessary supplies of coal, which our steamers in their out and inward voyages may require. The well-known jealousy with which the Japanese empire has for the last two centuries rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, embarrasses all new attempts to change the exclusive policy of that country.

"The interests of commerce, and even those of humanity, demand, however, that we should make another appeal to the sovereign of that country, in asking him to sell to our steamers—not the manufactures of his artisans, or the results of the toil of his husbandmen—but a gift of Providence, deposited by the Creator of all things in the depths of the Japanese islands for the benefit of the human family.

"By the President's direction I now transmit to you a letter to the Emperor of Japan (with an open copy), which you are to carry to Jeddo, his capital, in your flag-ship, accompanied by as many of the vessels of the squadron under your command as may conveniently be employed in this service. A Chinese translation of this letter will be furnished to you by the United States' Legation at Canton, and sent to your anchorage at Hong-Kong or Macao.

"The President, although fully aware of the great reluctance hitherto shown by the Japanese government to enter into treaty stipulations with any foreign nation—a feeling which it is sincerely wished that you may be able to overcome—has thought it proper, in anticipation of this latter favourable contingency, to invest you with full power to negotiate and sign a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the empire of Japan.

"I transmit, herewith, the act of the President, clothing you with that power, as also copies of the treaty between the United States and China with Siam and Muscat, which may to a certain extent be of use to you as precedents. It is important that you should secure to our vessels the right to enter one or more of the ports of Japan, and there to dispose of their cargoes either by sale or by barter, without being subjected to extravagant port charges; and even more important is it that the government of Japan should bind itself to protect American sailors and property which may be on their shores. The second article of our treaty with Muscat and the fifth article of the treaty with Siam embrace these objects."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 18.

General Godwin.—The *Earl of Ellenborough* inquired whether the papers connected with the origin of the war in Ava had reached this country, and whether the *Earl of Derby* was prepared to state whether he would lay them upon the table. He had also another question to put to the noble earl connected with that war. Reflections had already been cast on the conduct of General Godwin, the chief officer in command of the expedition. It had been stated that, owing to his having been appointed to that command, its sailing had been delayed. He (the earl) knew that that statement was destitute of foundation. He knew that General Godwin had received by express at Umballah, on the 18th of February, orders to proceed to Calcutta forthwith, and he arrived at Meerut on the 23rd; he then travelled for ten successive days, night and day, a distance of a thousand miles, and arrived on the 2nd of March at Calcutta. It was not until the 14th of March that the wing of a regiment, which was required to form part of that expedition, reached Calcutta, and it was not till a subsequent period that the 42nd regiment reached the same place; nor was it till the 25th that the other troops were ready to sail. It was therefore impossible to state with truth that the appointment of General Godwin had in any respect retarded the sailing of the expedition. As far as he could ascertain, the appointment of General Godwin to command that expedition was a very proper appointment. He was acquainted, practically and personally, with the country; he had already obtained distinction there; and it was very hard on any officer, who was serving his country to the best of his ability, and who was selected to take the command of the army about to engage in a very arduous service, that, at the very commencement of that service, his character should be maligned, and that he should be represented as a man entirely unqualified for high command. He should be glad to receive an assurance from the noble earl that no delay in the sailing of the expedition had arisen from the appointment of General Godwin.

The *Earl of Derby* was quite certain that the noble earl knew more of the details of this matter than any member of the Government not connected with the administration of India. He believed that despatches relating to the war with Ava had been received at the East-India House yesterday. He had not seen those despatches, but he had ascertained that the Governor-General of India imputed no delay to General Godwin in the despatch of that expedition, and that he did not cast upon that officer any blame; on the contrary, his despatches were all in honour of that officer. The papers would be laid on the table of the House within a few days.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLOR PARKER'S COURT, MAY 20.

In the Matter of the Will of the Late Begum Sombre.—*Mr. Bacon* and *Mr. H. Stevens* appeared in support of a petition by the Baron and Baroness Solaroli for the appointment of new trustees of a sum of Rs. 80,000, bequeathed by the late Begum Sombre to two trustees, of whom the late Colonel Dyce Sombre was the survivor, upon trust for the Baroness Solaroli and her husband and children. The application became necessary in consequence of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre having, after he had been found lunatic by the inquisition in this country, made a will at Paris, which is now under litigation in the ecclesiastical court, on the ground of his insanity.

Mr. James appeared for the Attorney-General, and *Mr. Pigott* for the children of the Baron and Baroness Solaroli.

His Honour made an order for the appointment of two new trustees, with the right to call for the transfer of the fund from the government agent in India, and also with liberty for the trustees to pay the costs of all parties out of the corpus of the fund when it came to hand.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HARRY SMITH. — Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Gladiator* arrived at Spithead from the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th May, bringing the ex-governor, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, and staff, Lady Smith, and mails and Government despatches. Sir Harry's staff consists of Lieut.-Colonel Garvoek and Major Holdich, aide-de-camp.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—A parcel of 150 tons of copper regulus and ore, from the Kapunda mines, in South Australia, was sold at Swansea at an average of 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

—The half-yearly meeting of this company took place on the 29th May, when the report was unanimously adopted. The dividend declared was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, but no accounts were presented, these being furnished only at the annual meetings. The points principally alluded to were the contracts made with the Government under the new arrangement, including the communication once every two months between Singapore and Australia, taking the western route *via* King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and a proposal for providing a fund for the benefit of seamen, their widows and orphans. The new vessels which are being constructed to increase the fleet of the company are, it is stated, progressing favourably, and the *Bengal* is expected to be ready before the close of the present year. The purchase of the new screw vessel *Formosa*, intended for the Australian line, and the contracts made for two paddle-wheel vessels to be put on the Marseilles and Malta service, are also mentioned. Although the period fixed for the conveyance of the Australian mails will not arrive until January next, the directors think it advisable to make early arrangements. It is therefore proposed that the *Chusan* and *Formosa* shall perform a few experimental trips between Singapore and Sydney, to allow opportunity for the necessary organization on a route as yet wholly new to steam navigation. The differences of Abbas Pasha with the Porte having been concluded, the railway will, it is believed, be actively proceeded with, as well as further improvements in the transit through Egypt. — *Times*.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.—The first annual meeting of the Oriental Bank corporation was held on the 29th May, and the report and accounts were immediately adopted. The dividend, including bonus, declared, and which has already been paid to the shareholders, is at the rate of 12 per cent., and the business of the establishment is represented to have considerably increased under the privileges conferred by a charter. Power has been obtained from the treasury to augment the capital by 400,000*l.*, but at present the directors only avail themselves of the license to the amount of 200,000*l.*, making in all a capital of 800,000*l.* This additional sum will be raised in 8,000 shares of 25*l.* each, which are to be issued proportionately to the shareholders, at a premium of 20 per cent., or 5*l.* per share, and the profit carried to the reserve fund. The resolution for effecting this issue was passed unanimously, after one or two explanations from the chairman.

THE RAJAH OF COORG, accompanied by his daughter and an attendant, was presented to the Queen at an audience, on the 17th May, at Buckingham Palace, by the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India.

ANOTHER STEAMER (the *Formosa*), intended for the service between Singapore and Sydney, on the bi-monthly Australian route of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is to be despatched from Southampton on the 7th of August, calling at the Cape of Good Hope and Port Phillip.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 18. *North Esk*, M'Cleary, Mauritius.—21. *Moselle*, Thompson, Brisbane, New South Wales; *Chaucer*, Souther, Mauritius.—22. *Wellington*, Crosby, Van Diemen's Land; *Dido*, Evans, Swan River.—24. *Helen McGaw*, Luat, Whampoa; *Eliza*, Noble, Shanghai; *Earl of Balcarras*, Morice, Bombay.—25. *Sovereign*, King, Bombay; *Himalaya*, Langford, Port Phillip.—26. *Sarah Anne*, Lindsay, Port Phillip; *May Queen*, Sayers, Portland Bay.—27. *Elizabeth Thompson*, Betts, Launceston, V.D.L.—28. *Emily*, Valentine, Shanghai.—31. *Waban* (American), Mason, Bengal; H.M.'s steamer *Gladiator*, Adams, Cape.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MAY 17. *Alert*, Milne, Sydney; *Monarch*, Melville, Port Phillip.—18. *Hannah*, Wetherall, Port Natal.—21. *Thomas Dryden* (from Shields), Aden.—19. *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Calcutta; *Eclipse*, Tomlinson, Mauritius; *Marmion*, Horn (from Shields), Ceylon.—21. *Zemindar*, Knight, Sydney; *Hero*, Wilson, Port Phillip; *Zarah*, Lauolois, Singapore; *Jane Greene*, Hughes, Madras; *Narcissus*, Batty, Port Natal.—23. *Ellan*, Paddon, St. Helena and Ascension; *Nile*, Sinclair, Cape.—25. *Emperor*, Denison, Algoa Bay; *Richard Batterby*, Thompson (from Sunderland), Bombay.—27. *Colonist*, Somerville, Calcutta; *Juliet*, Tuelon, Bombay; *John Dugdale*, Rome, Hong Kong; *Rajah*, Robb, Bombay and China.—30. *Samuel*, Hill, Swan River.

From LIVERPOOL.—MAY 16. *John Bull*, Richardson, Bombay. 16. *Grasmere*, Campbell, Adelaide.—18. *Christina Agatha*, Lep,

Batavia; *Glendaragh*, White, Calcutta; *Sunda*, Pechard, Ceylon and Shanghai.—19. *Emigrant*, Kemp, Sydney.—20. *John Spencer*, Harrison, Hong Kong.—22. *F. C. Clarke*, Jean, Calcutta; *Eliza Pirrie*, McWha, Aden.—23. *Rydui*, Robbins, Port Natal.—24. *Electric*, Douglas, Calcutta.—25. *Olivier van Noord*, Kievit, Batavia.—25. *Jeremiah Garnett*, Huntress, Bombay.—26. *Bourneuf*, Bibby, Port Phillip.—27. *Alceste*, Mason, Singapore.

From the CLYDE.—MAY 12. *Deogum*, Evans, Calcutta.—17. *H. C. Kidston*, Paterson, Port Phillip.—19. *Columbiac*, Crisp, Froom and Mauritius.—24. *Hope*, Smith, Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—MAY 21. *Priam*, Comyn, Portland Bay and Port Phillip.—15. *Propanis* (screw steamer), Glover, Cape.—22. *Woodbridge*, Coppell, Melbourne and Adelaide.—25. *Rajah Gopaul*, Dawson, Moreton Bay.—20. *Negotiator*, Young, Port Phillip.—22. *Joseph Fletcher*, Foster, New Zealand.

From SUNDERLAND.—MAY 18. *Madonna*, Thompson, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentick*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—MAY 20.—To proceed per steamer *Pottinger*, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Dept. Asst. Commr. Gen. Woolcabe, Lieut. Gen. Fergusson, Capt. Pocklington, Capt. Dennison, Capt. Whitmore, Lieut. King, the Bishop of Tripoli. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Williams, Lieut. G. Heathcote. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. Hadow, Mr. D. M. Roche, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Green, Dr. Arbuckle, C. Ashton. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Key, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Clapton, Col. Bates, Mr. A. Sharmon, Mr. Herriot, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Bowle, Mr. Borwick, Mr. Preston, Mr. White, Mr. Remfry, H. Beedle, Mrs. Coventry, Maj. Wigston, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. For MADRAS.—Lieut. E. J. Rawnsley, Capt. Devereux, Mrs. Devereux and infant, Mr. Steward, Capt. Budd, Maj. Halpin, Maj. Baillie, Maj. Green, Mr. Green, Miss G. Fennell, Maj. C. Edwards. For CEYLON.—Lieut. G. A. Pranchell, Paymr. Dudley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Langley, Lieut. Johnstone, R.N. For HONG-KONG, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Deacon, Mr. A. Heard.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH, the wife of De Burgh, M.D. Hon. E.I. 'Company's service' s. at 11, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, May 18.
CURRIE, the wife of James P. d. at 10, Chester-square, May 27.
LAWRENCE, the wife of C. W. d. at Cirencester, May 26.
NAPRIS, Mrs. Charles, d. at Madeira, April 19.
RAFFLES, the wife of T. Stamford, barrister-at-law, d. at Liverpool, May 15.
YATES, the wife of Capt. 28th Madras N.I. s. at Chertsey, May 15.

MARRIAGES.

ATHERLEY, Rev. A. G. to Georgiana, d. of the late Lieut. col. William Forrest, Bengal army, at St. James's, Paddington, May 25.
BARROW, Frederick J. late of Ceylon, to Emma, d. of the late James Ralph, at Peckham, May 27.
BOWEN, Capt. W. A. Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Emilia C. A. d. of the late Lieut. col. T. Dundas, Bengal army, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, May 27.
DE HAVILAND, Lieut. James, royal art. to Louisa M. d. of George Atkinson, R.N. at Tor Church, May 27.
ELBERTON, Arthur, 2nd Bengal fusiliers, to Catherine D. d. of the late B. Hutchinson, at St. James's, Paddington, May 15.
GRAY, Lieut. William J. Bengal art. s. of Lieut. col. J. C. C. Bengal army, to Ellen, d. of the late William Jacob, at Winchester, May 25.
HANCE, Henry F. Hong-Kong, to Anne E. d. of the late William Baylis, at Highweek, Devon, May 27.
LUMLEY, Charles H., H.M.'s 97th regt. to Letitia B. d. of the late William Clarke, at St. Mary's Bryanston-square, May 27.
STUART, James (Gordon, Stewart, and Co.), Calcutta, to Mary Agnes, d. of C. Nicholson, at Hornsey, May 18.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Maria, wife of Lieut. col. James, C.B. Bengal Horse Artillery, on board the ship *Hotspur*, on her passage to England, April 26.
COWELL, William W. late of the Bengal Civ. Serv. at 13, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, aged 77, May 21.
FORBES, Alexander, s. of John G. at 14, Devonport-street, Hyde-park, aged 9 months, May 24.
GREENAWAY, Alfred O. s. of William of Calcutta, at Moreton-in-Marsh, aged 6, May 30.
HARDCASTLE, Arthur M. s. of Joseph, barrister-at-law, at Brighton, aged 9 months, May 17.
HOLLAND, Amy H. d. of John, barrister-at-law, Bombay, at Bognor, Sussex, May 23.
KELART, Phineas E. T. s. of Dr. med. staff, Ceylon, at Wryley-grove, Staffordshire, aged 8, May 16.
LOW, Emily, wife of S. P. of the Madras Military Fund-office, at Sydenham, aged 28, May 15.

MEYERS, J. M. late of Calcutta, at Camden-town, aged 76, May 19.
 NOLDWRIGHT, Michael B. on his passage home from India, April 4.
 SAUNDERS, Marian, wife of George, Bengal medical service, at
 Allsop-terrace, Regent's-park, May 27.
 SPARKES, Jane, wife of Capt. J. S. of Singapore, at Southampton,
 May 18.
 WOODCOCK, Charles, late of the Madras civil service, at Abbey-
 farm-lodge, Finchley-road, aged 74, May 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 19th and 24th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. R. Tulloch, retired.
Madras Estab.—Mr. S. M. Anderson.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. Goldfinch.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. Dumbleton, 10th cav.
 Lieut. C. F. Hicks, 6th N.I.
 Capt. W. R. Elliott, 8th N.I.
 Lieut. A. W. Owen, 11th N.I.
 Capt. C. T. Cartwright, 15th N.I.
 Lieut. col. G. Hicks, c.s., 37th N.I.
 Lieut. T. E. Webster, 68th N.I.
 Lieut. E. J. Dod, invalids.
 Surg. J. Bowron, M.D.
 Assist. surg. J. Hooper.
 Assist. surg. R. D. Miles.
 Assist. surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson.
Madras Estab.—Capt. R. Crewe, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Buckie, 3rd cav.
 Capt. A. R. Manson, 4th N.I.
 Super. surg. J. Doig.
 Surg. R. Cullum.
 Assist. surg. T. W. Ward.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, B.A., retired.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. R. W. Wilson, 41st N.I.
 Surg. R. Phillipson.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Stewart, artillery.
 Capt. G. B. B. Groube, 5th cav.
 Capt. M. Wood, 9th N.I.
 Lieut. col. W. Cotton, 10th N.I.
 Ens. J. Swiney, 32nd N.I.
 Ens. E. A. Rowlandson, 37th N.I.
 Capt. G. Fitzmaurice, 39th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. M. S. Bolton, 2nd N.I.
 Ens. G. A. Muttiebury, 29th N.I.
 Assist. surg. J. Y. Smith, M.D.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. P. Georges, midshipman, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. J. Shubrick, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. G. Law, 10th N.I., 3 months.
Madras Estab.—Ens. J. Cornwall, 20th N.I., 6 do.
 Maj. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. N. Dyett, 3rd N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. O. Pelly, 7th cav.

APPOINTMENT.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Charles Samuel Pollock Parish, B.A.,
 appointed an assistant chaplain.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 21, 1852.

Bengal, 16th Foot.—Lieut. George Ellis, from 2nd West-India
 regt., to be lieut., v. Adams, appointed to 76th Foot.
 Dated May 21, 1852.
61st Foot.—Lieut. Edward Thomas Wickham to be capt.
 without purch., v. Fleming, dec. Dated Feb. 13, 1852.
 Ens. Thomas John Sadlier to be lieut. without purch.,
 v. Wickham. Dated Feb. 13, 1852.
 Thomas Charles Ffrench, gent., to be ens. without purch.,
 v. Sadlier. Dated May 21, 1852.
Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. Lionel Hook, from half-pay, unat-
 tached, to be capt., v. Rodney Mylius, who retires
 upon full pay. Dated May 21, 1852.

BOOKS.

*Specimens of Old Indian Poetry; translated from the Original
 Sanskrit into English Verse.* By RALPH T. H. GARNER,
 M.A., Boden Sanscrit Scholar in the University of Oxford.
 London. Hall, Virtue, & Co.

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 to English readers by translations in which its noble imagery, its
 simplicity and tenderness, suffer as little as could be expected
 from so violent a change. The Sanskrit muse, to be duly appre-
 ciated, must be seen in her native dress. Mr. Griffith has,
 however, set off her charms with all the effect which a European
 costume will admit. His versification is easy, flowing, and
 elegant.

The selections, which are judiciously made, comprehend almost
 all the varieties of Sanskrit poetry,—the Vedas, or earliest reli-
 gious hymns; the Hindu Leviticus, the code of Manu; epic, or
 mytho-heroic poetry, the Rāmāyana and the Mahābhārata; that
 exquisite fancy piece, the Megha Dūta, or Cloud Messenger;
 dramatic, descriptive, and pastoral poetry. Mere verbal fidelity,
 Mr. Griffith says, he has not aimed at, "although occasionally,
 in the old epics, the English will be found to run freely step for
 step by the side of its ancient and long-separated cousin, the
 Sanskrit."

We subjoin, as a specimen of the manner in which Mr. Griffith
 has performed his difficult task, the opening verses of the Megha
 Dūta, a poem by Kālidāsa, also rendered into English verse by
 Mr. Wilson. The subject is this: a yaksha, or divinity of an in-
 ferior order, having been banished in a forest, anxious to convey
 intelligence and consolation to his wife, addresses a passing cloud,
 to which he intrusts a message to her:

"Speed on, swift herald! thou wilt see my home
 North of my lord Kuvera's stately dome;
 Far flashes forth the jewell'd archway's glow
 With hues of glory like the Heavenly Bow;
 Thou'lt see the pleasant garden of my fair,
 And tall Mandāra gently bending there
 To touch its Lady's hand—no child might be
 More kindly nurtured than that favourite tree.
 There girt with emerald steps a bright pool gleams,
 And golden Lotus buds adorn its streams;
 Its Swans shall hail thy coming with delight,
 And love its cool waves better for the sight—
 Then linger gladly, nor remember more
 The mountain lake that seem'd so dear before.

Deck'd with smooth sapphires, rising from the fount,
 Sacred to rest and pleasure, stands a mount;
 A grove of plantains belts it round with gold,
 Dear spot! beloved by my bride of old!
 Fresh o'er my memory comes that glorious scene,
 As now, dark Cloud! I view thy lightnings' sheen.
 Sweet clustering trailers, and each fairest flower,
 Give scent, give beauty to my Lady's bower;
 The bright Asoka and the Kesara vie
 For her caresses as my love walks by:
 That asks the pressure of her foot, and this,
 Like me, aspiring, seeks her cheek to kiss.
 There on a pedestal of crystal placed,
 With richest gems, like budding cane-shoots, graced,
 A golden column stands; and gleaming there
 The blue-neck'd Peacock drinks the evening air,
 Looks on my love, and dances to the tone
 Of the sweet chimings of her tinkling zone."

Electoral Facts, from 1832 to 1852, impartially stated. By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq. London. Whittaker.

"This work," the author tells us, "was undertaken to satisfy such inquiries as naturally arise on the eve of a general election, by presenting a compact portraiture of the constituencies." It includes the local position, nature of the constituency, prevailing influence, registered electors, annual value of real property, population, trades, noted members and elections, newspaper politics, with the polls for the last twenty years, at every place returning a member to Parliament.

It must be obvious that a work of this kind, executed with the accuracy of the *Parliamentary Companion* and the other publications of Mr. Dod, and moreover extremely cheap, must be highly acceptable at this period.

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	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
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Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			and 2s. 3d.
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

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Madras	1s. 11¾d.	2s.
Bombay	do.	2s. 0½d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills	1s. 11¾d. per rupee.
Madras do.	
Bombay do.	

The *St. Helena Advocate* contains the following paragraph on the supposed existence of the unicorn:—"Mr. Galton, the African traveller, states, that from what he has heard from the natives in those parts of Africa where he has been travelling, he has good reason to believe such an animal as the unicorn does really exist. The natives describe a creature something like a horse, with a horn of considerable length, running from the centre of the forehead, and that it has a *spoor* not unlike the horse."

The following extract from a private letter describes one of the effects of the gold discoveries in Australia:—"He (the Judge) has no servants, his horses are turned out to grass, and, being an invalid, he is pushed to court in a bath-chair by his sons."

A Manila newspaper, called the *Diario de Manila*, asserts that there is a Spanish lady, Senhora Andrea Lena Espinoza, living about seven miles from the town, who was born in 1706, and is consequently 146 years old.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 28th April, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th April, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 8th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 13th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1852, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 19th May, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£3.), three pounds per cent. per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 21st day of May, 1853.

That from and after the 21st day of May, 1853, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£2. 10s.) two pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of (£2. 10s.) two pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, until the 21st day of November, 1852; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation, as aforesaid, on or before the 21st day of November, 1852, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 21st day of May, 1853, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th May, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 9th June next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS,—also
CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, and RUBBERS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 9th day of June, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Pottinger*, with the mails, left Calcutta, May 3rd; Sand Heads, 5th; Madras, 9th; Point de Galle, 12th; Aden, 25th ult. and arrived at Suez, June 1st.
The *Queen*, with a mail, left Bombay May 12th, and arrived at Aden on the 32nd May.
The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong, April 24; Singapore, May 1st; Penang, 3rd; and arrived at Galle, May 9th.
The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 4th inst.; they reached Malta on the 8th inst. (per *Bentineck*), and Marseilles on the 11th (per *Banshee*).
The *Bentineck*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 19th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " Newspapers, free. " 1 oz. 2s.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each. " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 15.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 3	Bombay... ..	May 12
Madras	— 9	Ceylon	— 10
China	April 24.		

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BESIDES an abortive attempt to surprise the garrison of Martaban, no further hostilities had taken place between our troops and the Burmese up to the 23rd April, the latest date of advices from the scene of war. The attempt referred to was made in the night of the 14th April. The enemy, 3,000 strong, very daring and determined, contrived to get within our pickets, but, after three hours' firing, were driven back with fearful loss.

The despatches, which we republish from the *London Gazette*, and to which we have added other official documents received by the present mail, will place before our readers a complete and authentic view of the military operations; whilst the digest, contained in a subsequent leading article of the papers recently laid before Parliament, will enable them to trace the history of this unfortunate quarrel from its origin.

It appears that, since the capture of Rangoon, the troops had remained nearly inactive, merely employed in destroying some stockades up the river.

The governor, or viceroy as he is now termed, is said to have manifested great alarm when the shells began to fall in the town, and took refuge in a great pagoda. He had subsequently fled from the neighbourhood, and no news could be obtained of his whereabouts. Some reports put him at the head of 25,000 men, breathing threats of vengeance; others represent him as abandoned by all his troops, except about 200. There seems no reason to doubt that some communication had been made by him to the Commander of the forces; but the reports in different private letters vary as to the nature of the communication, and the manner in which it was received. According to some, it was an impertinent missive, telling the British general that his success was the result of accident, and that, though he was prepared to fight, he was ready to treat. Other writers say that it was a "petition," which was interpreted by Captain Latter, to the effect that he is willing to make peace

and come to terms with the British Government. General Godwin, according to one account, tore up the proposal, and threw the fragments in the face of the messenger, telling him that he should not listen to any overtures except from a properly accredited envoy from Ava. By another, the General is said to have returned the letter, with a message that he had nothing to do with the Governor of Rangoon; that should the King of Ava wish personally to treat with him, the General would receive him, but if the Governor of Rangoon should dare to come into his presence, he would hang him for firing upon his flag of truce on the 1st of April.

It is melancholy for us to be obliged to add that deadly sickness, chiefly cholera, had broken out among the troops, and that this appears to have been the consequence of want of due precautions, in spite of past experience. For three successive days, from the morning of the 12th to the evening of the 15th, we are told, "the men were exposed without tents or camp-equipage of any kind to the heat of a burning tropical sun, buttoned up in red woollen coats, with heavy black shakoes on their heads, swamps under their feet, amidst the damps of which, after the terrific blaze of the day, they had to repose during the night. Besides all this, enough to destroy the strongest constitution, scarcely any water was to be had, the rations were scanty and irregularly served out, the dirty brackish water to be found in the fields was eagerly drunk, whilst the atmosphere was laden with the miasma of the marsh and the jungle, and the stench of the unburied dead." The native troops suffer little; the sickness is almost confined to the European troops. Moreover, it is stated that the provisions were not only scanty, but of bad quality, principally consisting of ill-cured pork. General Godwin's arrangements in causing this unnecessary and severe exposure, by landing the troops so long before the guns, which it was known from the first would be requisite for the reduction of the Great Pagoda stockade, as well as in allowing himself to be forced into a battle on the 11th, when it had been determined not to fight till the 16th, have been strongly condemned. It is, however, necessary to wait further information before we join in this condemnation.

The latest intelligence is more cheering. Although Captain Blundell had died of his wounds, the remainder of the wounded were doing well. Cholera was abating; the place was getting into some order and cleanliness: Burmese labourers were flocking in in search of employment, and glad to work at two annas per day; several cargo-boats were in the river, and every day furnished new symptoms of a restoration of tranquillity and resuscitation of trade.

A Rangoon letter states that the Government had offered rewards for the heads of the British troops, namely, Rs. 50 for the head of a white man, and Rs. 30 for the head of a black man. The offer has proved a strong inducement to the Burmese.

As to the further movements of the forces, the most probable opinion current seems to be that no further advance would be made before the rains, unless some extraordinary event should render it imperatively necessary; and that, immediately after the rains, operations will be renewed with energy and increased means.

A rumour was afloat of a revolution at Ava, at the head of which is the king's foster brother, Moua Thwah; and another rumour, but at variance with the preceding, would

persuade us that it is rather the King of Burmah than his people with whom we are really at war. "His Majesty has no heir," says a letter from Arracan, "and, hating us very cordially, is willing to risk the ruin of his country, so long as he may indulge his hostile feeling towards the British." We perceive by the official papers laid before Parliament, that the king, whose name, it appears, is Meng Taraghyee Phoeayah, and who styles himself "the all-powerful Lord of the Universe, Master of the Tshat-tang Elephant and of all White Elephants, and Lord of Life," has occasional fits of insanity.

With regard to the resistance offered by the Burmese, different opinions are expressed; some holding with the *Friend of India*, that the fighting of the Burmese was more resolute than we had any reason to expect, and that they have made no little progress in the art of war since our last conflict with them. The general, we observe, in his despatch, seems to confirm this opinion when he says, "they are now not only good shots, but bold in their operations, and clever in selecting their ground, and covering themselves." On the other hand, a comparison of results will not warrant this conclusion. At present, the sum total of our loss amounts only to 17 killed and 132 wounded. In the former war, at Kemmending alone we lost 25 killed and 118 wounded; at Donobew the killed amounted to 40, and at Wattygoon to 54.

In our last Summary we noticed a report at Calcutta that the Burmese had the aid of an European officer, who, it was suggested, might be Captain Impey. We have learned from a source not likely to be misinformed, that, long before the war broke out, that unfortunate officer had succeeded in passing into the Siamese territory and was heard of at Bankok.

From Peshawur we learn that the Momunds having retired from the neighbourhood of Shubqudr, Sir Colin Campbell and his force returned to Peshawur on the 18th April. On the 26th a force, consisting of H.M.'s 32nd, the 28th N.I., some heavy guns, and a couple of troops of irregular cavalry, were ordered to proceed to the Swat River, and there encamp and wait further instructions. It is believed that this time the Swattees are to be chastised in earnest, and that an effectual blow will be struck at the hill people.

The *Delhi Gazette* understands that there is some desire evinced on the part of the Momunds of Muchnee to come to terms; those at Lalpoor having sent one of their own people to Rahmut Khan Oruckzaie, who is in our service, with a request that he will intercede for an amicable arrangement. The terms they demand are said to be as follows. The fort at Muchnee is to be made over to them, or, if this is refused, a certain allowance is to be guaranteed to them for protecting the road, they conducting themselves as British subjects. It is said that the authorities have sent a positive refusal to agree to these terms.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is to the effect that the Sheenwarree people, near Jellalabad, were fighting amongst themselves; that the Candahar troops had marched from Subzwar, in the Herat country, and besieged Jaween, but the ruler of Herat having despatched a large body of his own troops to oppose the Candaharees, a pitched battle took place, and, after two days' severe fighting, the Candaharees were defeated, and the siege was raised. A couple of skirmishes had taken place betwixt the King of Oude's troops and some rebel landholders.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* writes :—

"The following will supply whatever may be wanting to give a complete picture of the misery and disorder prevailing in the Nizam's dominions, and of the wide range of those disorders. The contingent is established in eight cantonments, in positions to facilitate the protection of the whole country. Detachments from seven of these cantonments, in some instances with guns, are now out against marauders, who are laying waste not only villages but whole provinces. To enable you to trace the extent of country suffering from bands of depredators, I give you the names of the cantonments from which troops have been detached. They are as follows: Ellichpore, Aurungabad, Mominebad, Hingalee, Seasegor, Bolaram, and Warangole. From Goolburga alone no troops have been detached."

The rest of India and the Punjab were tranquil. The Governor-General was at Barrackpore. The heads of all our armies were at the hill stations of their respective presidencies. Sir W. Gornu reached Simla on the 1st May.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. Hunt, 80th, of cholera, at Rangoon.

BENGAL.—Maj. J. Drummond, 19th N.I. at Simla, April 26; Ena. A. G. Macpherson, 18th N.I. at Ferozepoor, April 29.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Charles G. Boulcott, 16th N.I. at Cannanore, April 27; Lieut. R. Gundy, 36th N.I. at Rangoon, April 18; Capt. R. P. Podmore, 44th N.I. at Lingsoogni, May 2; Lieut. G. C. Pybus, 22nd N.I. at Nagode, April 22; Lieut. E. C. Ravenshaw, 1st L.C. at Bellary, April 10; Capt. J. H. A. Vosper, 31st L.I. at Bangalore, April 24.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

The Armenians and Mahomedans, who remained behind when the English residents embarked on the 14th of January, were fleeced of all their property by the Burmese, and reduced to such a state of destitution and distress, that their surviving it appears almost miraculous. They obtained their release when Rangoon was taken, and reported that when the shells began to fall thick and fast on the 12th of April, the Viceroy fled to the upper part of the city, and took refuge in a hall on the north side of a great pagoda, so terrified that he could scarcely speak. He remained there till the evening of the 13th, when he fled with a large guard, and was soon followed by the Deputy Governor and many other officers, and some of the troops. Only about 10,000 Burmese remained in and near the great pagoda under military chiefs, on the morning of the 14th.

The troops were all under arms by five A.M. on that day, in the finest temper for dealing with the enemy. The old town of Rangoon had ceased to exist; 30,000 men had been employed for several months by the Governor in breaking it up, and erecting a new town a mile and a half farther in. Not a vestige of Rangoon, as it stood on the 1st of January, was now to be seen, except the houses of some of the priests, and heaps of bricks. The old road to the pagoda from the river led up to its southern gate, through the new town, and the enemy expecting that our troops must necessarily pursue this route, had made every preparation to receive them, having armed the defences with nearly 100 pieces of cannon. To have attempted to storm the place from this point, would have cost half the force. The general therefore turned the enemy's position, passed the new and stockaded town, and planted his force opposite the eastern side of the great pagoda. There, Major Turton placed his heavy guns in battery, but a heavy fire of guns and wall pieces was kept up from the great pagoda and the town, from which the troops suffered severely; the enemy's skirmishers also began to close in on the crowded mass of our troops, and it required 500 men to keep down their fire. At eleven o'clock, Capt. Latter stated to the general, that from what he could perceive of the east entrance of the pagoda on which our men were playing, the approach was clear, and that he was prepared to lead the way. As our troops

were dropping fast where they stood, from the incessant fire of the enemy, the general determined on an immediate assault. The storming party was formed of the wing of H.M.'s 80th under Major Lockhart, two companies of the royal Irish under Lieut. Hewett, and two companies of the 40th N.I. under Lieut. White, the whole commanded by Lieut. col. Coote, of the 18th Royal Irish, under Capt. Latter's leading. By a strange oversight, the conduct of this officer, which saved so many lives, and shortened the conflict by a whole hour, has not received the proper meed of praise in the general's despatches. The distance to the east entrance of the pagoda was about 800 yards, which the troops crossed in the most steady manner, under a heavy fire from the walls, which were crowded with the enemy. When the troops reached the gate, which was soon pushed open, the scaling ladders were in the rear,—the sappers and miners being altogether exhausted by the heat—but a long flight of steps was discovered, and a tremendous rush was made to the upper terrace, from which a fearful shower of jingle balls and bullets was poured down on the advancing party. Here the brave Lieut. Doran, the adjutant of the 18th Royal Irish, was shot in seven places. Col. Coote was also wounded, but soon after, "a deafening cheer told that the pagoda no longer belonged to the Burmese." The troops of the enemy rushed out, some at the west gate towards Kemmendinge, some towards the river, and only twelve of them are said to have been killed in the capture.

The Burmese fought far more resolutely and valiantly than we had any reason to expect. The experience of the last war led us to despise them. But they have made no little progress in the art of war during the twenty-five years of peace, and have far more confidence in their own valour. In the campaigns of 1824—1826, they seldom ventured out of their stockades, and often fled as soon as our flag was planted on them. In the present campaign, they have met us boldly in the field, and have annoyed us in no small degree with their skirmishers; their fortifications are more strongly constructed, and their movements more scientifically arranged. We have evidently a more formidable enemy to deal with than we had calculated on. Our first encounter with them seems to annihilate the expectations which were entertained, that the overwhelming force we had sent against Rangoon, and the fearful execution it might do, would dispose their minds at once to submission and peace. They are by no means subdued, and are not likely to give up the conflict. At the time when the great pagoda was stormed an additional body of 5,000 troops was within a day's march of it. The Burmese have, therefore, an army of 25,000 men still in the field, and it is not likely that they will give up the contest, without a more protracted struggle. They have amply redeemed their boast of being as fully prepared for war as we were. It is said in one of the papers, that our Government intends to re-open negotiations; it is too early in the conflict for such overtures, and we shall only give objectors at home a handle for saying that we were determined to render a march on Ava indispensable by an exhibition of pusillanimity at the outset. —*Friend of India, April 29.*

A Rangoon letter, which appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, states that "the Governor of Rangoon has invited tenders for the heads of the British forces according to prices as per tariff, namely fifty rupees for the head of a white man, and thirty rupees for the head of a black man. The offer has proved a strong inducement to the Burmese, who go to work desperately to earn the reward. No sooner a soldier or sepoy is down than several Burmese rush upon him with hatchets and choppers eager to effect a decapitation and secure the head. In most cases, however, they are compelled to beat as hasty a retreat with something about their own heads from the comrades of those fallen; though in a few instances they have been successful in carrying off the heads of our poor fellows."

The *Maulmain Times* gives the following account of an unsuccessful attack made by the Burmese on Martaban on the 14th April :—

"On Wednesday morning last, another insidious attack was made upon our troops at Martaban by a party of the enemy, supposed to be about 3,000 strong. They evaded the vigilance of the picquets on the heights, and came down to about the distance, as we are credibly informed, of not more than 300 yards from the camp, and kept up a smart fire on our troops. The picquets then retreated to the camp, where the guns were kept in readiness to open a fire upon the enemy as soon as they entered the gate. The firing commenced, according to the accounts, at midnight, and did not cease till four o'clock. So daring and determined were the enemy, that, but for the fact that our troops would have inevitably been all killed. Fortunately, we have only two European artillerymen slightly wounded."

well as a driver, and Lieut. Baird, grazed by a bullet on the left knee. We cannot even guess the casualties on the enemy's side, for the dead and wounded among them seem to have been removed from our sight. That there had been dreadful execution, we believe no one doubts: the fire from our troops was murderous; shot, shell, grape, canister, rockets, and carcasses, were sent among them with great rapidity: the discharge of musketry was raking; and as the enemy was strong and thickly banded together, we doubt not but that their loss was considerable."

The following is an extract of a letter from Rangoon, 20th April:—"The troops have greatly got over the fatigues of their first few days' hard work, and every man is looking the better for the last day or two's rest. The Madras artillery occupy the N. side of the fort, the 40th Bengal N.I. the east face, H.M.'s 51st L.I. are in the lower stockade, at the S.E. angle of the fort, the 18th R.I. have the greater part of the S. side, and the 80th on the west. Where the two Madras infantry corps are, I have not yet found out. The troops could never remain where they now are in the rains; large quantities of roofs, and walls of houses, are said to be coming from Moulemein; the sooner they are erected the better, as the lowering appearance of the clouds indicates (with a shower every now and then) that the rains are not far off. Cholera seems to be on the decrease, though four men of the 18th royal Irish were buried yesterday. The chaplain of the *For* died a day or two ago of it. Poor Capt. Blundell, of the 51st, who was wounded in the stomach the first day, died the day before yesterday; an officer of the 35th M.N.I. was buried on Sunday evening, a victim to cholera.

"There are numerous rumours afloat as to the whereabouts of the Governor of Rangoon; it is supposed that it is not far from here, and that he has got a band of 100 or 200 men to stick by him, and no more, the rest having deserted. He dare not go near Ava for fear of his head. Now that we have seen the great strength of this place, it seems wonderful how with the garrison that was said to be inside, they ever let us get in with so little resistance. We certainly attacked it on its weakest side, but had the enemy only closed, and secured the various gates even against us, we should have found great difficulty in getting inside, the inner walls being solid masonry, and almost too high for our scaling ladders. The reason simply is, the Burmese have an invincible dread of the European soldiers, and when they saw the rush made from our guns of the column, their hearts failed them, and with the exception of a few, who remained to give us a last volley, as the head of the column was near the foot of the steps, they ran, to a man. Of our native troops, I do not think they have so much dread. As long as a Burman can keep a respectful distance, and fire at one from behind a tree or rock, or stockade, he will do so, but a charge or rush he cannot stand, and takes to his heels. In musketry they can command us, when they are not within reach of our musketry. Their musket cartridges are generally about 3½ or 4 inches long, with a small bullet at the end; all their fire-arms they greatly overload and overcharge; in one of their large guns, an 18-pounder I think, were found three balls and four or five links of a chain; they fired several chains at us; the balls are not chained together, they merely use a few links of a chain tied together in a heap, as we should say.

"Kemmendine (the stockade of it) has been entirely destroyed; it took three days to burn it; it was a very extensive place. The *Phlegethon* was chiefly employed in the work. In a day or two, the brig *Serpent*, the *Pluto*, and *Phlegethon*, are going up to Promé, and back by some roundabout way, just to see what the Burmese are about up there. Hundreds of poor hungry Burmese are flocking into Rangoon to carry away their rice; they had been scared into the jungles, and milk is already brought into the fort, though not in large quantities yet. Soon we shall have all that the poor people about can give us. They are coming in fast. Every mess here is very hard up for fresh provisions, meat in particular.

"The native troops are not suffering as the Europeans are. Among them there is comparatively little sickness. Prize agents have been appointed. On Saturday morning all the ponies are to be sold; those possessing any have been ordered to send them to the prize agents. I have heard of no plunder of any value having fallen to the lot of any one; spears, daos, and umbrellas, some gilt-topped ones, were the chief things found. By letters from Moulemein, we hear that the Burmese attacked Martaban a few nights ago; they were, however, driven off after four hours' firing; the officer commanding there has written for reinforcement,—it is said the 80th wing is to go. Rangoon can never be left with a force of less than 4,000 men, and chiefly Europeans, so we shall require a considerable reinforcement from Bengal before we go up to Promé.

"P.S., 21st April.—An individual bearing a white umbrella (a mark of rank) went to the general yesterday, with a letter from the governor of Rangoon, warning him, that though the British had won Rangoon, they had better proceed no further, as there were two Burmese armies at hand in readiness to destroy them. On learning the contents of this impertinent epistle, the general threw the letter in the face of the bearer of the white umbrella, and told him to be off about his business."—*Englishman*.

THE LONDON MAILS of Jan. 24th and Feb. 24th arrived at Calcutta April 28th, per *Hindustan*.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FOR ALL INDIA.—We are happy to learn that Lord Dalhousie has taken the most prompt and effective measures for ensuring the establishment of electric telegraphs throughout India at the earliest period. He has resolved to depute Dr. O'Shaughnessy to England to submit to the Court of Directors, in person, the result of the experiment which has been made to lay down telegraphs in this country, and to facilitate and expedite the requisite arrangements for a comprehensive series of lines which shall embrace the whole continent of India. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, therefore, proceeds to England, on deputation, in the *Poltinger* steamer.—*Friend of India*, April 29.

THE RAILWAY.—We hear with the highest satisfaction that all the operations of the rail at this presidency are proceeding with a degree of ease and rapidity, which fills the minds of all those who are engaged in the enterprise with a glow of pure and unmingled complacency. The line from Calcutta to the collieries may, possibly, be opened for traffic in three years from the time when the first sod was turned up, and if this be accomplished, we may hereafter despair of nothing; but, by the time this first section of the rail is complete, the electric telegraph will, we hope, be working daily between Lahore and Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

The *Englishman* publishes an account of an affair which has created a great sensation on the line of railway. A paddle boat belonging to one of the contractors, anchored near a ghaut, where the females of a baboo's family were bathing. The baboo ordered the men to move on, and on their refusal, the villagers went on board the boat, and beat the men severely. The latter complained to the head assistant, stating that the boat had been broken to pieces, and ten of the boatmen imprisoned. The assistant went with a number of Europeans and a body of coolies, to the baboo's house, which was broken open, and a search made for the prisoners. Of course, they were not discovered, and the coolies who accompanied the Europeans did a great deal of mischief to the furniture. The latter have been committed to the Supreme Court for trial.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The *Hurkaru* mentions that a granddaughter of the late Dwarkanath Tagore has been married to a nephew of Baboo Obheensh Gangooly of Calcutta. The event is remarkable as a proof that the bitter hostility between old and young Bengal is beginning to abate. Obheensh Gangooly is a Koolin Bramin, and one of the leaders of the Brumha Sobha, and the marriage of his relative with a Tagore is said to have created a profound sensation in native society, and is considered by many a death-blow to the "orthodox creed."

SUTTEE PREVENTED.—A correspondent at Boolundshuhur (in the north west provinces) mentions that there had been an attempt to get up a suttee in that district, but it was reported to the magistrate, who sent out his assistant, with some sowars and burkandazes, to put a stop to it. Several of the relations, with the gooroo and the widow herself, were taken into custody, and brought into the station, under a strong guard. "The woman is very handsome, and about seventeen years of age. When the authorities arrived at the place where the pile was erected, they found about 1,000 people collected, and wood enough on the pyre to roast half a dozen oxen. The crowd dispersed the moment they found the more active relatives in custody, and the woman herself put into a bylee. The case is now pending before the magistrate."

THE 37TH BENGAL N.I., at Berhampore, to a man, volunteered to go to Burmah.

LIEUT. PACKENHAM, of the Governor-General's body guard, whilst out hog-hunting on the 28th April, was thrown on his head, and brought into Calcutta in a state of insensibility. Another of the party dislocated his collar-bone.

FURLONGS.—The *Mofussilite* confirms the report, that the Governor-General in Council had recommended to the Commander-in-Chief the propriety of refusing all applications for furlough or to retire, by officers in the army, until the Burmah war shall have been brought to a conclusion.

RESTRICTIONS UPON FRONTIER EXCURSIONS.—The *Governor-General Gazette* contains a notification, that several cases having occurred in which officers have lost their lives by neglect of common precautions, and by venturing needlessly into places

known to be dangerous, the Governor-General found it necessary to prescribe certain limits on the various frontiers in the Punjab which must not be passed; he, therefore, orders that officers and others are not to proceed in the Derajat beyond the line of frontier posts; No European is to proceed through any of the passes in Bunnoo, Kohat, and Peshawur or Huzara, except with the concurrence of the chief civil officer on the spot; all sporting parties in Huzara, Kohat, Peshawur, and Bunnoo are forbidden, unless under sanction; officers and others are prohibited travelling on the Indus above the plain of Chuch, and those who may receive the permission of Government to visit Cashmere, are directed to avoid the Mozufferabad road, taking either the Poonch or Bimber routes from Rawulpindee and Peshawur respectively; officers visiting Cashmere are strictly forbidden to take *russud*, or supplies, when on their travels, without payment for the same; and each officer applying for permission to visit Cashmere must state in his application that he has engaged, or will engage, a sufficient number of ponies or mules for the carriage of his own baggage.

PUNJAB THUGS.—Upwards of one hundred Thugs have been captured by the detective police, and of these, a considerable number having disburdened their consciences, we have a large body of evidence, from which to compile the following brief narrative. Thuggee is a criminal product imported, and not indigenous to the Punjab. The importer was a Muzubee Sikh, of the lowest caste, who, about seventy years ago, dwelt near the ancient city of Kussoor, in the Manja. This worthy picked up the art from some Hindoostanee practitioners at the Hurdwar fair. This artist having perfected himself and obtained his diploma, brought up his children in the same profession. On his return home, he also initiated into the mysteries of the craft certain relatives named Goolab, Rutun, Sooja, and Dhool, who again handed down this heir-loom of crime to their offspring, a vile brood of infant Thugs. A free-masonry having been thus established, recruits were admitted as occasion might require; the numbers were also strengthened by an accession of deserters and refugees from the Grand Order of Thugs, at that time sorely pressed by the preventive measures adopted throughout India. The establishment of a Thuggee office at Lodeeana, also drove many expert members of the fraternity across the Sutlej; the corps was, moreover, joined by numbers of the disbanded Khalsa soldiery. These professional murderers are supposed, in their most flourishing days, to have reached the number of 700. They soon lost their corporate capacity, dispersed in small gangs of five or six, and spread themselves, chiefly towards Mooltan, in one direction, and Rawul Pindie in the other. We hope now, that the last links are broken.—*Lahore Chron.*, April 28.

PROFICIENCY IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—We notice that the Governor-General of India has granted to Ensign W. N. Lees of the 42nd regiment Native light infantry, a degree of honour in the Oordoo language, and to Capt. and Brevet-Major F. A. Miles, of the artillery, certificates of high proficiency in the Persian and Hindee languages.

INDORE.—We have received an interesting account of the successful efforts made by the British officers at the court of Indore to establish hospitals and dispensaries in that principality. These efforts appear to have originated in the example set by the late widow of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the mother of the present young Maharajah, who in 1847 opened the Indore City Dispensary. This institution soon attained such usefulness that the resident persuaded the durbar to grant funds for the support of an hospital, which was accordingly opened in September, 1849, and placed under the charge of Dr. Impey, the residency surgeon. Since then dispensaries, subordinate to the Indore General Hospital, have been opened at Oojein, Rutlam Dhar, and Maunpore, and have been the means of most extended usefulness.—*Delhi Gaz.* April 17.

WALKING.—The "American Stag," who was, it appears, chief officer of an American vessel, has accomplished his task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. He began his journey on the road between Calcutta and Barrackpore on the 8th March, and completed it on the 19th April; and although the weather at the commencement of his task was unusually favourable, yet for the last fifteen days he has had to endure a temperature frequently above ninety degrees. He does not, however, according to the *Hurkaru*, appear much exhausted by his exertions, though he has lost nearly one-sixth of his weight. The achievement has excited an unusual amount of interest among the native population, who were, utterly unable to account for the spectacle of a European, walking up and down for a month together in the same place. The most popular view of the case was, that the "Saleb" had turned Sunyasee, and bound himself by a vow to walk a stated distance up and down at certain intervals, till he died.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK OF INDIA had applied to the Supreme Court to be registered under Act 43, 1850. The application was granted.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has reduced its rates one per cent. Mr. G. F. SIDDONS is to act for Dr. O'Shaughnessy in his absence, in the management of the electric telegraph.

CABUL.—Our Cabul letters mention that Shere Allee Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, who was going to Thooristan, has been obliged to halt at Bameean in consequence of the road being completely closed up by snow. As soon as the road is again open, he will proceed on his march. No news had arrived from Mahomed Shurreef Khan, who had left for Huzara Shaik Allee.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 17.

CHOLERA is raging fearfully at Akyab. The public works there have been suspended on account of the loss of workmen from the scourge.

INCENDIARISM.—Nearly twelve months ago, the merchants and the insurance offices were in a state of consternation at the frequent recurrence of fires on board ships, under circumstances which caused strong suspicion that they were wilful. A special committee was appointed by Government to investigate and report. After several months a report was published, which we noticed at the time. Legislative measures were recommended, and other precautions, which it was supposed would check, if not put a stop to such offences. We then expressed our doubts as to the practicability of the measures recommended by the committee, and our opinion has been confirmed by the inaction both of the government and the insurance offices. No draft Act has been announced, and the insurance offices, we now hear, have even abandoned the few precautions which they thought necessary, when under alarm of the fires and smarting under their losses. This kind of incendiarism is a sort of epidemic, which recurs periodically, and usually gives occasion for the sitting of a committee, which deliberates and recommends, and there is an end of the matter for the time. Either the propensity exhausts itself, or the mere inquiry strikes terror, and no more fires are heard of. But it is singular that the under-writers, who are so deeply interested, and who urged the inquiry upon Government, should be satisfied with a report which leads to nothing. If precautions were necessary when the report was made, they are equally so now, for nothing has been done to remove the inducement to incendiarism, or to make it more dangerous to the perpetrators. One thing, however, ought to be done, for the sake of saving the time of the officers of Government, and of those called to serve on such committees. An accurate index should be kept of all such inquiries, that when the occasion recurs, the trouble of a fresh committee may be saved. We have been assured that on this last occasion, the report of the first committee, which sat thirty years ago, was found still sealed up, in the Bengal secretary's office, which, if it had been sooner referred to, might have saved the trouble of a fresh inquiry.—*Englishman*, April 28.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE WAR IN AVA.

Notification.—*Fort William*, 28th April, 1852.—The Governor General of India in Council having failed to obtain redress from the Court of Ava for injuries which had been inflicted on British subjects, in gross violation of existing treaties, was compelled to declare that reparation should be exacted by force of arms. To that end an expedition was immediately prepared and despatched to the coast, in the hope that a blow promptly struck against the Burmese Power, might possibly lead to a concession of the just and moderate demands advanced by the Government of India, and might thus avert the necessity for engaging in extended and costly war.

The Governor-General in Council has had the satisfaction of publishing for general information, despatches, which announce the success of the expedition, in the capture of Martaban, in the destruction of the formidable defences constructed along the river, and in the assault and occupation of the fortifications of Rangoon. The Governor-General in Council cannot employ terms too strong in expressing his unqualified approbation of the brilliant service which has thus been performed, and his gratitude to those by whose joint exertions it has been achieved. His admiration is due equally to the perfect cordiality and concert with which navy and army have acted together, to the gallantry which has been conspicuous in the field, and to the fortitude and patience with which all have endured, without a murmur, a fierceness of climate, whose deadly influence is unhappily too well attested by the number of those who have fallen victims to its effects.

The Governor-General in Council especially desires to offer to the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in

these seas his warm acknowledgments of the ready co-operation, and of the very effective aid which his Excellency has afforded to the Government of India, by the powerful squadron under his command, whose operations he has so ably directed, in whose services he has borne so distinguished a part. To Lieut.-Gen. Godwin, commanding the forces in Ava, the Governor-General in Council begs leave to tender his most full and cordial thanks for the manner in which, by his intrepidity, his energy, and ability, he has brought the military operations of the force to their present successful issue; and to congratulate him upon having thus won fresh and higher honours upon the same scene on which he formerly gained so much distinction. The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in publicly tendering to Commodore Lambert, his sincere acknowledgments of the promptitude with which he gave his assistance to the Government of India, in his constant exertions on its behalf during a trying service, and especially of the prominent share he has now borne in the destruction of the river defences; thus materially facilitating the movements of the squadron and the ultimate success of the attack.

The best thanks of the Governor-General in Council are due to Brig. Elliot, commanding the Madras brigade, and to Lieut.-col. Reingolds, who, after having taken a part in every operation of the troops, has assumed the command of the Bengal brigade, from which illness, which the Governor-General in Council regrets, has removed Brig. Warren. The Governor-General in Council is happy to record his appreciation of the essential service rendered by Capt. Lynch, the senior officer of the Indian navy, to whose ability, judgment, and discretion, his Excellency the Rear-Admiral has borne his testimony on this occasion. And his Lordship in Council at the same time desires to mark his sense of the services of Commander Mellersh and of Commander Fishbourne, by whose aid the Government has largely profited, of Commander Tarleton, Commander Luard, Lieut. Rice, R.N., Capt. Niblett, of H. C. S. *Phlegethon*, and Surg. Minter, whose personal exertions have been severally commended by his Excellency. The Governor-General in Council has to add his marked acknowledgments of the valuable assistance afforded during the attack on the land defences of Rangoon by Lieut. Dorville, R.N., and the naval brigade under his orders.

The Governor-General in Council has further remarked with gratification the distinguished conduct of Capt. Brooking, of the H.C. Steamer *Proserpine*. His Lordship in Council wishes to express his warm approbation of conduct which has elicited the applause both of the admiral and of the general who witnessed it.

The conspicuous gallantry of Major Frazer, commanding the engineers, and his indefatigable exertions since the expedition was resolved upon, more especially in the field, command the highest praise and the best thanks of the supreme Government. To Lieutenant Col. Foord, commanding the artillery; to Major Turtan and Major Reid, of the Bengal artillery; to Major Montgomerie, of the Madras artillery; to Lieut. Col. Coote, of H.M.'s 18th, who has been severely wounded; to Lieut. Col. Thomson, of the 40th N.I.; to Lieutenant Col. Johnson, of the 26th Madras N.I.; and to Major Lockhart, of H.M.'s 80th regt.; to Capt. Mayhew, deputy adjutant general, whose value is specially remarked; to Capt. Allen, deputy quarter master general; to Capt. Call and Capt. Smith, brigade majors; to Lieut. Robertson, deputy commissary of ordnance; to Capt. Gillespie, who led the assault at Martaban, and Capt. Campbell, of H.M.'s 18th; to Capt. Rundall, commanding Madras Sappers and Miners; to Capt. Chads and Lieut. Lambert, aides-de-camp to the Lieut.-General; the services of all of whom have been noticed with approbation by Gen. Godwin, the Governor-General in Council begs to offer his earnest thanks.

The Governor-General in Council has to offer his thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Bogle, commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, for the valuable aid he rendered to Gen. Godwin, in connexion with the attack upon Martaban; and his Lordship in Council particularly desires to record his approbation of the energetic and successful exertions of the commissioner in giving effect to the preparations of the Government for ensuring as far as possible the health and comfort of the troops to be employed upon the expedition. Capt. Latter, who has discharged his functions hitherto to the entire satisfaction of the Government, has added to his claims by the duty which he well performed in the assault on the Pagoda at Rangoon.

Not only to the officers he has thus specially named, but to all the officers, to the non-commissioned officers, of whatever designation, and to the soldiers and sailors of the force, the Governor-General in Council desires to convey his true and hearty thanks for the alacrity, the endurance, the bravery, and good conduct they have displayed during the several operations in which they have been engaged.

The Governor-General in Council deeply laments to know that our success has not been achieved without the sacrifice of valued lives. He deplores the loss of Major Oakes and of Brevet-Major Griffiths, of the Madras Artillery; of Lieut. Armstrong, of H.M.'s 51st regiment; of Lieut. Donaldson, of the Bengal engineers; of Lieut. Doran, H.M.'s 18th, who nobly perished in the front of the assault; and of the Rev. Mr. Baker, chaplain of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, and other brave men who died in the performance of their several duties in the service of their country.

It shall be the first care of the Most Noble Governor-General in Council to bring the conduct and services of the naval and military forces on the coast of Burmah under the most favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government and of the Hon. East-India Company.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCHROMBIE, R. to offic. as coll. of Boerhaam, dur. abs. of G. Lock, April 23.
ANDREWS, C. G. to be register of deeds for dist. of Sylhet, April 22.
BALFOUR, H. attached to Bengal div. of pres. to be offic. dep. com. 3rd class in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, April 23.
BEAUFORT, W. M. to be register of deeds for dist. of Backergunge.
BEAUFORT, F. L. made over ch. of magistracy of Jessore to H. Rose, April 16.
BRIGHT, G. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Serampore, vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. col. in dist. of Hooghly, which he will exercise within the sub-div. of Serampore, April 26.
BUCKLAND, C. T. to be mag. of Hooghly, April 26.
CAMPBELL, Hon. H. asst. to mag. of Cawnpore, is vested with special powers, April 26.
DICK, R. K. to be agent to lieut. gov. in Rohilound, v. Piddcock, res.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. made ov. ch. of coll. of Burdwan to A. Pegou, April 17.
DRUMMOND, F. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, resu. ch. of sub-div. of Bahra fr. W. F. Tucker, April 14.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. offic. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagulpore, made ov. ch. of cur. du. April 14, prep. to proc. on circ. du.
GROTE, A. rec. ch. of collectorate of 24 pergunnahs fr. J. M. Lewis.
LONGMORE, W. J. rec. ch. of off. of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah fr. A. W. Russell, April 21.
LOUTH, F. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Purneah, fr. April 8.
MACKILLIP, C. W. to offic. as mag. of Dacca dur. abs. of Abercrombie, April 23.
MACKILLIP, J. R. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. to be a member of loc. agency at Boolundshuhur, April 21.
MAPLES, W. to be an auditor of accounts to administrator-gen. in Bengal, April 23.
RIGHT, H. having passed his prescribed examination, is app. an asst. overseer in N. W. P. for emp. on Eastern Jumna canal.
RUSSELL, R. H. made over ch. of office of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Champaran to F. A. B. Glover, April 19.
SWETENHAM, H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Bhagulpore, fr. April 8; perm. to resign the company's serv. fr. May 6.
TRAVERS, W. to be an addit. judge of Behar, fr. April 8.
TORRENS, J. S. rec. ch. of office of civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, April 17.
WAUCHOPE, S. to be commis. for suppres. of dacoitie; vested with powers of a mag. in dist. of 24 perg. Midnapore, Howrah, Balasat, Hooghly, and Jessore, April 30.
WILKINS, G. to be coll. of Shahabad, fr. April 8; but to cont. to office as mag. coll. and salt agent of Cattack, dur. abs. of R. B. Garrett.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. 1 mo.
BARNES, G. C. 1 mo.
MACVITIE, W. G. 1 mo. in ext.
NAIRNE, J. to England, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLAM, Lieut. H. C. adj. 1st regt. Scindiah's contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Raikes.
BARTLETT, Lieut. H. T. interp. and qr. mr. 21st N.I. to be asst. postmr. at Sealkote, v. Lieut. W. H. Hawes.
BIRD, Capt. R. W. asst. to resident at Lucknow, to be 1st asst. to superintendent of Ajmere, April, 28.
BIVAT, Lieut. H. S. to be jun. asst. to commis. of Assam. and to cont. attached to Luckinpoore, until relieved by Capt. Holroyd.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. adj. cav. branch united Malwa contingent, to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Forrest.
BURROWS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. to be offic. interp. and qu.-mr. to 68th N.I. v. C. Warde, on leave.
CARTER, Capt. J. W. 2nd in com. 5th regt. Scindiah's contingent, to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Maj. Harris, on leave.
COMBER, Ens. A. K. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 17, in suc. to Gray, dec.
COUPER, Lieut. J. K. to act as 2nd in com. 4th Punjab cavalry.

EABLE, Lieut. E. L. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd to 3rd comp. 9th batt.
ECKFORD, Lieut. J. A. H. art. unposted, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt, Apr. 8.
EVANS, Lieut. E. asst. commissary of ordnance, do. du. in arsenal, fr. Phillour to Ferozepore Magazine, April 9.
FORBES, Lieut. H. 1st L.C. to be adjt. v. Jenkins, prom. April 8.
HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. on furl. fr. 48th to 68th N.I. April 9.
HARRIS, Capt. A. assu. ch. of duties of pol. agent Bundelcund, and those of extra. assist. gen. superint. of operations for suppression of thugges and dacoities, April 12.
HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. order dated Feb. 20, placing this officer at disposal of C.-in-C. is cancelled, April 30; re-appointed adjt. to 4th Punjab cavalry.
HAWES, Lieut. W. H. interp. and qr. mr. 63rd N.I. to temp. ch. of sud. bazar and Abkaree at Sealkote, v. Lieut. E. W. E. Howard, res. April 8.
HAYES, Capt. F. 1st asst. to superint. of Ajmere, to be asst. to resident at Lucknow, April 28.
HOLROYD, Capt. C. to offic. as princ. asst. to commis. of Assam, dur. abs. on leave of Stuart, but to cont. in charge of the Sibesgur div. April 22.
HOLROYD, Capt. T. princ. asst. to comm. of Assam at Subauger, made over ch. of treas. of collectorate to Surg. W. J. Long, and cur. du. of office to the Sudder Ameen, to proc. into the interior, and resu. ch. April 7.
HOMER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. engs. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab circle for emp. in civ. eng. dept. in Punjab.
IRVINE, Lieut. C. 51st N.I. returned to duty.
LAMB, Ens. T. to continue to offic. as jun. asst. to commis. of Assam at Kamroop, until relieved by Lieut. Bivar, April 22.
LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. a.-d.-c. to Lieut. gen. Goodwin, and bearer of dispatches from Rangoon, to be honorary a.-d.-c. on personal staff of Gov. Gen.
LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. granted a degree of honour in Oordoo lang. April 22.
LEWIS, Lieut. H. art. to be a member of loc. com. pub. inst. at Delhi, April 17.
MILES, Brev. maj. F. A. art. granted a cert. of high profic. in Persian and Hindoo languages, April 22.
NICOLSON, Lieut. C. J. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav. to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Browne, on leave.
NORGATE, Brev. maj. C. 18th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 13, in suc. to Gray, dec.
PARSONS, Brig. J. staff employ, fr. 66th to 48th N.I. April 9.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. order of Feb. 30, nominating this officer as successor to Lieut. T. B. Harrison, is cancelled April 30, to act as adjt. 2nd Punjab cavalry.
PROCTER, Lieut. A. offic. qr. mr. 39th N.I. to act as gar. and stat. staff consequent on dep. of Mooltan brig. on serv. April 8.
RICHARDSON, Brev. capt. T. C. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 3, in suc. to Gray, dec.
SAY, Capt. H. H. 54th N.I. perm. to retire fr. service of the company on pension of his rank, fr. May 15.
SEWELL, Ens. R. M. proc. to join 16th grens. at Benares, to rem. and do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore, April 8.
SPENCER, Lieut. T. dep. asst. comm. fr. Ferozepore mag. to ch. of ordnance depot at Mooltan, April 9.
VINCENT, Lieut. C. F. F. to be jun. asst. to comm. of Assam at Nowong, April 22.
YOUNG, Capt. J. 42nd N.I. vested with powers of a jt. mag. within limits of the cantonment of Rawul Pindee, April 23.
YOUNG, Brev. maj. K. 50th N.I. to act as a judge advocate gen. for Lieut. col. Birch.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HICKS, Maj. W. C. 3rd N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Cashmere.
HOLMES, Lieut. J. G. 12th irr. cav. fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, instead of dates prev. specified.
LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
LYSTER, Ens. H. H. 72nd N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie.
M'KENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. 22nd N.I. May 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills n. of Dehra.
PERKINS, Lieut. E. N. 14th N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, m. c.
REID, Lieut. B. T. 2 mo. fr. June 1, to Simla.
SCOTT, Lieut. T. F. O. 41st N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla and hills n. of Dehra.
THURBURN, Lieut. F. A. fr. May 11 to Sept. 30, to presidency.
TOMES, Lieut. H. h. art. April 30 to Oct. 20, to Simla and Cashmere.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUTLER, Surg. J. H. 2nd Oude local inf. to proc. to Jubbulpore in antic. of appt. as civ. asst. surg. at Cawnpore, April 8.
GOODBYE, Dr. E. to cont. to offic. as prof. of midwifery in med. coll. April 14.
HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. att. to 2nd Eur. fas. to offic. as gar. surg. Agra, v. Richardson, on leave.
JAMESON, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. April 10, v. Lamb, ret.
KEAN, Surg. A. civ. surg. of Moorsheadabad, to aff. med. aid to 37th N.I. dur. abs. of Watkins, April 8.
KEITH, Asst. surg. D. arr. in med. ch. of art. recruits, to do du. with Meerut div. of art. April 9.

LAMB, Sealer surg. G. perm. to ret. on pens. fr. April 10.
LOCOCK, Asst. surg. H. S. att. to 2nd Eur. fas. to assume med. ch. of 69th N.I. v. Oakley on leave, April 9.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to proc. to Sultanpore and assu. med. ch. of 2nd Oude loc. inf. temp. April 8.
MACPHERSON, Dr. J. to offic. as professor of *materia medica*, in Medical College, dur. abs. of Stewart, April 14.
MATTHIAS, Asst. surg. C. to permanent med. ch. of Kotah contingent.
PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Seharunpore dur. abs. of Heathcote on leave.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to be civ. asst. surg. of Azimgurh.
THRING, Surg. E. B. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 37th N.I. on du. at Midnapore, April 9.
WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. to rec. med. ch. of conval. dep. Darjeeling, v. Hutchinson, on other du. April 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, Surg. H. A. 1st Eur. fas. April 15, to Nov. 30, Simla, on m. c.
SAVIAN, Asst. surg. J. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. H. Scott, April 6 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie, on m. c.—15th Hussars. Asst. surg. J. P. Moline to med. ch. of hd. qrs. right wing, 25th foot, v. M'Gregor.

INFANTRY.

22nd. Lieut. H. G. Bowden, pl. at disp. of for. dep. for empl. un. civ. eng. in the Punjab.—29th. Capt. C. S. Naylor, 8 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and hills n. of Dehra.—32nd. Capt. W. Bell, to rem. at Landour until Oct. 15, on m. c.—51st. Lieut. H. F. Marston, to March 29, in ext.—59. Lieut. King, to be a. d. c. to the act. gov. and com. in chief of Hong-Kong, March 31.—60th. Major H. Dingham, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla.—61st. Lieut. H. W. Wall, perm. to resign. 64th. Asst. surg. J. G. Inglis, m. d. fr. 10th foot, to be surg. v. Archer, dec.; Lieut. S. Cotton, 1 mo. in ext.—70th. Lieut. O. Pilling, to be capt. fr. April 9, v. Schreiber, dec.; Ens. D. Armstrong, to be lieut. fr. April 9, in succ. to Schreiber, dec.; Major G. Durnford, March 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.—75th. Ens. C. Mitchell, to be lieut. fr. April 21, v. Baxter, ret.; Major C. Herbert, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.—78th. Lieut. H. Gilmore, to June 18, to Mahabuleshwar and the Deccan.—83rd. Lieut. Spratt, to June, to rem. at Bhoj.—84th. Capt. T. Dewison, 18 mo. to England.—87th. Lieut. H. Lloyd, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and Mussoorie; Lieut. W. Wiltshire, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and hills N. of Simla; Lieut. A. Stewart, to Cashmere and hills N. of Simla; Capt. W. P. Lea, to com. Murree conval. depot, Colby, dec.—94th. Asst. surg. E. G. D. Banon, fr. 87th, to be surg. v. Thomson, dec.; Lieut. T. H. Stoddard, qual. as interp.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER, wife of J. H. s. at Lucknow, April 27.
FORD, the lady of Wm. c. s. twin daughters, at Mooltan, April 24.
FOY, wife of S. V. s. at Robtuck, March 10.
HARRISON, Mrs. s. still-born, on board the *Clontarf*, April 22.
KING, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, April 22.
LEE, the lady of Capt. paymaster, H.M.'s 10th, d. at Wuzerabad, April 2.
LESLIE, the lady of Lieut. Sir N. R. Bart. 5th Irr. C. d. at Bareilly, April 28.
MACKLIN, wife of John E. d. at Fattahghur, April 27.
MAITLAND, wife of Maj. H. D. 72nd N.I. s. at Sealkote, April 14.
MALLIS, wife of G. W. s. at Arcot, March 21.
ORAM, wife of G. s. at Berhampore, April 18.
REID, the lady of Capt. C. Sirmoor batt. s. at Petoraghur, April 1.
SAGRIELL, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, April 20.
SEPPINGS, the lady of Lieut. E. J. 2nd L.C. s. at Umballa, April 29.
TERMAN, wife of Lieut. A. H. 3rd N.I. s. at Nursingpore, April 1.
THOMAS, wife of G. d. at Calcutta, April 26.
WALLACE, wife of Lieut. B. H.M.'s 53rd, s. at Jullunder, April 15.
WALTON, wife of Lieut. B. H.M.'s 53rd, s. at Jullunder, April 15.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD, Capt. J. W. L. 11th N.I. to Harriett, d. of W. C. Knox, at Calcutta, April 19.
PALMER, W. H. to Anne R. d. of Capt. A. Thompson, at Calcutta, April 26.
WELLSTEED, J. B. to Miss H. Agnes Hendry, at Chinswah, April 25.

DEATHS.

BROWN, wife of John, at Lucknow, April 22.
DRUMMOND, Maj. J. 19th N.I. at Simla, April 26.
HADDIS, Jane, at Sehore, April 26.
HUNT, Capt. H.M.'s 80th, of cholera, at Rangoon.
HUNT, G. at Mooltan, April 25.
JOHNSON, Clement R. inf. s. of A. D. at Agra, April 20.
KEELAN, Caroline Sarah, wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 25, April 23.
MACPHERSON, Ens. A. G. 18th N.I. at Ferozepoor, April 29.
MALCHUS, P. J. at Calcutta, aged 45, April 22.

FLOWDEN, A. U. C. C.S. at Bolundshuhur, aged 47, April 30.
SEDLBY, Adelaide Ellen, inf. d. of G. W. at Berhampore, April 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 22.—*Jupiter*, Bisler, Bourbon.—24. *Fazel Currie*, McGregor, Mauritius.—25. *Thomas*, Hibbs, Hull; *Guisachan*, Jeffery, Mauritius.—*Spec*, Dicey, Sydney; *Ariel*, Colle, Algoa Bay.—28. *Fire Queen*, Boon, Rangoon; steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.—MAY 1. Steamer *Pekin*, Grainger, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; *City of Calcutta*, Connell, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Fire Queen* (April 28), from RANGOON.—Col. Warren, Major Turton, Mr. Reynolds.

Per steamer *Hindustan* (April 28), from SUEZ, MALTA, CEYLON, and MADRAS.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Taylor, B. C. S.; Mrs. Taylor; Mr. Ouseley; Mr. Walter, cadet; Lieut. B. Williams, art.; Lieut. W. Williams, 67th B.N.I.; Miss Shaw; Mr. Wallace; Mr. Need; Mrs. Hill; and Mr. Neal.—From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, and Mr. G. Elliot, 16th B.N.I. From CEYLON.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Monckton, and Mr. Wm. Gordon.—From MADRAS.—Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Fernandez.

Per steamer *Pekin* (May 1), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. Joseph Thorose.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 22. *Eliza*, Sturdee, London; *Europa*, Wharton, Bombay; *Canton*, Conney, Straits; *Asia*, Smith, London; *Loidan*, Plumer, Boston; *Meloe*, Palvadeau, Marseille; *Lena*, Plain, Moulmein.—24. *Diana*, Grant, —; *Jolly Robin*, Maughan, Hull; *Jane Ewing*, Maitland, Clyde; *Julia*, Row, Mauritius; *Neptune*, Mills, Moulmein; *Pawn Shun*, Wade, Hong-Kong; *St. Thomas*, Merrell, London.—26. *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong.—27. *Berkshire*, Smith, Boston.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pottinger* (May 3), for MADRAS, SUEZ, MALTA, and SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hardie, Mr. Cuppage, and 2 natives. For SUEZ.—Mr. Torrens and Mr. Steers. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland, and Mons. Melin. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Lamb, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. J. P. Gubbins, Mrs. Gubbins, Mr. F. Gubbins and child, Mr. Caird, Rev. Mr. Mackail, Mrs. Mackail and infant, Dr. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. W. B. Elliot, Mr. Martin, Maj. Hickey, Mrs. Plumb and child; Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Master Davidson, and native servant; Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, child, and European female servant; Mr. Mackirdy, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Somes, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Oakley, Mr. Hay, Mr. Nairne, Mrs. Bondet and infant, Hon. James Fitzmaurice, Lieut. Lambert, Mr. Lodge, Mr. G. T. Marcus, Dr. Aitkin; Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, child, and native female servant; and Mrs. Wheeler.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 1, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	7 12	to	8 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	..	do.	2 0	..	2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do.	..	..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	..	do.	5 0	..	5 4
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis.	11 0	..	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	do.	9 0	..	9 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2550 to 2600 prem.
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	500 to 505
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	.. 15 5	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 10	.. 221 2	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6	.. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 3	.. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7	.. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.

MADRAS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Annual meeting for the distribution of prizes and diplomas to the students of the Madras Medical College, took place (April) in the college theatre. The Right Hon. the Governor and the Hon. J. F. Thomas were present; also the Presidency medical staff, and many of the leading members of the civil and military services. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Smith reading the college report for the session 1851-52. The total number of students of all classes under instruction during the academical year, was stated to be 152; out of which there had been 10 "lapses." With regard to the conduct of the students while under the eye of the professors, the report spoke in terms of warm approbation; but their behaviour out of the college walls had been, in many instances, of so unsatisfactory a kind as to lead the council to recommend to the authorities the adoption of a system of wholesome surveillance. Extracts from the separate reports of the professors of anatomy, physiology, botany, chemistry, surgery, medicine, midwifery, eye-disease, and medical jurisprudence, were then read, bearing on the whole very gratifying testimony to the zeal and progress of the students, the native lads coming in for the best portion of the censure, and senior student Georges carrying off the Benjamin's mess of eulogy. Dr. Davidson, the examiner nominated by Government to report on the attainments of the three stipendiary students, candidates for the grade of native apothecary, commended in terms of the warmest approval the accurate knowledge of their profession acquired by these young men, whom he had great pleasure in recommending for diplomas. Dr. Davidson's opinion was fully concurred in by Superintending Surgeon Key, who had assisted in the examination. The distribution of rewards and certificates followed.

Sir Henry Pottinger said but little; but that little was expressive of the high gratification His Excellency had felt in witnessing the proceedings; the gratitude of Government to the professors for the zeal which had produced results so satisfactory; and promises of assistance in carrying out the suggestions of the council for the improvement of the college.

The business of the afternoon terminated with an address from Professor Blacklock to the three stipendiary students, on their admission to an independent rank in the medical profession.

The meeting was altogether one of the most interesting Madras has been favoured with for some time.

Mr. MEAD, lately Editor of the *Madras Athenæum*, has proceeded to England, as the advocate of the Carnatic Stipendiaries. For this service he is to receive 12,000 rupees. We are inclined to imagine he and his employers have alike made a mistake, and that the absorbing interest of internal politics will prevent the House of Commons from giving even a fair hearing to their case. The undistinguishing and remorseless vituperation which Mr. Mead latterly began to pour upon every person in any way connected with Government, and every project started by the authorities, cannot have failed to weaken his influence in Madras, and to destroy in some measure the effect of his writing.—*Friend of India*.

THE TANJORE BOND AFFAIR.—The *Spectator* states that the Head Financial Accountant, the Head Book-keeper, and Mr. A. J. Home, Manager of the Bond Department, all of the Accountant-General's Office, have been suspended by order of Government, pending the result of the investigation in progress at the police office, in respect of the Tanjore Bond Affair.

COAL.—Dr. Hunter communicates the interesting fact of indications of the existence of coal in many places in the neighbourhood of Madras. Satisfactory boring experiments have been made near Streepermatoor; and Dr. Hunter adds, that very good indications of coal were discovered near Perambore, where some large masses of black bituminous wood were found at the depth of thirty feet in grey sand, under a black sulphurous clay, containing numerous fossil shells. This wood burns exactly like coal and has the same resinous fracture. We hear that it has been frequently met with in sinking wells near Madras. It is one of the best proofs that coal is not far off.—*Athenæum May 4*.

WRECK OF THE EARL GREY.—The Madras master attendant has published the following:—"The master attendant of Cochin has officially reported that the barque *Earl Grey*, of 571 tons, Capt. J. Urquhart, belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Sons, from Bombay bound to England, grounded off the harbour of Cochin, about mid-channel between the two buoys, on the night of the 19th of April, about 11 p.m., and that she is still on shore. Every exertion is being made to get her off.

THE MOPLAHS.—We hear from Malabar that the authorities at Tellicherry are preparing against an expected Moplah rising at Chavacherry, the place whence the troops were withdrawn a month or so back. The detachment at Tellicherry has been strengthened by the addition of half a company of the 39th M.N.I. under a native officer; and a company of H.M.'s 94th, with one of the 39th M.N.I., have been ordered to be in readiness to act as pacificators if the Moplahs prove fractious.

The Special Commissioner was expected at Calicut about the 20th, whence he would proceed to Tellicherry and Chavacherry.

ARREST.—According to the *Athenaeum*, a European private has embraced Islamism. He had previously deserted, and was arrested in the disguise of an Arab Mussulman.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Mangalore, del. over ch. of court to W. Fisher.

CARSTAIRS, P. to be a gov. of Madras University and High School, May 4.

DOUGLAS, W. to act as civ. auditor and supt. of stamps, fr. May 1, dur. abs. of A. F. Bruce on leave, and to hold that app. on Bruce's resignation; act. civ. aud. and superint. of stamps rec. ch. fr. A. F. Bruce, May 1.

ELLIOT, E. F. to be 1st judge of Madras Court of Small Causes in suc. to R. Burgess, April 27; asst. ch. of his off. April 28.

HUDSON, W. to be prin. sudder ameen of zillah of Vizagapam.

INGLIS, W. A. D. to act as a puisne judge of sud. and Fouj. Adawlat, May 4; del. ov. ch. of Chingleput court, May 5.

MALBY, F. N. del. over ch. of Canara district to A. Hall, May 7.

MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. res. ch. of office of chief sec. to govt.

ROBERTS, C. A. to be sec. to mint committee, v. Birch.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

INGLIS, W. A. ten days.

SULLIVAN, H. E. 1 month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLINKINSOP, Rev. W. T. leave 1 month.

BULL, Rev. J. V. M.A. to be chaplain to Madras div. of forces composing expedition against Burmah.

POWELL, Rev. W. P. leave 6 months, to Neilgherry hills.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BETT, Ens. H. I. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

BLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, and granted moonshee allowance, May 1.

BRADISH, Ens. J. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 20, in succ. to Eykyn, retired.

BUCHANAN, Ens. C. recently posted to 22nd N.I. is perm. to proceed to join his corp. *via* Madras and Calcutta, April 20.

CHURCH, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 22, v. Pybus, dec.

CUNLIFFE, Ens. R. H. posted to 31st L.I. r. Johnston, pro. to join. to rank fr. June 13, 1851.

CORBETT, Ens. R. J. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

DOBREE, Ens. F. W. posted to 43rd N.I. as 5th ens. v. Odell, prom. to join under orders fr. adjt. gen. of the army, April 28, to rank fr. June 13, 1851.

DUN, Ens. E. W. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

DYSART, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to be capt. by brevet fr. April 29.

GAGE, Lieut. E. 15th N.I. to be captain fr. Feb. 20, in succ. to Eykyn, retired.

GEORGES, Lieut. T. C. 30th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, and granted moonshee allowance, May 1.

GOMPERTZ, Ens. E. D. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GORDON, Ens. J. R. to rank fr. June 13, 1851, posted to 15th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Bradish, prom. to join under orders of adjt. gen. of the army, April 28.

GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. to act as joint mag. in provinces; to act as asst. to gen. superint. for suppression of thuggee; v. Edwards.

GRAY, Ens. R. S. posted to 16th N.I. v. Newbery, prom. to join May 3, to rank fr. June 13, 1851.

HARRISON, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. passed final exam. as interp. of Hindustani.

JACKSON, Brev. capt. W. B. 31st L.I. to be capt. fr. April 24, v. Vosper, dec.

JOHNSTONE, Ens. W. 31st L.I. to be lieut. fr. April 24, v. Vosper, dec.

LANE, Ens. W. M. 40th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, May 1.

MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. qual. in Hindustani, May 1.

MILLAR, Lieut. F. J. 33rd N.I. to rank fr. June 19, 1851, v. Foley, res.

NEW, Ens. S. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 6, 1851, v. Jenkins, retired.

NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 27, v. Boulcott, dec.

O'DELL, Ens. W. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 19, in succ. to Bolleau, retired.

PERRING, Ens. J. W. C. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 18, v. Cundy, dec.

PHILLIPS, Ens. F. B. posted to 22nd N.I. v. Clementson, prom. to rank fr. June 16, 1851.

PRAYFAIR, Lieut. R. L. art. to act as asst. to exec. engr. at Aden.

POWER, Ens. H. P. posted to 35th N.I. v. Perring, prom., to rank fr. June 14, 1851.

ROLSTON, Lieut. G. R. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.

SARGENT, Brig. H. commanding Trichinopoly, to be a lay trustee of that chaplaincy, v. Stokes.

SCOTT, Lieut. D. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.

WATSON, Ens. H. to rank fr. June 13, 1851, posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ens. v. New, April 28.

WHISH, Lieut. C. W. F. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 19, in succ. to Bolleau, retired.

WILLIAMS, Ens. G. W. to do duty with 50th N.I. to join.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

BYAM, W. T. April 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. art. leave in ext. to May 31.

BORRADAILE, Ens. R. 52nd N.I. in ext. to Oct. 23 to Madras and East coast on m.c.

BOWEN, Lieut. A. E. 19th N.I. April 4 to July 12.

BURNSIDE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.I. 12 mo. fr. Aden to Neilgherries.

COX, Lieut. R. 38th N.I. to April 30, 1854, to sea and N. S. Wales on m.c.

DUNBAR, Lieut. J. B. 3rd L.C. fr. April 20 to July 20, to Madras, *via* Bombay, prep. to apply for leave to Europe on m.c.; 3 years furl. to Europe on m.c.

ELLIS, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. fr. April 6 to May 30, to Cocanada on m.c.

FLETCHER, Lieut. H. C. 8th N.I. fr. April 19 to May 31, to Cocanada and Oopadah on m.c.

HARKNESS, Brev. capt. G. 25th N.I. fr. April 17, 1852, to Oct. 17, 1853, to Mercara and Neilgherries, on m.c.

HASTIE, Ens. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. G. N. 1st N.I. leave canc.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to Mercara, on m.c.

MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

MOBERLY, Lieut. A. S. eng. 1 week in ext.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. G. 18th N.I. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m.c.

OTTLEY, Brev. maj. C. G. 30 days, fr. April 25, to Shevaroy hills.

PRYTON, Ens. H. A. 29th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

PRENDERGAST, Capt. T. G. Eur. vets. 6 mo. fr. April 27, to Masulipatam.

RUSSELL, Lieut. J. G. 29th N.I. 3 mo. to Raman Mulli hills, on m.c.

TOWER, Lieut. F. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

WHEELER, Lieut. W. 2nd N. V. batt. 1 year fr. April 24, to St. Thomas's Mount and Eastern coast, on m.c.

WHISTLER, Maj. T. K. 3rd batt. art. to Aug. 5, in ext. to join.

WOOD, Lieut. E. G. 6th L.C. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHTON, Vet. surg. T. perm. to resign his appt. of vet. surg. to gov.'s body guard, at his own request, fr. May 1.

DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MAYER, Surg. J. E. to offic. as assay mr.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. M. D. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.

SCOTT, Asst. surg. W. 5 mo. to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COOKE, wife of Capt. C. J. art. s. at St. Thomas Mount, April 21.

D'SENA, wife of T. d. at Madras, April 24.

FONCECA, Mrs. T. d. at Madras, April 23.

HASTINGS, wife of Lieut. W. J. M. 47th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, April 23.

JOHNSON, the lady of the Rev. E. s. at Cochin, April 20.

JOSEPH, wife of P. B. d. at Perambore, April 25.

KINKEAD, the lady of Capt. art. d. at St. Thomas Mount, April 19.

LEWAN, wife of R. C. c.s. s. at Chittoor, April 21.
 MAXWORTH, wife of John, d. at Madras, April 28.
 MUSGROVE, wife of Maj. J. F. 36th N.I. s. still-born, at Gopeal-
 pore, April 22.
 ROBINSON, the lady of W. c.s. d. at Counbatoor, April 23.
 SPOTTISWOODS, wife of Capt. M. C. 24th N.I. s. at Sangor,
 April 16.
 TEMPLE, wife of Lieut. J. 12th N.I. s. at French Rocks, April 20.

MARRIAGES.

DEURY, Capt. H. 45th N.I. to Annie P. d. of the late Lieut. col. J.
 Ross, at Trevandrum, April 29.
 GIRDLESTONE, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. to Laura, d. of G. Damaat,
 at Vepery.
 OAKES, T. W. S. to Emily R. d. of H. R. Dawson, at Octaca-
 mund, April 22.
 RICHTON, Henry, to Priscilla, d. of the late W. Jervis, at Mysore,
 April 27.

DEATHS.

BOULCOTT, Lieut. Charles G. 16th N.I. at Cannanore, April 27.
 CAMPBELL, Belinda, wife of R. P. at Madras, April 27.
 GUNDY, Lieut. R. 35th N.I. at Rangoon, April 18.
 PODMORE, Capt. R. P. 44th N.I. at Lingsogur, May 2.
 PYBUS, Lieut. G. C. 22nd N.I. at Nagode, April 22.
 RAVENSHAW, Lieut. E. C. 1st L.C. at Bellary, April 10.
 SAGE, Fred. S. H. s. of Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. at Cuddapah, aged 1,
 April 24.
 STUBBS, Thomas, at Madras, aged 18, April 25.
 VOSPER, Capt. J. H. A. 31st L.I. at Bangalore, April 24.
 WALSH, Mary Ann, wife of J. A. at Mercara, aged 18, April 17.
 XAVIER, Mrs. at Mercara, April 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 24. *Lady Nugent*, Knight, Port Jackson; steamer *Hin-*
doetan, Harris, Suez and Galle.—25. *Halifax*, Wright, Galle.—27.
Chatillon, Desernaux, Pondicherry.—30. *Caroline*, Freywer, Co-
 lomb.—MAY 3. *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Penang.—8. Steamer
Pottinger, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Hindostan* (April 24).—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss
 Damaat, Mrs. Byam, Mrs. and Miss Woods, Capt. Gildea, and
 Miss Beauchamp. From Ceylon.—Sir H. C. Montgomery.—
 From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Symonds and Penfold.
 Per *Chatillon* (April 27).—From PONDICHERRY.—Messrs. M.
 Guidamour, C. Dumoulin, V. Gosne.
 Per *Caroline* (April 30), from COLOMBO.—Capt. Reddie, Lieut.
 Alven.
 Per *Lord Elphinstone* (May 3), from PENANG.—Mrs. Roberts.
 Per steamer *Pottinger* (May 8), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hordie,
 Mr. Cuppage, B.C.S. Lieut. Cleveland.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 24. Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Calcutta.—25. *Sarah*,
 Cooke, Penang and Singapore; *Pyrenees*, Eagles, London.—26.
Cornwall, Dawson, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; *Rodsley*,
 Shiel, Mauritius.—29. *James Lumsden*, Loggie, Liverpool.—
 MAY 1. *Halifax*, Wright, London; *Chatillon*, Desernaux, Coringa;
Zaphnaath Panneah, Fowle, Penang and Singapore.—2. *Caroline*,
 Freywer, Southern Ports.—3. *Gateshead*, Gladson, London.—9.
 Steamer *Pottinger*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindostan* (April 24), to CALCUTTA.—Ens. J. Hastie,
 2nd E.L.I.; Mr. E. A. Fernandez, and Mr. H. Rhodes.
 Per *Sarah* (April 25), to PENANG.—Mrs. A. M. Cooke.
 Per *Cornwall* (April 26), to SINGAPORE.—Lieut. A. D. M'Dou-
 gall, lady, and 3 children; Ens. W. R. Meshorn, Asst. spoth. J. J.
 Wood, wife, and child.
 Per steamer *Pottinger* (May 9), to SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—
 Brig. gen. Walpole, lady, and servant; Lieut. F. Tower and lady,
 Miss Fulton and servant, Capt. H. O. Mayne, lady, infant, and ser-
 vant; Mrs. Dr. Thompson, child, and 2 servants; Miss Matheson
 and servant, Miss Cleather and servant, Capt. A. Harris and ser-
 vant. To SUEZ.—Rev. Mr. Fragus and Capt. Saget. To POINT
 DE GALLE.—J. P. Nash, Esq.; J. E. Kitts, Esq.; J. O. Pierce,
 Esq.; J. W. Reading, Esq.; J. C. Lee, Esq.; and B. H. White,
 Esq.; Mons. and Madame Montclar, 2 servants, and infant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 9, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1 to 2 prem.
1829-30	1½ to 2½ prem.
1841	5½ to 6 prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	10½ to 11 dis.
1835-36	8½ to 9½ do.
1843	
5 per cent. transferable book debt	9 to 10 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	8½ to 9½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	16 to 16½ per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 6 per ct.
 On existing cash credit accounts on da. 6 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 5 per Ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 ..

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-3 ea.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, } 1s. 11½d. to 1s. to 11½d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, }
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 66 days
 sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, none.
 Sell, 1 per cent. prem.
 Bombay.—Buy, ¼ per cent. dis.
 Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 8th arrived at Bombay on May
 6th, per *Ajdaka*.

ADEN.—The *Bombay Times*, in announcing that a party of
 men from the wing of the Highlanders at Kolaba had proceeded
 to Aden, to make up the wing of the corps at that place to its
 full complement, says: "We have heard that nearly all the
 deaths in the wing since its arrival at Aden have occurred from
 amongst the men of one company occupying a certain barrack,
 and that the same was found to be the case with the wing they
 relieved. This is a matter worth being enquired into; the men
 are said to entertain the belief that whoever falls sick in that
 barrack are sure to die,—and unfortunately in nearly a dozen
 cases their prognostications have proved correct. A consider-
 able amount of dread and superstition on the matter is said
 to be entertained by the men living in the 'fated room,'
 and it would be well were it demolished and another built in
 its stead in another locality,—for there must be something more
 than fancy in the case, or five-sixths of the entire number of
 deaths in the wing since it occupied the station would not
 occur from amongst its inmates."

TWO MISSIONARIES, connected with the Church Missionary
 Society, the Rev. Mr. Matchett and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, have
 been sent to preach the Gospel in Scinde.—*Ibid*.

DADABHAI AND MUNCHERJEE, have announced a dividend of
 25 per cent to their creditors, and hope, shortly after the sale of
 the rest of their property, to make a similar dividend.

MUTINY IN A NATIVE CORPS.—The *Bombay Times* notices
 the trial of a number of havildars, of the 11th Bombay N. I.,
 at Malligaum, for mutiny—a crime rarely heard of in this army,
 the havildars having refused to "break up" when ordered to do
 so on a public parade by their adjutant and commanding officer.
 Their refusal was deservedly punished with extreme severity, for
 mutiny can never be tolerated in the Bombay army; but still,
 men who had attained the rank of colour havildars must have
 had some real or fancied grievance which probably an explana-
 tion or a few words of kindly exhortation would have removed.
 We do not mean to say that the men were harshly treated, but
 we do think there was something requiring investigation and
 redress, or the mutinous havildars would never have committed
 themselves as they did: our reason for so thinking being the ex-
 treme rarity of the crime of mutiny even among the sepoys of
 the Bombay army.

EXPEDITION IN THE INDIAN NAVY DEPARTMENT. — The ex-
 press announcing the fall of Rangoon, also brought orders that
 two more Bombay war steamers should be prepared for Bur-
 mah immediately, and it was reported that more troops were
 ordered up from Madras. The *Queen* and *Victoria* were ready
 for sea in twenty-four hours, but by next post they were coun-
 termanded, and three of the steam-frigates at present at Ran-
 goon are to return to Bombay. Commodore Sir H. Leeke, in
 a general order, expressed his gratification at the way in which
 Commander Drought, and Lieut. Manners met his wishes by
 preparing those vessels for sea, in so short a space of time. "The
Queen was undocked at eleven o'clock A.M., on the 3rd inst.,
 and was fully equipped and ready to proceed on service, had she
 been required, at sunset the same evening."

DESERTIONS.—A correspondent at Poona informs us that "no less than six men of the Fusiliers deserted on the morning of the 4th of May. Two of the number had only been released from confinement a short time before, having been punished in this manner for former desertions."—*Telegraph*, May 12.

CUMSLABHAR, one of the widows of H. H. the late Raghoojee Angria, chief of Colaba, died a few days ago. By her death the Bombay Government save Rs. 12,000 a year.—*Telegraph*, May 12.

METEOROLOGY.—We have had a constant succession of cloudy skies, light showers, and threatenings. Our glacial season of March and April, when hailstorms most abound, has been singularly prolific in these meteors. Severe hailstorms, with thunder, lightning, rain, and wind, were experienced at Kandy in Ceylon on the 6th March, at Bangalore on the 18th, at Allahabad on the 17th and 18th, at Ootacamund on the 18th, at Narsingpore on the 19th and 20th—on the latter of these days the sky all overhead, from which the hail descended, was transparent and cloudless; at Pondicherry on the 24th, at Assam on the 25th; at Tirhoot on the 26th—some of the pieces were lens-shaped, four inches in diameter, and a vast number of cattle were killed by them; and Roorkee near Saharunpore, on the 27th, during the night; north of Lahore on the 29th, and again on the 31st; at Landour over the greater part of the night of the 31st, just after the earthquake; on the 2nd April at Sealkote in the Punjab; on the 5th at the mouth of the Indus near Kurrachee; and on the 16th at Mahabuleswar. We have had three instances this season of what seems to have been the fall of an aerolite during thunderstorms. On the 25th September a violent explosion occurred in the air at Bombay, followed by a wild rushing sound overhead, heard at various points over an area thirty miles in length and eight in breadth, followed by a severe concussion, as if a heavy body had fallen, just before the occurrence of which a large fire-ball was seen plunging into the sea. On the 18th March, during a violent thunderstorm near Dhutmah, in the N. W. provinces, a thunder bolt was seen to fall and strike the ground, giving out in the course of the concussion a clear ringing sound like the crack of a rifle—there was no echo or reverberation at all like thunder. It appeared about 150 yards from Choki, and resembled in its descent a huge ball of red hot iron, with a band of fire, estimated at about thirty feet in length. On the 30th April, about midnight, a violent explosion was heard during a storm of wind and rain at Kurrachee, resembling the discharge of a vast artillery battery, and about half a minute afterwards a meteor, partially obscured by the rain, but still distinct and visible, was seen descending into the sea. It is now well established that, in India, at all events, earthquakes are almost always accompanied by furious storms of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain: it is difficult to trace the cause of coincidences so remarkable in the commotions of the earth and air,—still more so to imagine any connection whatever betwixt the perturbations within the limits of our atmosphere and the movements of solid bodies entering it from regions beyond its boundaries: yet it is surely possible to suppose a thunderstorm propitious to the precipitation on the surface of the ground of bodies which might otherwise have passed on in their career.—*Bombay Times*, May 11.

GUNNERY OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—It is no disparagement to the rest of the force at Rangoon, that the Bombay portion of it should speak chiefly of their own achievements: and nothing could have exceeded the courage, coolness, and conduct, of the officers and men in the Indian Navy, or the beauty of the practice of their guns: the shells burst to a hair's breadth just where they ought, and did the precise amount of mischief intended by them. We take the opportunity of specially advertising the subject because, though we have always heard the merits of the gunnery instructor spoken of in the highest terms, we have at times expressed an opinion that more than enough of time and attention was devoted to the subject. The result shows that if it has been so, the time has been well spent, and that the instruction has been as good as could be given and thoroughly taken advantage of.—*Bombay Times*, May 8.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleswar, April 26, 1852.—With reference to the regulation marginally noted, the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to resolve, with the concurrence of Government, that in future, before officers are allowed to appear before the permanent Presidency Committee, for examination in the Native languages, they be required, in

Jameson's Code } all practicable cases, to pass before a
Sect. L. Act. 213. } station or Garrison Committee (either at an out-station or at

Bombay) the preliminary examination contemplated by the regulation reverted to.

NAVAL COMMITTEE OF SURVEY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th April, 1852.—The Commander-in-Chief desires to intimate that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction a sum equivalent to the half batta of their rank being granted to the officers composing the standing Naval Committee of Survey, as remuneration for the extra duties that have devolved on them.

(Signed) H. J. LEAKE, Commodore,
Commander-in-Chief, I.N.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FLYNN, J. to be 2nd translator and interp. to Supreme Court.
HEBERT, H. coll. of Broach, ass. ch. of duties, April 6.
MANSFIELD, S. to be act. coll. and mag. at Ahmedabad, April 20.
MURPHY, R. X. to be ch. translator and interp. to Supreme Court.
ROBERTSON, A. D. to be a member of Foras Land Commission, v. J. N. Rose, April 24; pl. in ch. of offices of sub-treas. gen. paymr. and superint. of stamps, May 3.
SPOONER, R. to be a member of com. of manag. of Govt. savings bank, v. H. Young, April 28.
VENTZ, G. to be consul for Hamburg, at Bombay.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, A. F. 10 days. LIDDELL, H. 1 mo.
HUNTER, W. J. 6 mo. to England. MALET, H. F. 1 mo.
KEAYS, R. 1 mo. M'LEOD, J. 1 mo.

MUSGRAVE, J. W. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KINGSBURY, Rev. T. L. to act as chaplain of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Baroda, dur. abs. of Rev. Mr. Mitford, April 28.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARROW, Capt. 19th N.I. to act as pension pay-mr. Poona div. dur. abs. of Leeson.
CLARKE, Cadet R. L. attached to do duty with 29th N.I. at Surat.
COTGRAVE, Lieut. engr. to be an asst. to Capt. Hill, enec. engr. at Kurrachee, May 8.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. F. joined as act. asst. Inam commissr. April 20.
HOBSON, Brev. Lieut. col. 1st Eur. regt. to perform duty of Capt. H. J. Willoughby, pay-mr. of Poona div. dur. abs. of latter, April 27.
KEMPT, Capt. E. S. 1st Eur. fus. to rejoin his regt.
PRESTON, Eas. W. B. 14th N.I. qual. in the n. language, May 3.
PYN, Corn. J. A. 2nd L. C. qual. in the n. language, May 3.
RAIKES, Lieut. S. N. asst. to pol. ag. in Kutch, to offic. as pol. ag. in that prov. fr. Feb. 10.
SAVILLE, Lieut. J. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be adjt. fr. Feb. 6, v. Shewell, pro.
SCOTT, Lieut. S. to act as qu.-mr. to 2nd Eur. L.I. dur. abs. of Aitchison, April 27.
TAIT, Maj. J. C.B. 6th N.I. to be commt. Southern Mahratta horse in suc. to Maj. Ramsey.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE

SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BANNERMAN, P. W. April 19.
CLARKE, B. T. April 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARROW, Capt. W. G. 28th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 1, to Aurangabad.
BELLASIS, Lieut. col. 9th N.I. April 20 to May 31, on m.c.
BOLTON, Ens. J. S. D. fr. April 5 to May 31, to Mahabuleswar hills, on m.c.
BROWN, Capt. W. 12th N.I. April 23 to May 31.
BROWNE, Capt. W. 12th N.I. leave cancelled.
BURROWS, Lieut. B. asst. supt. of Ahmedauggur rev. serv. from April 24, prep. to England; 3 years to Europe.
CROWE, Lieut. T. C. art. May 1 to 31, and 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
CURTIS, Capt. W. F. 1st L.C. 1 year fr. date of dept. fr. Scinde, to Himalaya hills, on m.c.
GARTHWAITE, Ens. J. G. 27th N.I. to [May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
HEFFERMAN, Lieut. T. vet. est. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
HOUGH, Capt. L. T. 2nd Belooch batt. fr. May 21, in ext. to remain at pres.
KEMBALL, Lieut. V. S. asst. superint. rev. surv. S. Mahratta country, 1 mo.
KIRKLAND, Ens. N. 29th N.I. fr. May 5 to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
KNIGHT, Ens. J. 16th N.I. fr. May 16 to May 31, in ext.

MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. fr. May 1 to May 20, to Bombay.
 MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. fr. April 19th to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MILES, Lieut. J. 16th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 25, to Bombay.
 MORISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. act. 2nd asst. to pol. agent in Katteewar, May 1 to 17.
 OLPHERTS, Lieut. W. art. 3 years to Europe.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 POPE, Maj. G. 22nd N.I. in ext. to remain at Bombay and sea coast, on m.c.
 PROBYN, Lieut. O. 3rd N.I. fr. April 20 to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 ROSS, Lieut. T. T. 18th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. paymaster Poona div. 30 days.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENTLY, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. at Bhoj, v. Lawes, to join May 8.
 BOYD, Surg. J. to be superint. surg. on Bombay estab. fr. April 17, v. Doig, ret.
 DOIG, Superint. surg. J. perm. to ret. fr. the serv.
 FOX, Asst. surg. to do duty in I.N. May 6.
 FYFE, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 GLEN, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. R. W. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 LODWICK, Asst. surg. F. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 LOWNDS, Asst. surg. T. M. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 MAITLAND, Asst. surg. G. civ. surg. at Rutnagherry, to take med. ch. of 9th N.I. fr. Jan. 14.
 ROOKE, Surg. B. P. to be med. store keeper at Bombay, fr. April 17, v. Boyd.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. to be dep. assay master of the Calcutta mint. dur. abs. of O'Shaughnessy to office as assay master.
 SANDWICH, Asst. surg. G. to rank fr. Feb. 21.
 THOROLD, Asst. surg. att. to 2nd Eur. reg. L.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

THOROLD, H. O. April 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLUM, Surg. R. M.D. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. V. 1 mo. fr. May 8, to the Deccan, on m.c.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. R. J. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BERTHON, Lieut. supernu. on board the *Hastings*, transf. to *Queen*, April 28.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. of the *Victoria*, to reside on shore, May 1.
 JENKINS, Comdr. to ass. ch. of *Hastings*, April 30.
 KEMPTHORNE, Capt. relieved fr. com. of *Hastings*, April 30.
 LAMB, Acting Master of the *Victoria*, to reside on shore, May 3.
 OSBORN, L. Captain's clerk, 2 mo. in ext. to remain at Cairo, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROOKE, wife of Capt. John, s. at Kherwarah, May 4.
 DAVIES, wife of D. W. s. at Colbadavie, May 3.
 FRITH, wife of Wm. s. at Bombay, May 6.
 GRAHAM, the lady of Capt. D. engs. s. at Singhur, April 27.
 TODD, the lady of Asst. surg. M. S., H.M.'s 86th, d. at Poorundhur, May 4.

MARRIAGE.

PARSONS, John, to Jane J. d. of the late J. J. Robinson, at Bombay, May 5.

DEATHS.

FALLON, Charlotte, W. d. of A. D. at Girgaum, May 5.
 HODGART, inf. s. of John, at Colaba, May 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 5. *Commerce Compagne*, Butyn, Calcutta; *Hosannah*, Downes, Calcutta; *Samuel Boddington*, Hursh, Calcutta.—6. *Hydros*, Nacoda, Calcutta; *Mary Ann*, Davidson, Calcutta; *Larkins*, Philpot, London and Cannanore; steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suez; steamer *Victoria*, Woolly, Kurrachee.—11. *Sassoon Family*, Dring, Woosung; *Hercules*, London, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hosannah* (May 5), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Allen.
 Per steamer *Sir George Clerk*, from SURAT.—Mr. J. N. Pelly.

Per *Larkins* (May 6), from LONDON.—Mr. H. Ellice.
 Per *Hercules* (May 11), from ADEN.—Mrs. Loudon.
 Per steamer *Victoria*, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Lambert and Mr. Sparks.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha* (May 6), from SUEZ.—Mr. Lancaster, Lieut. Drever, 2nd Madras E.L.I.; Mr. Cust, Bengal C.S.—From ADEN.—Mrs. Connors, Mrs. Ward, Miss Lambert, Mr. Brown.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 3. *Harrison Clinton*, Verrill, Liverpool.—5. *Stornoway*, Robertson, Woosung; *Tadmire*, Bowee, Glasgow.—7. *Hamido*, Daviot, Colombo.—8. *Julia*, Richard, Mauritius.—11. *Loodiana*, Cheyne, Colombo.—12. Steamer *Achilles*.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Stornoway* (May 5), to WOOSUNG.—Capt. Emerson.
 Per steamer *Carnac*, to SURAT.—Mr. Robertson.
 Per steamer *Bombay*, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Randall and Major Fraser.
 Per steamer *G. R. Clerk*, to SURAT.—Rev. — Kingsbury.
 Per steamer *Achilles*, to SUEZ.—Lieut. Dunbar, 3rd M. cavalry; Mr. W. Smith, J. Smith, Esq.; Mr. C. Buoz; Mr. Crowe and Master Creagh, the Rev. J. Josenhaus, and Lieut. MacLagan, Ben. eng.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 12, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104½ to 105
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 94 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 90½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 90½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 16½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 27 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. par.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 10 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 14 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,400
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do. 17,800
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, ..	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 103¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at
 6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.
 6 " " " 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.
 On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100... 99
 30 days' sight..... 99½
 at sight..... 100
 On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 99
 at sight..... 99½
 On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 211 to 212

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s., and Liverpool, 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

The Governor continues at Kandy, where he has had his whole Council in consultation. The only result of these deliberations as yet apparent is merely the republished draft of an ordinance intended to assimilate the laws regarding what are called "Service Parvery Lands" to those which affect lands held by ordinary titles.

The accounts of gold-finding in Australia have naturally excited much attention in Ceylon, and not a few of the class of superintendents have shown a natural anxiety to proceed to a land where at least they are sure of a climate not inimical to continued health,—of the society of Englishmen, and of a permanent home where labour can always secure the means of existence. A vessel has been placed for Australia, and the *Belle*

Croze carries the following passengers from our shores:—Capt. Brassey, Bombay Army; Dr. Ellery; Messrs. Frith, Park, Fell, Minty, Fiddes, Sim, Barter, Hutchinson, Archbold, E. Kenly, Broughton, J. Butcher, two Baddelys, Wilmot, Lindsay, Manson. The Marchioness of Dalhousie, whose health has suffered from her residence in continental India, has determined to spend six months in a climate which has been pronounced superior to that of Simla, and which is not the less healthy during the heavy rains which fall in June and July. At the end of the six months her ladyship's husband is expected to join her, after having completed his rule as Governor-General of India by the acquisition of Burmah.—*Col. Observer, May 10.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COCQ, the lady of A. H. R. d. at Point de Galle, May 4.
DUFF, the lady of G. S. d. at Colombo, May 4.
FARMER, wife of J. s. at Kandy, April 29.
MARSHALL, wife of J. W. s. at Marandahn, April 3.
ROSAIRO, Mrs. J. P. s. at Colombo, April 26.
STEPHEN, wife of Henry C. s. at Batticaloa, April 2.

DEATHS.

CLASSEN, F. W. s. of W. A. at Matura, aged 11, May 1.
COCQ, R. C. R. at Point de Galle, aged 62, April 19.
MOLDBRECH, inf. d. of T. P. at Colombo, April 23.
ONDAATJEE, wife of J. M. J. at Colombo, aged 22, April 11.
POULIER, John E. inf. s. of G. A. at Matura, April 24.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAILS of Jan. 24th and Feb. 24th arrived at Hong-Kong on April the 11th.

THE news from the disturbed provinces is still unsatisfactory; Imperialist and insurgent both appearing determined to weary out each other with tactic and stratagem. Of the two, however, the latter appear to be continually getting the best of it. It is said that the troops levied by Seu to repel the insurgents in Kwangsi, being unable to obtain arrears of pay, have deserted in large companies, and that a body, said to number 18,000, have taken possession of a walled town at no great distance from Canton, where, and in all the surrounding district, the utmost severities are practised on the unoffending residents. In this predicament, and hearing that, having possession of a number of salt and other boats, the mob threatened an attack on Canton itself, Yeh, the governor, is now meditating an application to the British Government for assistance. The defection of Imperial troops has caused great alarm in Canton.

Dr. Bowring had arrived at Hong-Kong, and assumed his office as Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade during the absence of Sir S. G. Barham.

Hong-Kong had been visited with a peculiar phenomenon, in the shape of a whirlwind, causing serious loss of life, and heavy damage to buildings and vessels.

The H. E. I. Co.'s steam frigate *Semiramis*, brought on twelve men of the destroyed ship *Herald's* crew, and one of the *Victory's* passengers, who were all tried and condemned at a Criminal Session of the Supreme Court. Two of the former had been discharged by proclamation, the remaining ten were to be executed on the 3rd of May. The *Victory's* man was sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. The Englishman, Fenton, had also been tried for consorting with pirates—found guilty, and awarded three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWRING, J. rec. full powers as H.M.'s plenipotentiary, and a com. as superint. of British trade in China, and he has entered upon the duties of his offices, April 14. This cancels appt. to similar duties of Hon. Major gen. Jervois, K.H.
ELMSLIE, A. W. to be act. consul at Canton dur. abs. of Dr. Bowring, April 14.
JERVOIS, Hon. Maj. gen. to adm. the gov. of Hong-Kong, &c. dur. abs. of Sir S. G. Bonham on furl. To assume functions of ch. superint. of trade of British subjects in China.
MERCEUR, Hon. W. T. to be a memb. of exec. council of Hong-Kong, March 31.
PARISH, F. to be act. vice consul at Canton, dur. abs. of Dr. Bowring.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BONHAM, Sir S. G. Gov. and C.-in-C. of Hong-Kong, &c. to Europe, on m. c. March 30.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, wife of Dr. A. H. s. at Hong-Kong, April 20.
GORDON, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 59th, d. at Hong-Kong, March 24.

SMITH, Mrs. J. C. d. at Shanghai, March 24.
SMITH, Mrs. J. M. d. at Shanghai, March 31.
WRIGHT, Mrs. J. W. s. at Shanghai, March 29.
YOUNG, Mrs. J. H. d. at Amoy, March 13.

MARRIAGES.

CLIFTON, Samuel, to Fanny Jones, at Hong-Kong, April 13.
HAFFUM, F. S. to Mary Irwin, at Hong-Kong, April 11.
LANGLEY, Edward, to E. Isabella, d. of Capt. T. P. Clarke, R.N. at Shanghai, April 14.

DEATHS.

BLIGHT, John, at Whampoa, March 24.
PRATTENT, J. R. at Hong-Kong, April 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 25. *Old England*, Eves, Liverpool.—27. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Bombay; *Geelong*, Bar, London.—29. *Argyle*, Norville, St. Francisco; *Audax*, Glover, Woosung.—30. Steamer *Semiramis*, Stephens, Singapore.—31. Steamer *Shanghai*, Cresham, Shanghai.—APRIL 2. *Ella Frances*, Peirce, St. Francisco; *Balmoral*, Budge, Liverpool.—3. *Racehorse*, Porter, Bombay.—4. *John Brightman*, Scott, Calcutta; *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta.—5. *Sobraon*, Rodger, Bombay.—6. *Nymph*, Wilson, Woosung.—7. *Essex*, May, London.—8. *Minna*, Potter, Woosung; *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Bombay.—9. *Arabia*, Davis, Sydney.—11. Steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Bombay; *J. Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Bombay.—12. *Ocean Queen*, Rees, Bombay; *H.M.S. Cleopatra*, Massie, Singapore; *Foam*, Findlay, Bombay.—16. Steamer *Abbs*, Willis, Calcutta.—20. *Helen Lindsay*, Stacey, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Essex* (April 7).—Capt. Campbell, R.A.; Lieut. Margeson, R.A.; Lieut. Gordon, R.A.; Asst. surg. Rennie, M.D., R.A.; 2 sergeants, 53 rank and file.
Per *Helen Lindsay* (April 20).—Mr. and Mrs. Frederiek Duddell, son, and daughter.
Per *Surprise*.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and two children.
Per steamer *Ganges* (March 27).—Capt. Marshall, Messrs. Byramjee Hormusjee, Nathoo, Sillar, Braybrooke, Hume, Pierce, and Taylor.
Per steamer *Singapore* (April 11).—Messrs. Neave, Wallace, J. Kinnear, Mourelon, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Le Comte de Courcey.
Per steamer *Shanghai* (March 31).—Mrs. Kay, Messrs. Davidson, Stuart, Rawson, Langrana, Antrobus, Bessieres, and Tilby.
Per *Foam* (April 12).—Lieut. Maxwell.
Per *Audax* (March 29).—Lieut. Clarke, 59th regt.
Per *Minna* (April 8).—Mr. C. A. Fearon and family, and Mr. Loureiro.
Per *Balmoral* (April 2).—Mr. J. P. Stephens.
Per *Ella Frances*.—Mr. Prescott.
Per *Nymph* (April 6).—Mr. and Mrs. Hancock.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 17. *India*, Ritchie, London; *Royal Sovereign*, Thomas, Sydney; *John Bright*, Watt, London.—24. *Shaw Allum*, Wade, Bombay.—30. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Bombay.—31. *Shanghai*, Christian, Shanghai.—APRIL 1. *Ruby*, Ellerby, Sydney; *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, London.—3. *Allipore*, Freeman, London.—4. Steamer *Ambassador*, Jackson, London.—7. *Shellometh*, Potter, Calcutta.—9. *Hamlet*, Gretham, London.—13. *Barrackpore*, Underwood, London.—14. Steamer *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta.—16. *Sir G. Pollock*, Withers, San Francisco.—18. Steamer *Semiramis*, Stevens, Northern Ports.—19. *Eden*, Muirlock, San Francisco.—21. *Acadia*, Dunn, San Francisco.—22. *Lord Western*, Phillips, San Francisco.—23. *Singapore*, — Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Singapore*, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Kay and Mr. Stichel.
For MALTA.—Mr. Treelhard.
Per steamer *Ganges* (March 30), for SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Samuel George Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and servants, Messrs. W. H. Wardley and E. Gassett. For SUZ.—Mr. M'Duff. For MALTA.—Mr. H. W. Hubbell. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Holmes and servant.
Per *Shanghai* (March 31).—Dr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Miss Clarke, Messrs. Stuart, Davidson, Meadows, Sillar, Withrington, and Rawson.
Per *Allipore* (April 3), Miss Comelate and Mr. Wyse.

COMMERCIAL.

China, April 23, 1852.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.
East-India Company's Accepted Bills, 220 to 221 rupees per 100 dollars.
Mexican dols., at par to 1 per cent. dis.

FREIGHTS.

To London, quoted at £3. for 50 cable feet; little offering.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Col. Michel's brigade had a very smart brush with the enemy on the 17th of April, near Fort Cox. The enemy mustered very strong. One company of the 6th and one of the Rifles were on the left flank, well covered by rocks. While the main body were moving to take a fresh position to the right front, the two companies became severely engaged, and for some time no advantage was gained by either side, until a sub-division of the 6th light company, making a desperate charge, drove the enemy with heavy loss from their position. Eight were killed by the bayonet, and one man, named Kelly, captured a musket, ready capped and loaded, by dashing out a Caffre's brains with the butt of his piece. During this time the colonel ordered a company of Rifles into ambush, and to wait till he ordered them to rise. The column moved off, and when the Caffres thought all was clear, they came on for the purpose of having a few partial shots; but, upon their arrival within 100 yards of the company of Rifles, they received a volley, which drove them headlong down krantzes, &c., leaving some 20 killed.

Stock's councillor is to be hanged for trying to incite Pato to war. He is now under two constables for security.—*G. T. Journal*, April 27.

There has been an entire change in the field operations since the arrival of the new Governor, and, from what we are able to gather, decidedly for the better. It seems more his policy to protect the colony than to take cattle.

No sooner did the chief Sandilli hear of the arrival of General Cathcart, than he sent to Commissioner Brownlee to ask for peace, "as the land had been disturbed long enough." But the messenger was sent back to say that the Governor would take no notice of the Gaikas on this side of the Kei; when he and all his people were on the other side they might then negotiate, but not before. This is really a good beginning; everything appears to be going on so favourably, that, should the Governor only expel Umhala and all the T'Slambies, this may perhaps be the last Caffre war; if not, a few years will still make no great difference in their spirit of submission. No more general orders are to be published officially in any of the local papers.

Information has been received that Macomo has offered to surrender to Gen. Somerset, but to no one else.—*Frontier Times*, April 27.

The last dates from King William's Town are to the 27th of April. General Cathcart had recovered from the effects of a severe fall, and was to proceed on the 27th to Fort Beaufort, preparatory to an attack upon an extensive scale, on the 30th of April, upon the Waterkloof, where Macomo had again removed, with a large party of Caffres, from the Amatolas, and had been joined by a great many rebel Hottentots. It was understood that the General would direct this movement in person. His determination to hang the councillors of Seyolo and Stock, who have been captured while endeavouring to excite Pato and other friendly Caffres to join the enemy, has inspired great confidence, and the erection of the gallows at King William's Town for that purpose has struck much terror into the Caffres. The General's policy of destroying the enemy's cattle is most important, as is also his refusal to have personal communications with any of the chiefs among the Caffres. His energy and decision of character are much admired.

General Cathcart has issued the following address:—

"Chiefs, amapakati, and people who dwell between the rivers Kei and Keiskamma. Our great and good Queen Victoria has sent me, George Cathcart, to be your great chief and governor. I am come among you to do good to all those who are faithful and true to their word. Therefore, Pato, Siwani, Teise, Umkai, and all those chiefs and men of the T'Slambie tribes who have been faithful during this war, I am your good friend so long as you, your amapakati, and people, will allow me to be so. I will also be the friend of Umhala, provided that his future conduct be such as to acquire my good opinion. But as for Sandilli, and all the Gaika chiefs and people, also the T'Slambies Seyolo and Umfundisi, and their followers, they have rebelled against their Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and have suffered rebel Hottentots and others to join them in fighting against her soldiers. That is a great crime, and cannot be forgotten; therefore, though I wish for peace, and that all bloodshed should cease, Sandilli, and all those who have taken part in this wicked rebellion, must go beyond the Kei, and none of them will ever be suffered to return and live in peace in the country they occupied before the war.

"GEORGE CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,
High Commissioner.

"Dated at King William's Town, this 12th of April."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, June 15, 1852.

THE "Papers relating to hostilities with Burmah," presented by her Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament, put us in possession of all the official information necessary to explain their origin; and it is impossible to read these documents without being convinced that the war was absolutely unavoidable.

The commercial treaty with Ava (concluded in conformity with the treaty of Yandaboo), in 1826, stipulated that the merchants of the respective countries should be permitted to carry on trade reciprocally in both, the Governments "giving them the utmost protection and security."

In the course of last year, Mr. Sheppard, master and owner of a trading vessel of Madras, described by Colonel Bogle as "a most quiet, inoffensive, and well-behaved man, correct and honourable in his dealings," complained to the Indian Government that he had been seized, imprisoned, and ill-treated by the Governor of Rangoon, upon a false charge of throwing a man overboard; that his vessel had been detained and Rs. 1,005 extorted from him; adding that this was one of many acts of injustice, oppression, and tyranny suffered by British subjects in that port. Shortly after, another master of a British ship, named Lewis, made a similar complaint, alleging that he had been subjected to sundry extortions, as well as insult and indignity, by the Governor, on a false plea of murdering one of his crew. Had these charges been true, they would have been cognizable not by the Government of Burmah, but by a British court of law.

Upon the back of these representations, claiming redress under the treaty, came a memorial from the merchants of Rangoon to the Governor-General of India, in which they allege that they have, for a long time, suffered from the tyranny of the Burmese authorities; that trade is seriously obstructed, and almost suppressed, thereby; that the treaty of Yandaboo was violated by exactions from vessels, in shape of harbour-dues, &c.; that neither life nor property was safe, as the Governor had publicly stated to his dependants that he had no money to pay them, and had granted them his permission to get money as they could; that he has frequently demanded money without any pretext, and tortured the parties till his demands were complied with; that affairs had arrived at such a crisis that, unless protected, they should be obliged to leave the country; and that, being there under the provisions of the treaty of Yandaboo, they claimed protection.

The Governor-General came to the conclusion, upon the evidence laid before him, that the treaty had been violated, and the law of nations disregarded, in these cases; that not only had "security and protection" been withheld, but very gross injustice and oppression had been practised, by the Burmese authorities; and his Lordship felt that "it was in-

cumbent upon the Government of India to accede to the appeal, and demand reparation from the Court of Ava, if its officer should refuse to make a proper submission."

Accordingly, Commodore Lambert, of her Majesty's ship *Fas*, accompanied by Captain Latter, as interpreter, was despatched in that frigate, with two steamers, to Rangoon, instructed to demand reparation for the infraction of the treaty, and compensation to Captains Sheppard and Lewis. He was likewise charged with a letter to the King of Ava from the Indian Government, stating that complaints had been received from time to time from British subjects at Rangoon of extortion and oppression exercised upon them by the governor of that port; setting forth the specific cases of the two captains, and suggesting that his Majesty would doubtless recognise the propriety of indemnifying the parties thus injured, and the wisdom of removing the Governor of Rangoon, whose conduct tended to sow dissension between the states. The Government, in conclusion, observed that, though confident that the Court of Ava would manifest a just sense of its own duty and interests, and abstaining, therefore, from every expression which would seem at variance with a spirit of friendliness, it looked for prompt proof of a reciprocal feeling on the part of the Court, to be manifested in its ready compliance with the requirements of the Government of India, and, should these expectations be disappointed, the Government would feel called upon to take immediate measures to enforce its rights under existing treaties, protect the interests of British subjects, and fully vindicate its own honour and power.

This letter was to be transmitted to the Court of Ava only in the event of the Governor of Rangoon refusing to comply with the demands of the Commodore, who, on his arrival at Rangoon, found, as he says, "such an addition of cruelties to the wrongs already named," that he forbore to send the limited demand he had been instructed to make upon the Governor, and, determining to forward at once to that functionary the letter to the King, despatched to the Indian Government a memorial from the merchants resident at Rangoon, inclosing "a list of grievances," which contains no fewer than thirty-eight distinct acts of extortion, imprisonment, flogging, torture, and murder.

The manner in which the mission was received at Rangoon seemed to betoken no pacific disposition on the part of the local authorities. The Commodore, in moving up the river, received a message, anything but friendly, from the Governor, who threatened to "cut off the heads and break the legs" of all the foreigners, British and others, who went down to the wharf to welcome the frigate. Information was also conveyed to the British officers that, if a deputation landed, they incurred the risk of being detained as hostages. Captain Tarleton, with Captain Latter and other officers, did land, however, and presented the letter for the King to the Governor, who received them in an informal dress, smoking a chassot.

The altered state of circumstances, communicated by Commodore Lambert, and the personal bearing of the Burmese functionary, induced the Indian Government to reconsider the whole case, and to conclude that, even in the event of a favourable reply from the King, the removal of the Governor of Rangoon would not be a sufficient guarantee against the conduct of his successors, and that a British agent must be placed at that port, with a guard of fifty men, as stipulated by the treaty of Yandaboo. On the

other hand, if the King of Ava should reject our demands, it was felt that they could not tamely submit to injury and insult. "At the same time," the Government add, "while it is our imperative duty to maintain rights secured by solemn treaties, it is a duty not less imperative, that the Government should endeavour to obtain redress by the least violent means, and that it should not have recourse to the terrible extremity of war, except in the last resort, and after every other method has been tried without success. The only course we can pursue, which would not, on the one hand, involve a dangerous submission to injury, or, on the other hand, precipitate us prematurely into a war which moderate counsels may still enable us with honour to avert, will be to establish a blockade of the two rivers at Rangoon and Moulmein, by which the great mass of the traffic of the Burmese Empire is understood to pass."

The reply of the Court of Ava, addressed to the "Great English War chiefs," and purporting to come from "the great ministers of state, who transact all the affairs of the kingdom, bearing continually on their heads the two golden feet," &c., was of a conciliatory character, and inspired Commodore Lambert with hope that all would be acceded to. It complained that the purport and style of the letter from the Indian Government, and especially the intimation that it would "enforce its rights," were not customary, or in accordance with friendship; but it expressed a desire, nevertheless, to meet its wishes, and to establish peace and friendship. It stated that orders had been issued that, in accordance with the treaty, the merchants at Rangoon should be treated justly according to law; that the governor of that place had been recalled and another appointed, and that strict inquiry should be instituted into the cases of alleged ill-treatment.

A new governor, or special commissioner,—a man of rank, with a name as long as a pedigree,—was appointed; but his behaviour was a more faithful index than the letter, of the sentiments of the Burmese Court. No intimation of his arrival was given to Commodore Lambert, who, however, having previously consulted the great man's wishes, sent Commander Fishbourne, R.N., attended by some of his officers, and Captain Latter, to him, with a letter stating the nature of our claims. These officers proceeded, in uniform, to the governor's house, where they were told that he was asleep,—which was not true;—that so great a man could not be disturbed; and that they must wait in an open shed, where none but the lowest rabble ever resorted, and which would have been degrading. After remaining some little time, at the foot of the stairs, and representing, without avail, the impropriety of their treatment to a Burmese officer who had been on a deputation from the governor to the Commodore, and had experienced a very different reception, the party returned to the frigate.

Captain Latter, who is familiar with Burmese customs, in his Narrative of the whole transaction, declares that it was "as gross and studied an insult as could be devised;" and Commodore Lambert, considering this "a deep insult offered by a representative of the Burmese government to an officer of rank in the British Navy," suspended all communications with that functionary, and, having received on board the ships all persons at Rangoon claiming British protection, declared the rivers to be in a state of blockade. Further; treating the conduct of the governor "as nothing but a national insult offered to the British flag," he seized

a ship belonging to the king of Ava, "by way of reprisal."

This last act, which is much dwelt upon in all the subsequent communications from the Burmese authorities, as wholly unjustifiable, though approved by the Indian Government, we think, should have been forborne.

The defence of his conduct offered by the governor of Rangoon, which affords at the same time a sample of his audacity, is contained in the following passage in a letter delivered by a deputation to the commodore :—

"Being actuated by the highest feelings of friendship to Commodore Lambert, whilst I was intending to send for him, the interpreter, Edwards, came and told me that he had come to acquaint me that Commodore Lambert wished to have an interview with me; and, as I was fearful that any of the others might behave discourteously, and not according to the rules of etiquette, I decreed that the interpreter, Edwards, might come with the letter or communication. But after some time, four inferior officers, an American clergyman, called Kincaid, and the interpreter Edwards, came in a state of intoxication, and, contrary to custom, entered the compound on horseback; and whilst I was asleep, and the deputy-governor was waking me, used violent and abusive language. They then went away, and conveyed an irritating message to the commodore; and that officer, listening to their improper and unbecoming representations, and with a manifest inclination to implicate the two nations in war, on the 6th of January, 1852, at night, with secrecy, took away the ship belonging to his Majesty the King of Ava."

The day following the delivery of this insolent epistle (the 10th day of January), a sharp cannonade was opened from a stockade on the river upon the *For*, which instantly returned it with shot and shell, soon silencing the battery. Large war canoes carrying the red (or war) flag, were also moving down the river. The commodore having proceeded to Calcutta, and communicated the state of affairs in person to the Indian Government, prompt preparations for hostilities were made, though the Governor-General "still entertained a hope that a peaceable adjustment would be obtained."

The Indian Government, in the hope of effecting such a desirable object, transmitted a letter to the Governor of Rangoon, expostulating with him for his treatment of the deputation, and for the calumnious charge brought against the officers composing it, and requiring, as the only means of averting hostilities, an apology in writing, for the insult offered to Commander Fishbourne; the immediate payment of Rs. 9,948, as compensation to Captains Sheppard and Lewis; and the reception, with due honour, of an accredited agent of the British Government. The reply to this letter reiterated the statements, that the Governor was asleep when the deputation came to him; and that the four officers, the American missionary, and the interpreter, "had been drinking;" and complained of the seizure of the "great ship *Ye-thenah-ye-moon*, belonging to his Majesty the all-powerful Lord of the Universe," and that Commodore Lambert and his officers had "violated the functions of a great embassy." All the demands made by the Indian Government were evaded.

The Governor-General now expressed his deliberate conviction that the Government of India had no alternative but to exact reparation by force of arms. In his minute of February 12, his lordship, recognising the deep responsibility which the commencement of a war involves, passes in review the events which had led to a result which, he says, he had sincerely desired and earnestly laboured to avoid, "in order to absolve the Government of India from the reproach of having lightly sought a quarrel, or insufficiently striven to avert it."

"If it be objected (he says) that the main cause of the present rupture appears to be but a question of form; that a great Government may well afford to treat such petty slights with indifference; and that it would be wise for the Government of India to pass by unnoticed as well the offence itself, as the present refusal of apology for it, rather than to be drawn by it into all the evils of a war with Burmah, I desire to record my fixed conviction, that the Government of India will commit an error, perilous to its own security, and at variance with real humanity, if, acting on this view, it shall yield to the pretensions of the Burmese, and shall now patch up a hollow and unsubstantial peace."

An attempt was made by the Court of Ava, with what view is not apparent, to open a communication with the Indian Government, through Colonel Bogle at Moulmein; but it led to no result.

In a minute of the Governor-General, dated 23rd March, concurred in by the members of the Board, he specifies the following as the conditions of peace to be offered to the Burmese Government, should hostilities commence on the arrival of the expedition :—the payment of 15 lacs of rupees, as reimbursement of expenses; an additional 3 lacs for every month after the 1st of May, until satisfaction of our demands is afforded; and until these payments are made, the British troops to remain in possession of such captured places as they may choose to retain.

General Sir Charles Napier has suffered a defeat,—a word that must be grating to the ears of a commander,—in a court of law. Having been overpaid a certain amount of prize-money, and refusing to refund the sum he had received through mistake, the Indian Government, as the simplest and most obvious course, stopped it out of his pay; whereupon he applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to enforce the payment of the sum so stopped. The Court,—forbearing to give any opinion (which they were not required to do) as to whether the East-India Company deserved to lose the money because their clerk had committed an oversight, or whether Sir Charles was justified in retaining what he was told he was not entitled to,—decided that they had no power to grant such a writ, or to order the arrears of pay to be paid, even if it had been retained without any cause assigned; that Sir Charles, in short, had "mistaken his course."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE BURMESE WAR.

London Gazette Extraordinary, May 31, 1852.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

Fort William, April 24, 1852.

We have the highest satisfaction in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of despatches just received from his Exc. Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., and Lieut. gen. Godwin, commanding the naval and military forces employed in Burmah.

They report the assault and capture of Martaban on the 5th, and of Rangoon on the 14th April, and announce the complete success of the combined operations of the army and fleet.

The necessity for immediately despatching this intelligence now by the last express which can safely be relied upon, renders it impossible for us to convey to your Hon. Committee our sentiments on the gratifying results which are announced, as fully as we desire to do. This duty we shall have the satisfaction of discharging by the ensuing mail. But we beg leave to take this earliest opportunity of assuring you that we feel we cannot use language too strong in making known to you our unqualified approbation of the admirable spirit which has been displayed in these combined operations of the naval and military forces, or express too warmly our gratitude to the Rear-Admiral and to the Lieut.-General by whom the operations have been conducted, and

to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of both services, who, as the several despatches will show you, have so nobly performed their duty in the field.

We have, &c.

DALHOUSIE.
F. CURRIE.
J. LOWIS.

The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Rattler, Rangoon River, April 2, 1852.

Sir,—Referring to the seventh paragraph of the instructions from the Indian Government to the Commander of the Forces, in which that functionary is desired before proceeding to Rangoon to ascertain by such means as may seem best, through a flag of truce, whether any letter from the court of Ava to the Government had been received, I have the honour, by the desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, to state, for the information of the Governor-General, that the East-India Company's steamer *Proserpine* was sent up the river with Capt. Latter, Burmese interpreter, to the governor of Dalla, to ascertain whether any letter had been received.

The steamer, with a flag of truce, was permitted to pass two stockades on the right bank of the river unmolested; but a third upon the left bank opened fire upon her. In obedience to the instructions his Excellency had given her commander, she turned back; but as the flood tide was running very strong, this was a work of difficulty, and she had to remain for some time under fire, which she returned with shell and shot, and blew up the stockade. The other two stockades then opened fire; but she succeeded in returning to the anchorage without damage, having been struck by only one shot from a 12-pounder gun.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

Force employed in the expedition against Burmah.

Her Majesty's Ships:—*Rattler* (flag ship), *Fox*, *Hermes*, *Salamander*, *Serpent*, and a gun-boat. Total—818 men, 80 guns.

Steamers of the Indian Navy:—*Ferooz*, *Moozuffer*, *Zenobia*, *Sesostris*, *Medusa*, and *Berenice*. Total—952 men, 30 guns.

Uncovenanted Service:—*Tenasserim*, *Pluto*, *Phlegethon*, *Proserpine*, *Enterprise*, *Fire Queen*, and *Maha Nuddie*. Total—500 men, 33 guns.

Troops.

H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish	...	...	...	850 men.
" 51st regiment	...	...	...	900 "
" 80th do.	...	...	...	460 "
Five companies of artillery	...	...	...	517 "
Three regiments of native infantry	...	...	...	2,800 "
Gun lascars	...	...	...	70 "
Two companies of sappers and miners	...	...	...	170 "

Total ... 5,767 men.

Ordnance.

Howitzers—8-inch, 2; 24-pounders, 6. Guns—9-pounders 8. Total, 16 guns.

Ships of war, 19; men, 8,037; guns, 159.

The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Rattler, Rangoon River, April 9, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you will be pleased to inform the Governor-General that, agreeably with the intention expressed in my letter of the 25th ult., the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief hoisted his flag on board her Majesty's steam sloop *Rattler*, and, accompanied by her Majesty's steam sloop *Salamander*, left Penang on the 28th of March.

On the 1st of April, his Excellency arrived off the mouth of the Rangoon River, where he found lying her Majesty's ships *Fox* and *Serpent*, the East-India Company's steamers *Phlegethon* and *Proserpine*, three transports, and the ship taken from the king of Ava. On the following morning the steamers and transports named in the margin* arrived from Calcutta with the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces on board, and the *Salamander* came in shortly after. The *Proserpine* was sent to Moulmein the same day, to give notice of projected movements; and on the 3rd inst. the *Rattler*, bearing his Excellency's flag, the *Hermes*, with the Commander of the Forces on board, and the *Salamander*, sailed for Moulmein. Receiving troops on board there, to the number of 1,500, the squadron proceeded off Martaban, and assisted at the capture of that place on the 5th inst.,

the particulars of which the Commander of the Forces will have the honour of communicating to his lordship. The *Hermes* grounded too far off to be of much use. The *Salamander*, owing to her draught of water, could not come so near as was desirable; nevertheless, the shelling was most effective. The *Rattler* took up an admirable position, 214 yards from the stockades: her shot and shell did much execution. The *Proserpine*, admirably managed by her able commander (whom his Excellency would beg to bring under favourable notice), received the troops from the larger steamers and landed them, and at the same time kept up a constant fire upon the stockades. The only casualties that occurred in the squadron were on board the *Rattler*, where one seaman was wounded in the arm, and two of the Madras N.I.

On the 7th inst. 1,100 European troops, with camp-followers, baggage, &c., were embarked in the squadron, and the transport *Jessie*, and all sailed for the rendezvous, arriving on the 8th inst. The steamers and transports named in the margin† had arrived at the rendezvous, and arrangements are this day being made for an advance upon Rangoon.

The Rear-Admiral will have the honour of communicating future proceedings as opportunities occur.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

The same to the same.

Rattler, Rangoon River, April 9, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, by desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, that, in compliance with an arrangement entered into between the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces and his Excellency, Commodore G. R. Lambert, in her Majesty's ship *Fox*, ascended the river, in force, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of destroying the stockades below Rangoon; thus clearing the way for the advance of the squadron.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from the Commodore, reporting the execution of this service in a manner which, in the opinion of the Rear-Admiral, must meet with approval.

I have, &c.

GEO. P. MARTIN.

Commodore G. R. Lambert to Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B.

Fox, in the Rangoon River, April 9, 1852.

Sir,—In pursuance of the instructions I had received from your Excellency, I proceeded up the Rangoon River on the afternoon of the 4th inst., taking under my orders H.M.'s sloop *Serpent*, and the *Tenasserim* and *Phlegethon* steamers, belonging to the East-India Company, with three companies of H.M.'s 18th regiment, under the command of Lieut. col. Coote. I anchored off the Bassein Creek the same evening.

At daylight on the morning of the 5th, I again weighed and went up the river, having previously given direction to Commander Luard, with the *Serpent* and *Phlegethon*, which I placed under his orders, with one company of the 18th regiment, to attack and destroy the De Silva Stockade; which service he most effectually performed.

I proceeded myself with the *Fox* and *Tenasserim* to the Dumnout, and a new stockade that had recently been erected, nearly opposite on the other side of the river; as we approached, the enemy opened an ill-regulated fire on us (two of their shot striking the *Fox*), which was soon silenced by her Majesty's ship and the steamer. The troops and the marines of the *Fox* were then landed, and by the evening both stockades were burnt, and the whole force re-embarked without any casualty.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the energy and good feeling displayed by both services in performing this duty was such as to meet my highest approval, and I have to express my thanks for the assistance I received from Lieut. col. Coote and Commanders Tarleton and Luard, as well as from the commanders of the East-India Company's steam vessels of war *Tenasserim* and *Phlegethon*.

I have, &c.

G. R. LAMBERT.

The Secretary to Rear Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Rattler, at Rangoon, April 16, 1852.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 9th inst., reporting, for the information of the Governor-General of India, the proceedings of the naval squadron employed in these waters, I have the honour further to report, by desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, that, on the 10th inst., the ships, steam-

* H.M.'s steam sloop *Hermes*. E.I.C. steamers, *Fire Queen*, *Enterprise*, *Tenasserim*. Transports, *Tubal Cain*, *Julia*, *Monarch*, *Lahore*.

† Steamers, *Feroze*, *Sesostris*, *Moozuffer*, *Zenobia*, *Berenice*, *Medusa*. Transports, *Rockiff*, *Hempeske*, *Atalanta*, *St. Thee*. *Graham*.

ers, and transports commenced an advance up the river, and anchored below the Hastings Shoal that evening.

The *Zenobia* had been sent a part of the way up on the day previous, for the purpose of watering, but, grounding on the De Silva Shoal, was unfortunately unable to get out of her difficulties in time to take a part in the proceedings against Rangoon.

A copy of the Rear-Admiral's order to advance is annexed, by which it will be seen that it was intended on the following morning (Easter Sunday) to anchor above the shoal, but out of the range of fire from the enemy. I have the honour also to enclose a copy of the General Order for the proceedings of the squadron while off Rangoon. Some alteration had, however, to be made in the arrangements proposed. It was found that there would not be room for all the ships to anchor above the shoal, out of gunshot, without a risk of their grounding, and it was for some time debated whether the squadron should remain below the shoal until Monday, or advance on the Sunday morning to take up their positions off Rangoon, and risk the commencement of the action on that day. The tides and other causes decided the authorities on adopting the latter course, and accordingly the shoal was crossed on the morning of the 11th by each ship as the water served. When the first vessels had anchored above it, the Dagon Pagoda fired several guns, apparently with a view to call in the people. Upon the East-India Company's steamers *Feroze*, *Moorzuffer*, and *Sesostris* taking up their positions, fire was opened upon them from the stockades on either side, which was returned with shot and shell. In the course of an hour an explosion took place, the importance of which was only afterwards discovered. It was that of a stockade mounting nine 18-pounder guns, well planted, and would doubtless have done great mischief to our shipping, if not thus accidentally silenced so early. Upon the *Fox* advancing to take up her position, she poured effective broadsides into the stockades on both sides of the river. After consulting the Lieut.-General Commander of the Forces, the boats of the *Fox* landed with a party of seamen and marines and a company of the 18th Royal Irish, and, under cover of the ships' guns, stormed two stockades on the Dalla side. Although a rapid fire of musketry was kept up from many hundreds of the enemy in these defences, yet this service was happily effected with but one man wounded on our side. Her Majesty's sloop *Serpent* and the East-India Company's steamer *Phlegethon* then passed up the river, and anchored above Kemmendine, in order to capture the war-boats, and to prevent fire-rafts being sent down upon the squadron. The *Rattler* and *Tenasserim* next advanced along the line, and succeeded in silencing three more stockades. The party before alluded to in the boats of the *Fox*, and a few seamen, with thirty of the Royal Irish, from the *Rattler*, stormed another on the Dalla side, driving hundreds of the enemy out of it into the jungle. All the stockades that had been taken were then set fire to and burnt in succession. The ships returned to their respective positions, in readiness to land the troops, which commenced at four o'clock on the morning of the 12th, without opposition from the enemy. It was discovered that the Dagon Pagoda was not so far from the ships as was laid down in the charts, being at a good shelling distance; the ships accordingly commenced throwing shells into it. In the course of the evening a magazine blew up, and the outskirts of the pagoda were set on fire in several directions, creating great confusion among the enemy. Shells were occasionally thrown from the ships on the 13th inst., during the day and night, frequently setting fire to the stockades in various places. On the afternoon of that day, a large party of men, with two elephants and riders, were seen to leave the pagoda. It was afterwards understood that this was the governor of Rangoon, who had quitted the pagoda, in despair of being able to hold it.

It will be the pleasing duty of the Commander of the Forces to report the advance of the troops, and the gallant storming of the White Stockade, about half a mile from the landing-place, and ultimately the storming and capture of the Dagon Pagoda. The Rear-Admiral desires further to observe, that he leaves to the Lieut.-General to report upon the conduct of the small naval brigade, composed as per margin,* under the command of Senior Lieut. J. W. Dorville, of the flag-ship, employed with the forces upon this occasion, in the utmost confidence that ample justice will be done to them.

Enclosed is a list of the casualties that took place in the squadron while employed upon this service, and his Excellency

desires to remark, that it is a subject not less of surprise and thankfulness that so few have taken place on the occasion.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

(Then follow two "General Memoranda," addressed "To the captains and commanders of her Majesty's ships and vessels, and the East-India Company's steamers, in the Rangoon river," of arrangements for the advance up the Rangoon river, and the contemplated attack on Rangoon.)

List of Casualties on board her Majesty's ships and vessels, and the East-India Company's steamers, during the operations against Rangoon and Dalla, 11th—14th April, 1852.

Fox, 3 men wounded. *Hermes*, 6 men wounded. *Salamander*, 1 man wounded. *Feroze*, 1 man wounded. *Moorzuffer*, 7 men wounded. *Sesostris*, Ena. Armstrong, H.M.'s 51st regt., wounded, mortally (died three hours after). *Tenasserim*, 1 man wounded. *Serpent*, Mr. C. Sproull, assistant-surgeon, and 7 seamen, wounded. *Rattler*, 2 men wounded.

Rear-Admiral Austen to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Rattler, off Rangoon, April 16, 1852.

My Lord Marquis.—While congratulating your lordship on the success that has hitherto attended the expedition against Burmah, in the storming and capture of the strongholds of Mantabon and Rangoon, I trust your lordship will permit me to bring under notice the support that I have received from all the officers and men under my command, forming the naval part of the expedition. The embarking and disembarking the troops, baggage, and military stores, the arrangements for the transports and for victualling the combined forces, have furnished almost incessant night and day work for the officers and men under my orders. It has been done on all sides with the utmost cheerfulness, and this large force has been moved up a rapid river without any accident of moment having occurred; and I have, up to the present time, to thank every officer and man employed under my orders for the cheerful manner in which they have undergone so much toil in this distressing climate.

To the commodore I feel under especial obligation. His local knowledge proved valuable, as his judgment and discretion were most useful. It would be impossible to value the services of an officer, second in command, more highly than I do those of the commodore. Capt. Lynch, senior officer of the Indian Navy, has, by his ability, judgment, and discretion, rendered essential service. Commander Mellersh, of my flag-ship, and Commanders Fishbourne and Tarleton, have rendered every possible assistance in carrying out all necessary arrangements. I was an eye-witness to Commander Tarleton's bravely leading his men to storm a stockade, to his being the first to mount the walls, and enter it. Commander Luard, of her Majesty's sloop *Serpent*, has been employed many months in these waters. A more zealous and indefatigable officer is not to be met with, and, relying upon his ability, he has frequently been placed in charge of responsible duties. With the assistance of the East-India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, commanded by G. T. Neblett, Esq., he destroyed the De Silva stockades. When the action on the 11th of April commenced, he passed along the line of fire in the sloop under his command, to above Kemmendine, for the purpose of preventing the removal of the war-boats; and while on this service he was attacked by a very important stockade, and an officer (Mr. C. Sproull, assistant-surgeon) and seven of his men were wounded, but which he ultimately succeeded in silencing. Before the commencement of the war, he took great pains in surveying the coast and river, and his information was afterwards of great use.

The commanders and officers of the Indian Navy and of the East-India Company's uncovenanted service have, without a single exception, performed their duties with all possible alacrity. Commander Brooking, of the *Proserpine*, had at Mantabon an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself, of which he took good care to avail himself, and it is with great regret that I found myself under the necessity of leaving him at Mouhnein for the protection of British interests, and thus losing his valuable services here.

Lieut. George Rice, in temporary command of the *Maha Nuddie*, rendered essential service to the cause, admirably handling his little vessel; he landed men on the beach to storm stockades, covering their landing with his own guns, and at the storming of them he was to be seen among the foremost ranks. In landing men, stores, and baggage, and ascending the narrow creeks of this river, the *Maha Nuddie* has proved most useful. Senior Lieut. Dorville, of my flag-ship, commanded the naval brigade at the capture of Rangoon, and from the flattering man-

* *Rattler*.—Senior Lieut. J. W. Dorville, commanding; Mr. T. S. Goeh, mate (second in command); Mr. O. J. Llewellyn, acting assistant-surgeon; 30 able seamen (10 lent from *Hastings*).

Hermes.—Mr. E. A. Tweeddale, mate, and 40 seamen.

Salamander.—Mr. W. H. Nurse, acting mate, and 30 seamen.

war in which the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to speak of his services, I feel assured he must be honourably mentioned in the Lieut. General's despatches.

Among those that have fallen victims in the service of their country upon this occasion, it is my painful duty to record that of the Rev. Thomas T. Baker, chaplain of H.M.'s ship *For*. Incessantly employed in administering to the wounded and dying, and in burying the dead, he fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, cholera, on the 16th inst., leaving, I am informed, a widow and young family, who were wholly dependent on him for support.

I was an eye-witness to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Minter, surgeon of the *For*, at the hospital on shore and on board the *Tubal Cain*. Dr. Montgomery, superintending surgeon, expressed himself to me as being under the greatest obligations to him for his assistance. In addition to the duties performed by Dr. Minter at the hospital, he had those of his own ship to attend to, where the cholera had broken out with some violence. Mr. Secombe, assistant-surgeon of the *Hermes*, was also employed at the hospital on shore.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that the whole conduct of the officers and men under my orders, employed on the present expedition, has been such as reflects much credit on themselves and on the services to which they respectively belong.

I have, &c.

CHAS. JNO. AUSTEN, Rear-Admiral.

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., commanding the Forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim, to C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Moulmein, April 6, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the force under my command left the Sand Heads on the 26th of March, for the Rangoon River, the place of rendezvous for the combined force from Bengal and Madras, where it arrived on the 2nd of April.

In obedience to my instructions, a flag of truce was immediately sent up to Rangoon, to inquire if any communication had arrived from the Court of Ava, in reply to the terms sent up to the Burmese Government, for the adjustment of the violence committed on the subjects of her Majesty by the authorities at Rangoon: the flag was in charge of Capt. Latter, of the Bengal army, and conveyed in the East-India Company's steamer *Proserpine*, Commander Brooking. On reaching the stockades that guarded the river on both its banks, the flag was fired on, and it was only by the excellent arrangement and brave conduct of Commander Brooking that his ship extricated herself, inflicting on the enemy a severe chastisement, by blowing up a powder magazine and destroying many men.

I found, on my arrival at the rendezvous, that the Madras division had not made its appearance, nor were there tidings of it, so that I resolved to go to Moulmein and make arrangements for the capture of Martaban.

In the Rangoon river I found that Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., the naval Commander-in-Chief, had just arrived from Penang, in her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*. His Excellency and Commodore Lambert immediately came on board the *Hermes*, Commander Lambourne, in which I had my head-quarters, when it was agreed, in conference, that the Admiral would accompany me to Moulmein with her Majesty's steamers *Hermes*, *Rattler*, and *Salamander*,—sending in advance to the mouth of the Martaban river the East-India Company's steamer *Proserpine*. We accordingly left the Rangoon river at day-break on the 3rd of April; reached Moulmein the next day at noon. Orders were immediately issued for the troops to be in readiness for embarkation by four p.m., and by nine that evening a wing of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, a wing of H.M.'s 80th regt., a wing of the 26th Madras N.I., with detachments of Bengal European Artillery, and Madras Sappers—in all about 1,400 men—were on board.

Martaban stands on a noble sheet of water, with a river line of defences of about 800 yards. Inland lies a large pagoda, a wall running along the whole front, with an ascent from the water's edge of about 500 feet, on the top of which small pagodas stand, the slope being partially covered with fine trees and close jungle.

Arrangements were made for the attack at daybreak of the 5th. The Rear-Admiral made every disposition possible, in waters full of shoals and violent currents, for bombarding the position with his five steamers, and to cover the landing of the troops. It was the admiration of every one to witness the noble manner the *Rattler* worked her way within 200 yards of the wall, and close to the pagoda, doing tremendous execution. I changed from the *Rattler* at six o'clock, to superintend the landing of the troops, and went on board the *Proserpine*, a smaller vessel, with my staff. Col. Reynolds commanded the attack. At half-past

six the steamer opened fire, and at seven the troops were in the boats, and landed, by the indefatigable exertions of Commander Brooking, under a smart fire of musketry and guns. Soon was the storming party under the walls, and over them, with less loss than I thought possible. Lieut. Colonel Reynolds immediately ascended to the pagodas on the height, and took possession of them, after some skirmishing with the enemy. At eight a.m. Martaban was won; and, considering the enemy's position and numbers, which report gives at 5,000 men, we have got it very cheaply.

I have to ask his Lordship's and the Council of India's best consideration of the services of Lieut. Colonel Reynolds, of the 18th Royal Irish, to whom is due the credit of this day's embarkation of severe fatigue and privation under a burning sun. To Capt. Gillespie, in command of the Grenadiers of the 18th Royal Irish, whom I saw first on the wall, the soldier following him receiving three wounds; to Capt. Campbell, who commanded the wing of the 18th Royal Irish; to Major Lockhart, in command of the wing of the 80th Foot; to Lieut. Colonel Johnson, commanding the wing of the 26th regt. Madras N.I., and to Capt. Randall, commanding the detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners, my warm approbation is due. I beg also to recommend to the consideration of his Lordship in Council, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force, Capt. Mayhew, whose exertions during the disembarkation of the troops tended greatly to its success, as also my aides-de-camp, Lieut. Chads, of H.M.'s 64th regt., and Lieut. Lambert, of the 56th Bengal N.I., son of the Commodore, who were highly useful to me during the whole day.

Major Fraser, the commanding engineer of the force, and Major Turton, in command of the Bengal Artillery, were with me the whole day; but from the nature of the operations, their particular services were not called into play, though they had made every disposition for the efficiency of their respective departments.

It will be obvious from the foregoing how greatly the success of the operations I have detailed has depended on the co-operation of the sister branch of the service. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., has throughout afforded me the most cordial assistance. Her Majesty's steamers *Rattler*, *Hermes*, and *Salamander* worked in concert with the troops throughout the day.

On my departure to-morrow, I intend to take with me to the Rangoon river the wings of the 18th and 80th regiments, and the Company of Bengal Artillery, and the detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners doing duty at Moulmein.

In conjunction with Lieut. Colonel Bogle, the commissioner of these provinces, I have put the 26th Madras N.I. and a company of European Madras Artillery, with a suitable battery of guns, as a garrison at Martaban, relievable from Moulmein, when it may be thought desirable. In addition to which, a war-steamer has been placed by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station. These arrangements are, I think, adequate to the protection of the place, and will, I trust, meet with the approbation of the Government of India.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that I am greatly indebted to Lieut. Colonel Bogle, who accompanied me during the whole of the operations of the 5th, and was from his local knowledge of much use to me.

I have, &c.

HENRY GODWIN.

Return of Killed and Wounded at the Attack and Capture of Martaban, on the 5th April, 1852.

H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot—7 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Madras N.I.—1 havildar, wounded.

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, April 18, 1852.

Sir,—On my return from Martaban on the 8th of April, I had the satisfaction to find the Madras division had arrived on the previous day, so that no time had been lost by my going to Martaban.

It was arranged that, during my absence at Moulmein, Commodore Lambert should, on the 5th inst., aided by some troops, destroy the stockades on the Rangoon river, which had long been troublesome, and had fired on the flag of truce. This had been so effectually performed as to leave hardly a sign of where the stockade had stood.

I shall now have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, of the proceedings of this force, inclusive of the capture of the Great Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, and the consequent fall of all around it.

The 9th of April I devoted to making every disposition for the landing of the troops, and to becoming acquainted with the heads of the departments of the Madras division. I informed the Admiral on the evening of that day, that my preparations were complete, and his Excellency proceeded up the river next day, close off Rangoon. On the 11th, the Admiral moved opposite the old town, with the intention, the next morning, to bombard the whole line of stockades on both banks of the river; but some of the flotilla getting very near the shore were fired on, which brought on a return from our side, and ended in the general destruction of the whole line of defences, though the fire of the enemy proved fatal to many on board the shipping. The Admiral and Commodore took a most distinguished part in the operations, landing and setting fire to all around them. This powerful attack, from the steam-frigates of both her Majesty's and the East-India Company's navy, completely cleared the ground for nearly a mile for our landing. On the 12th, at day-break, the troops were ready, and by about seven I had landed H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, the 18th Royal Irish, the 40th Bengal N.I., and part of my artillery. The Bengal guns, under Major Reid, were ordered to move in advance, covered by four companies of the 51st Light Infantry. They had not proceeded far, however, when on opening some rising ground to our right, guns opened on us, and shortly after skirmishers showed themselves in the jungle. This was a new mode of fighting with the Burmese; no instance having occurred last war of their attacking our flanks or leaving their stockades, that I remember ever to have taken place. I make this remark as they are now not only good shots, but bold in their operations, and clever in selecting their ground and covering themselves. Our casualties for the past three days will prove it—our dress exposing us, and their garb and colour concealing them.

On looking at the stockade whence the fire came, I perceived it was a strong work, which used to be called in the last war the White House Picquet, a very strong position, and just in the way of our advance. A battery of four guns was immediately opened on it by Majors Reid and Oakes, the whole being under the command of Lieut. Colonel Foord, commandant of that arm. The fire of these guns was every effective. A storming party was formed of four companies of the 51st Light Infantry, under Lieut. Colonel St. Maur, with the Madras Sappers, under Major H. Fraser, Commanding Engineer, and advanced under cover of a jungle, on getting through which the musketry was so steady and effective from the stockades and adjoining buildings, that a great many of our party were killed and wounded; amongst whom were several officers. I have to deplore the temporary loss of Lieut. Colonel Bogle, the commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, who was very bravely attending the army to witness its operation. Major Fraser took the ladders to the stockade most gallantly, and alone mounted the defences of the enemy, where his example soon brought around him the storming party, which carried the stockade; but at very severe loss on our part.

It was my intention to move on to the main object of our operations; but on looking around me at the complete exhaustion of the storming party, it now being eleven o'clock, under a sun that may be understood since Major Oakes, of the Madras Artillery, was struck down by it at his battery, and died. Brevet Major Griffith, Madras army, whilst conveying an order, died on the road. Lieut. Colonel Foord, commandant of artillery, was nearly a victim to the heat, and obliged to quit the field; Brigadier Warren and Lieut. Colonel St. Maur also suffered greatly; so that, under such destruction, I resolved to halt where I was, and to concentrate the force in as strong a position as the country admitted of. We were teased by parties of the enemy hovering around us till the night closed, when all was quiet under the protection of our guns, which had been brought up to the front.

On the 13th it was reported the heavy battery guns could not be landed and with me before the middle of that day, and also that rations for the troops could not be prepared in time to enable me to advance. I, therefore, held my position till the next morning.

His Lordship in Council knows well the spot where I proposed to force my way into the Great Pagoda; and the road I was about to move on entirely turned all the defences of this real stronghold. The present position of Rangoon is entirely altered since the last war; within a few years the old town, which stood on the river bank, has been utterly destroyed, its bricks now lying in heaps on its site. A new town has been formed about a mile and a quarter from the river; it is nearly a square, with a bund or mud wall, about 16 feet high and 8 broad; a ditch runs along each side of the square, and on the north side, where the Pagoda stands, it has been very cleverly worked into the defences, to which it forms a sort of citadel.

The distance from the Pagoda to the south entrance of the town is about three-quarters of a mile, and it is something more than that breadth from east to west. The old road from the river to the Pagoda comes up to the south gate, running through the new town, and it was by this road the Burmese had settled that we should attack it, and where they had made every preparation to receive us, having armed the defences with nearly a hundred pieces of cannon and other missiles, and with a garrison of at least 10,000 men. The attempt to assault on this side would, I am convinced, from the steady way the Burmese defend their works, have cost us half our force.

On the 14th, the troops were under arms at five A.M., all in as fine a temper as ever men were. Our march was to the north-west, through thick jungle; four light guns, 9-pounders, their flanks protected by two companies of H.M.'s 80th regt., the rest of the wing of that corps following, with two more guns, and the 18th Royal Irish and the 40th Bengal N.I. formed the advance. The 51st Light Infantry and the 35th Madras N.I. were in reserve; the 9th Madras N.I. keeping open the communication with the shipping. We proceeded in this order for about a mile, when we opened the Great Pagoda, and its fire was turned on us. An excellent position for two guns was taken by Major Turton to our left flank, these were left under the command of Major Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery, who served them well. The ground to the front getting very difficult, barely admitted of the 80th and Royal Irish occupying it in close order. We had now completely turned the enemy's position, having passed their stockaded town, and got opposite the east side of the Great Pagoda, our main object. Major Turton informed me, that he had a favourable position to place in battery his heavy guns; but it took some time to bring them up, a service in which the navy brigade, of about 120 men, under the command of Lieut. Dorville, of H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, assisted by the Artillery, rendered their invaluable aid, under a heavy fire of guns and wall-pieces from the Great Pagoda and town, from which they suffered severely. Whilst this was going on, the enemy's artillery had got the range of our crowded position, and their skirmishers had somewhat closed upon us, and it took 500 men to keep down their fire. The practice of the heavy battery under Major Back was very effective. My intention was to have stormed the Pagoda at noon, but at a little after eleven, Capt. Latter, of the Bengal army, my interpreter, assured me he felt confident, from what he could see of the east entrance of the Pagoda, on which our battery was playing, that the entrance was clear, and that he was prepared to show the way. As our people were dropping fast where we stood, I determined on an immediate assault. The storming party was formed of the wing of H.M.'s 80th regt., under Major Lockhart, two companies of the Royal Irish, under Lieut. Hewitt, and of two companies of the 40th Bengal N.I., under Lieut. White, the whole commanded by Lieut. Colonel Coote, of the 18th Royal Irish, Capt. Latter accompanying the party to show the road. The advance to the east entrance of the Pagoda was of about 800 yards, which the troops crossed in a most steady manner, under the fire of the walls crowded with the enemy, the remainder of the force following closely. When the storming party reached the steps, a tremendous rush was made to the upper terrace, and a deafening cheer told that the Pagoda no longer belonged to the Burmese. The enemy ran in confusion from the southern and western gates, where they were met by the fire of the steamers. All the country around has fallen with the Pagoda; and I understand the once strong post of Kemmendine has been abandoned and destroyed.

In this united service there has been not only a cordial co-operation between the army and navy, but so much good-heartedness, that their joint efforts have tended to secure the rapid success of this expedition. I cannot presume to say of Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., commanding the navy, more than to express my admiration and respect for his qualities, and to thank him for his able and never-failing assistance. Commodore Lambert, whose spirit never is at rest whilst anything is to be done, and whose heart is ever ready to accomplish what he undertakes, has my cordial thanks and warmest gratitude. I particularly wish to draw the attention of his Lordship in Council to Commander Fishbourne, of H.M.'s steamer *Hermes*, who, from the first fitting out of the expedition in Calcutta, to the close of these operations, has been indefatigable in assisting in the embarkation of stores and troops, and in removing difficulties and finding resources, which alone enabled the expedition to sail at the time appointed; and nothing will give me such satisfaction as his aid, were a forward movement to be made hereafter.

My most difficult task now commences, that of recommending to the protection of the Governor-General in Council a number of brave men who have had opportunities of distinguishing them-

selves in a service where the utmost emulation and gallant devotion were shown by all.

I beg the Governor-General's consideration of the services of Brigadier Elliot, who was conspicuous in every place where he could be useful; of Lieut. Colonel Reignolds, who commands the Bengal Brigade, in consequence of Brigadier Warren's prostration by the sun, and who has borne a very large share in these operations, including Martaban; of Lieut. Colonel Coote, of the 18th Royal Irish, who commanded the storming party, when he was severely wounded; of Lieut. Colonel Thomson, commanding the 40th Bengal N.I. in the assault; of Major Lockhart, commanding the wing of H.M.'s 80th, on the same occasion; of Major Fraser, Commanding Engineer of the Force, who not only distinguished himself most gallantly at the White House Stockade, but whose indefatigable exertions have never for a moment ceased; of Major Turton, who commanded the Artillery after Lieut. Colonel Wood's retirement, from illness, and whose labours in his department have been the cause of his suffering, I regret to say, under severe indisposition at the present moment; of Majors Reid, of the Bengal, and Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery; of Capt. Rundall, commanding the Sappers and Miners; to all of whom I am deeply indebted.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force, Capt. Mayhew, was everywhere present during these three days' operations, and the assistance he has rendered me on all occasions has been very valuable. Major Allen, the assistant quarter-master-general, was severely wounded at the White House Stockade; since when, Major Boulderson, my deputy judge advocate-general, has been performing his duties, and has rendered essential assistance since the operations commenced. I beg to bring all three to the notice of Government.

The officers commanding brigades have recommended to my notice the valuable aid they have received from their respective brigade-majors, Capt. Call, of the 18th Royal Irish, and Capt. Smith, of the 13th Madras N.I.; and Major Turton has brought to my attention the indefatigable exertions of Lieut. Robertson, the deputy commissary of ordnance, in landing his guns and stores.

I beg leave to bring to my Lordship's notice the assistance I have received from my aides-de-camp, Lieut. Chads, of H.M.'s 64th regt., who was wounded at the White House Stockade, but did not leave me during the operations, and Lieut. Lambert, of the 56th Bengal N.I., who, after great exertion, was one of the victims to the sun on that day, which obliges him to return to Calcutta, and who will convey these despatches.

In conclusion, I regret that the order of the landing of the troops did not afford me an opportunity of availing myself of the services of the 9th Madras N.I., and 35th Madras N.I., in the front; but they tended greatly to give freedom to my leading column, and will from their soldierly bearing doubtless do honour to the distinguished service to which they belong, when they are brought more closely under fire.

I have, &c.

HENRY GODWIN, Lieut. Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded at the Attack and Storming of Rangoon, on the 11th, 12th, and 14th April, 1852.

Personal Staff.—1 European officer, wounded.

General Staff.—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, wounded.

Engineer Department.—3 European officers, wounded.

Madras Sappers and Miners.—3 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 havildar, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Artillery.—*Bengal Contingent*.—1 serjeant, killed; 6 serjeants, wounded.

Madras Contingent.—1 serjeant, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 lascar, 3 syce drivers, wounded.

Infantry.—*1st or Bengal Brigade*.—H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish.—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, wounded.

H.M.'s 80th Foot (one wing).—1 serjeant, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded.

40th Bengal N.I.—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

2nd or Madras Brigade.—H.M.'s 51st Foot.—1 European officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

9th regiment Madras N.I.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, wounded.

35th regiment Madras N.I.—1 European officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—European officers, 2 killed; 14 wounded. Non-commissioned officers, rank and file, &c., 15 killed; 114 wounded. Lascars, &c., 4 wounded.—Total, 17 killed; 132 wounded.

Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish—Lieut. R. Doran.

H.M.'s 51st Foot—Ens. A. N. Armstrong.

Wounded.—Personal Staff—Lieut. W. J. Chads (slightly).

General Staff—Capt. G. Allan (severely).

Engineer Department—Second-lieut. E. C. S. Williams (slightly);

Second-lieut. L. Donaldson (mortally); Second-lieut. W. S. Trevor (slightly).

Madras Sappers and Miners—Capt. J. W. Rundall (slightly); Lieut. B. Ford (slightly).

H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish—Lieut. col. C. J. Coote (severely); Capt. W. T. Bruce (slightly); Lieut. G. A. Elliot (slightly).

H.M.'s 80th Foot—Lieut. J. L. W. Nunn (slightly).

H.M.'s 51st Foot—Capt. W. Blundell (dangerously).

9th Madras N.I.—Ens. G. F. C. B. Hawkes (slightly).

35th Madras N.I.—Lieut. W. C. P. Haines (dangerously).

Commissioner, Tenasserim Provinces—Lieut. col. A. Bogle (severely).

Captain H. B. Lynch, commanding the squadron of the Indian Navy in the Bay of Bengal, to Commodore Sir Henry Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Sir,—In continuation of my last letter of the 10th inst., I have the honour to inform you, that Rear-Admiral Austen and the whole of the squadron having joined us below the Hastings Sand, on the evening of the 10th, the squadron under my command, each vessel having two transports in tow, on the morning of the 11th (with the exception of the *Zenobia*, which vessel unfortunately grounded on the De Silva Shoal, and was not in company), crossed the Hastings Sand, and anchored a little below the stockades, having cast off the transports when clear over the Hastings Shoal. Almost immediately on our anchoring at 9.30 a.m. the enemy opened fire, which was returned by the *Ferooze*, *Sesostris*, and *Moozuffer*, the *Berenice* and *Medusa* having anchored some distance below. At 9.40 a.m. the magazine of the principal stockade, at the King's Wharf, was blown up by a shell from the squadron; at 10 a.m. H.M.'s ship *Fox* passed up in tow and opened fire; the enemy's fire was soon silenced; at 10.15 a.m. ceased firing, and at 30 minutes past noon a party from the *Fox* landed, took and burnt the Dalla stockade on the right hand of the river. At 5 p.m. weighed and stood up the river, anchoring ahead of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, abreast of the King's Wharf, the Admiral having previously taken and burnt the stockades, on the right or Dalla bank of the river. At 5.15 p.m. two stockades, just above us, having opened fire, were quickly silenced by our fire, and the magazine of the stockade on the upper wharf blown up, when the enemy's fire ceased for the night. At 4 a.m. next morning (12th April), landed H.M.'s 51st regiment from the *Ferooze* and *Sesostris*, and the 9th and 35th M.N.I. from the *Moozuffer* and *Zenobia*; the *Zenobia* having joined during the night. Having landed the troops, and obtained the Admiral's permission, proceeded up the river and anchored abreast of the upper stockade, with the *Sesostris*, *Moozuffer*, and *Zenobia*, and landed parties from the vessels of the squadron under the command of Capt. Campbell, and burnt the stockades without opposition, the enemy having evacuated them previously to the landing of the party. Being now abreast of the Great Pagoda, and the line of the principal stockade at the upper end of an open plain, commenced shelling, and found we could do so with effect, the shells bursting over the pagoda. Ceased firing by signal from the Admiral.

Commodore Lambert came on board and desired me to proceed to Kemmendine, where H.M.'s brig *Serpent* and *Phlegathon* steamer had attacked the stockade; weighed and stood up, *Moozuffer* in company, and anchored at dark, ahead of the *Serpent*, about three-quarters of a mile below the Kemmendine stockade. The next morning (13th April), flood-tide having made (the river being too narrow to allow the ship to swing at anchor off the stockade), dropped up in company with the *Serpent*, *Moozuffer*, and *Phlegathon*, abreast the stockade, which not returning our fire, landed a party from the vessels, as previously arranged, under command of the 1st lieutenant of the *Serpent*, and burnt the stockade, the enemy having evacuated it on the approach of the steamers. I then returned, *Moozuffer* in company, and rejoined the Admiral off Rangoon, anchoring in the same position as yesterday, abreast the Great Pagoda, and the squadron shelled the Pagoda during the night, by order of the Admiral; at 2 a.m. ceased firing, to allow the troops then near the stockade to advance, and I am happy to inform you that Rangoon was taken by our troops this afternoon.

I send this off too hurriedly to be able to forward any other papers from the squadron, which I am happy to state is all in good order and health.

It is probable the *Moozuffer* will be detached for the protec-

tion of Martaban, the *Zenobia* and *Berenice* for troops to Vizagapatam, and *Sesostri* to Calcutta, with despatches.

I have, &c.,

H. B. LYNN.

The following appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Notification.—*Fort William, May 1, 1852.*—The most noble the Governor-General in Council directs that the following extract of a further despatch received from Lieut. gen. Godwin, c.s., commanding the forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim provinces, dated the 22nd ult., be published for general information:—

"I sincerely regret having omitted to bring to the notice of the most noble the Governor-General in Council, in my despatch of the 18th inst., how much I am indebted to Mr. Crisp, jun., for his able assistance in conducting the army through very difficult ground, on its progress to the Great Pagoda, which he performed under the fire of the enemy with great coolness and courage.

"I rejoice greatly to say the wounded are doing very well; the skill, the labour, the attention, and the humanity of Superintending-surg. Montgomerie, and of the medical department generally under him, call for the warmest approbation of the Government.

"Major Fraser, commanding engineer, has been indefatigable in his exertions in his own department, and indeed everywhere, to get this place into some order and cleanliness. He has requested me to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council the gallant conduct of 2nd-Lieut. W. S. Trevor, assistant field engineer, who was the first on the ladder, and there wounded, at the White House Stockade, on the 12th; as also of Lieuts. Craster, Bengal, and Mayne, Madras engineers, who were very forward on the same occasion.

"My greatest pleasure, however, is to bring before his Lordship in Council the admirable conduct and temper of this force,—its discipline and regularity of demeanour are unexceptionable."

The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the skill and attention exhibited by Superintending-surg. Montgomerie, and he rejoices to learn that by the exertions of the medical department the wounded men are doing well. The Governor-General in Council begs to offer his thanks to the officers now brought under his notice; to Lieut. Trevor and to Lieut. Craster, Bengal engineers; to Lieut. Mayne, Madras engineers, as well as to Mr. Crisp, jun., whose service has been noticed by the Lieutenant-General.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

London Gazette, June 1.

The Gazette contains despatches, with enclosures, from Lieut. gen. Sir H. Smith.

The first, dated April 7th, announces the reception of a report from Lieut. col. Perceval, that he had completely cleared the Fish River Bush of the enemy, taken 350 cattle, and several stand of arms, killing many men. It details the pursuit of the enemy by Major-gen. Somerset through the Kat river, and the march of Sir Harry himself, on the 18th March, for the Chumie valley, on the line of the enemy's retreat into the Amatolas, when joined by the columns of Cols. Michel and Eyre, who were ordered to penetrate the Inner Amatolas, while Col. Perceval was ordered to enter the mountains on the Fish River Bush side. The enemy's villages (especially those of the rebel Hottentots) were destroyed, and the flight of the enemy and his abandonment of the Amatolas are represented as complete.

The troops having been assembled at Fort Cox, Sir Harry returned to King William's Town, while Cols. Eyre and Perceval cleared the great forest of Perie, the Buffalo forts, and Murray's Krantz, all great resorts of the enemy. Many villages were burnt, and large fields of cultivation destroyed. Col. Perceval having taken post in the Keiskamma Hoek, Col. Eyre moved his column to the Kabousie Neck, whilst Capt. Robertson, of the Royal Engineers, with a patrol, completed the work of devastation throughout the Isele Berg, a thickly-wooded ridge between King William's Town and the Kabousie, which was found entirely abandoned. From the Kabousie Neck, Col. Eyre, on the 31st March, made a rapid night march on the Kei, taking the enemy by surprise, and capturing 1,220 head of Gaika cattle. Meanwhile, Major Armstrong, with 100 cavalry, charged with effect a strong body of the enemy. After a "most able foray," Col. Eyre returned to his position in the Amatolas.

On the north side of these mountains, the troops and burghers, under Gen. Somerset, had been pursuing in every direction the enemy, who were "all in full retreat towards the Kei; but

the Caffres were so completely broken and divided, that it was impossible to get up with them, except in very straggling parties; all seeming anxious to get over the Kei, and escape from the forces as quickly as possible." The captures of cattle amounted to 1,500.

A postscript to this despatch announces the result of operations by Col. Perceval in the kloofs between the Gura river and the Doorn mountains, and of Col. Napier near the Thomas river; namely, the capture of 3,000 more cattle.

The second despatch, dated 17th April, reports the success of Col. Eyre in the capture of 600 cattle belonging to the chief Awa, "one of the most formidable and most hostile of the Gaika Caffres," in the Keiskamma Hoek; with the loss, however, of Capt. Gore, of the 43rd Light Infantry, and 2 men also killed.

The first despatch, which is addressed to Earl Grey, closes with a spirited exclamation of his conduct by Sir H. Smith:—

"I have now," he says, "reported to your lordship the progress of events up to the date on which I relinquish the government of the colony of the Cape and the command of the army. My position has been as arduous, and one of as great difficulty, as ever man was placed in. The origin of this war involves a most intricate and truly complicated question, requiring a general view to be taken of antecedent subjects. It is an incontrovertible fact, that the Caffre people were most contented with the rule established in British Caffraria; while, shortly previous to the outbreak, a restlessness on the part of some of the chiefs became apparent. At this period, the treachery of the sly and ungrateful Hottentot was at work. Many of them, possessing just sufficient education to make them mischievous and capable of observing what occurred at public meetings held within the colony to resist and oppose every measure of Government, which the colonists regarded as the exercise of constitutional rights, though, in point of fact, such proceedings approached the brink of anarchy and confusion, could not discriminate between national remonstrance and open resistance. Filled with the belief that they were an 'oppressed and ill-used race,' they proceeded covertly to concoct with the Caffres those hostile schemes, which were fast approaching maturity, when my presence on the frontier, and the measures I took, most fortunately precipitated the war ere the conspiring parties were prepared and their means collected. Had it been otherwise, the outbreak would have been far more formidable even than it has been. I tried every expedient to avoid war, short of that concession which would have lowered the dignity of her Majesty's authority; yet a most peculiar feature of this outbreak was, that no specific reason was ever assigned, nor any redress sought, by the Caffre chiefs, though frequently called upon to state their cause of restlessness, if such actually existed; while the Gaika people professed attachment to the existing order of things, and were apparently most contented with a rule which protected them from tyranny. All mission stations were flourishing, and more than usually attended. During this time, the Hottentots were passive—some doubted their loyalty; this roused them, and from several places, even from the Kat river, I received public assurances of their fidelity and devotion. When the war broke out, it was regarded by me and every other functionary as a most unpopular revolt of the Gaikas to support Sandilli in error; the other chiefs openly expressing themselves to that effect. The torch of tumult, however, was soon blazing; and my means were for months most inadequate, amounting to only 1,700 British troops, the greater part of whom occupied 12 unavoidable garrisons, leaving 800 available to control 4,000 Hottentot auxiliaries of doubtful loyalty, and to meet these hordes of well-armed, athletic, and intrepid barbarians in the field. Operations had to be carried on over an extent of country larger than Great Britain and Ireland, of the greatest natural difficulty, intersected as it is by mountains and rivers, and filled with woods and rocky fastnesses. My scanty force enabled me alone to maintain, with unflinching determination, every position. I relied, most fallaciously, on the inhabitants rallying round her Majesty's troops, and they have themselves to blame for many of the horrors and miseries they have suffered at the hands of the enemy; all which I predicted, in my proclamation of the 3rd of February, 1851, must inevitably happen, unless they should turn out *en masse* to resist the torrent. I encountered a revolt—as I have already shown most unexpected—of nearly the whole of the eastern Hottentot population, formerly so useful against the Caffres; as also an extensive defection in a corps of that class, previously most loyal, and of the highest utility in Caffre warfare. The Hottentots had been taught or had imbibed the marked impression to which I have before alluded, that they were an 'oppressed and ill-used race;' and that Holy Writ, which they are very fond of quoting, taught them they were justified in fighting to regain the country of which they regarded themselves as deprived. Surrounded as I

and Major-gen. Somerset were by these people, drawn from the eastern and western districts, one false step, or untimely exercise of power and martial law, would have plunged the whole into a chaos of revolution; her Majesty's troops must have abandoned their advanced positions, and fallen back on Graham's Town; and the T'Slambie tribes would have risen, as well as every curly-headed black, from Cape Town to Natal.

"During the prosecution of this war, 6,000 warriors, according to the Caffres' own statement, have fallen, including 80 chief men, all of whom of some distinction; 80,975 head of cattle, and innumerable goats, have been taken from the Gaikas, Tambookies, and from Kseili, the latter having suffered an additional loss by the removal of 7,000 of the enslaved Fingoe race, bringing with them 15,000 head of cattle; many arms, and nearly 900 horses, have been captured; the enemy has been driven, with great loss, from the strongholds which he so determinedly held; and, throughout the whole of their locations, the crops of the Gaikas have been utterly destroyed.

"Thus have these most formidable barbarians been visited with the punishment their murders and robberies merit, the result of that horrid war which they so wantonly commenced, fraternizing with the ungrateful Hottentot race; and which the military measures now in effectual course of operation for their expulsion from the fastnesses of the Amatolas will complete. The effect must be, as far as human foresight can predict, to establish permanently that peace and tranquillity which the colonists hope for, and to relieve the Imperial Treasury from a recurrence of an expenditure which has been indeed enormous, notwithstanding my utmost exertions, by every practicable and energetic restriction, to control it.

"I am accused in your lordship's despatch of having 'failed in showing that foresight, energy, and judgment, which my very difficult position required;' and censured for not having sooner brought this war to a termination; although in your lordship's despatch of the 8th March, 1851, the following remark appears: 'It is a great satisfaction to me, in the anxiety in which I am placed by the intelligence which has reached me, to know that I may rely with the utmost confidence, not only upon your vigour and judgment in your military operations, but also upon your enlightened humanity.' This has, however, been a war unavoidably of gradual progression, to insure the result I anticipated and have attained, and one which could not have been conducted differently. I speak with some experience in war on a large scale as well as of a desultory character. When regular armies are opposed to each other, a signal victory may decide the fate of a nation. In a war with barbarians, who fight only when it so pleases them, avoiding concentration, but who are still determined to resist, the contest is necessarily of long duration. I may, therefore, proudly derive satisfaction from the reflection which has led me to record these facts, that this war will have been brought to the required conclusion with that expedition which all the peculiar circumstances permit, while during its progress neither soldier nor troop horse has ever wanted his daily ration.

"I transfer the civil government without a single particle of business in arrears, and with a treasury without a debt; while all the civil officers have worked under me with energy and zeal. The war impending over the Orange River territory, with all its evils and horrors, has been averted; while, had its prosecution become imperative, I had collected an ample depot of commissariat supplies at Bloem Fontein. Amicable relationship has been established with the Trans-Vaal emigrant boers—the refractory native chiefs are restoring their plunder, and submitting to the conditions imposed on them—the turbulent boers within the sovereignty, when convicted of overt acts of disloyalty, have had heavy pecuniary fines indicted on them, many of which, to the amount of 1,075*l.*, have already been promptly paid, which I have caused to be placed in the Imperial chest, and to its credit—property rises considerably in value—and the revenue of the sovereignty exceeds its expenditure.

"I relinquish the command of the troops, as expressed in the general order annexed, at a period when, according to the reports I have received from officers in command, and other sources, the mass of the Gaikas have been expelled from the Amatolas; when the Caffres, *as well as trans Keian*, have repeatedly sued for peace, and when the war is virtually terminated; its continuance having been prosecuted to visit these turbulent savages with that retribution which justice demands."

Mr. H. Piddington, of Calcutta, has announced the discovery of a new mineral resin, to which, from its emitting a peculiar semi-animal odour, he has given the name of *Hircine*!

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination was held on the 12th inst., at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., the deputy Chairman, Russell Ellice, Esq., several members of the Court of Directors, and the following visitors:—viz., His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Marquess of Normanby, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Gough, Lord Ashburton, Lord Montagu, Lord De Ros, Lord F. Fitzclarence, Lord Canning, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Mahon; *Lieutenant General* Rt. Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.; Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.; Sir G. Seavell, K.C.B.; Tickell, Bengal Engineers; Taylor, C.B.; *Major General* Lewis, R.A. C.B.; *Colonels* Sir F. Smith, R.E.; Cator, R.A.; Grant, late Adj.-Gen. Bengal Army; Powney, Bengal Artillery; Mansey; Outram, C.B.; Neil Campbell; Portlock, R.E.; Hay; Phillips; Hicks, C.B.; *Majors* Harvey, H.M.S.; Walpole, R.A.; Seaton, C.B.; Hunter; *Captains* Wilmot, R.A.; Travers, R.A.; Pennefather, late Bengal Cavalry; Boardieu, India Artillery; Hay; Ord, R.E.; McKerlie, R.E.; Keane; *Lieutenants* Gilly, Battine, C. R. Dicken; *Revs.* G. Coles, J. Harris, M. Brabazon, G. Trevor; Hon. C. S. Hardinge, M.P.; *Physician General* Currie; Messrs. T. Baring, M.P., H. J. Baillie, M.P., C. L. C. Bruce, M.P., R. Cobden, M.P., P. Melville, T. N. Waterfield, E. Waterfield, J. W. Kaye, G. G. Campbell, R. P. Nisbett, W. Eade, C. M. Thompson.

Some gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy with an officer of the establishment.

Thirty-three gentlemen cadets were examined and selected for the several services as follows, viz.:—

For Engineer Service.—Arthur Moffatt Lang, Henry Francis Hancock, Edward Wood Humphry, John Rivaz Monckton, Charles Simeon Thomason, Grenville Pulteney de Palzieux Falconnet, James Murdoch Campbell, Julius George Thomas Griffith.

For Artillery Service.—John Henry Bryce, Thomas Nelson Holborton, Hastings Edward Harington, Robert Arthur Smith, Octavius Sturges, John Richard Pearson, Edward Salwey, William Bentinck Cumberland, Francis Charles Trevor, Thomas Hawkins Turner, Charles Hunter, Duncan John M'Grigor, Benjamin Lumsden Gordon.

For Infantry Service.—Henry George Wadham Spens, George Sutherland Pope, Charles Edward Lennox, George Archibald Bishop, Henry Pulleine Lyssaght, Douglas George Manning, Henry St. Maur Wynch, Richard George Jebb, Charles Jamieson, Thomas Dougal, Charles Frederick Middleton, Arthur Grant.

Prizes were awarded in the following order:—

First Class.

A. M. Lang—1st Mathematics, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, the Pollock Medal.

In presenting which, the *Chairman* said:—Mr. Lang: The inhabitants of Calcutta, as a token of their high sense of the great and successful military services and private worth of Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, and as a means of stimulating young soldiers to follow the example of that distinguished officer, caused a medal to be struck, called the "Pollock Medal," which the Court of Directors have undertaken to present to that cadet in each term who ranks highest in the scale of general merit, and who is also reported by the Lieutenant-Governor to be worthy, by his conduct and character, to receive this high mark of honorary distinction. In the present term you are the gentleman cadet who, in the concurrent opinion of the public examiner and Lieutenant-Governor, merits this honour. I have now the satisfaction of presenting to you this prize, in the presence of the distinguished officer whose name it bears (applause); and in doing so, I express my confident hope that your talents and good conduct, as evidenced here, preface a distinguished career in the public service. (Applause.)

H. F. Hancock—2nd Mathematics, 2nd Fortification, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing.

E. W. Humphry—French, 1st General Good Conduct.

In presenting which, the *Chairman* said:—Mr. Humphry: It affords me sincere gratification to present you this sword, as a mark of the high approbation of the Court of Directors of your exemplary conduct during the entire period of your residence at this institution, where, in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, you have never once been subject to admonition or reproof. (Great applause.) I am persuaded that, during your career in India, you will wear it with honour to yourself, and with advantage to the public service. (Applause.)

C. S. Thomason—2nd Good Conduct.

H. E. Harington—Latin, 2nd Hindustani.

Second Class.

S. T. Trevor—Mathematics, Chemistry.

G. Newmarch—Military Surveying, French, Hindustani, 3rd General Good Conduct.

T. Beckley—Fortification.

H. D. Jackson—Civil Drawing.

J. Beatty—Military Drawing.

W. R. D. Sewell—Latin.

Third Class.

M. Elliot—4th General Good Conduct.

Mathematics.

The mathematical examination, which was conducted, according to custom, by Sir C. Pasley, displayed the proficiency of the students in a very favourable manner, and reflected great credit upon Professor Cape.

Fortification Department.

After dinner, the cadets were marched, as usual, to the Coldstream, across which a barrel bridge was formed; over this the cadets marched two deep, and a field gun limbered up was passed.

A charge of 20lbs. of powder lowered into the water, in the presence of the spectators, was fired by the voltaic battery, and produced an interesting effect, a jet of water being thrown up higher than the tallest of the tall trees that fringe the pond.

From the Coldstream the Chairman and visitors proceeded to the Sand-modelling Hall, the floor of which was covered over with a variety of beautifully executed models. The first was explained by Cadet Thomason. It represented a sunken battery for a gun, a howitzer, and a mortar, on the scale of two inches to a foot, and ordnance in brass suited to the scale tested on their platforms. The second was a model of the fortifications of Cabul, called the Balar Hissar, on the scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot. This was explained by Cadet Hancock. The third was a front of the new citadel of Ghent, on the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, explained by Cadet Falconnet. The fourth was a front of the modern system (same scale), explained by Cadets Humphry and Holberton. The fifth consisted of more than two fronts of an arrangement of works proposed by the Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe, on the same scale, which was well explained by Cadet Lang, and which was much and deservedly admired.

Military Drawings, executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the First Class.

	Subjects.
Mr. Hancock (first prize)	Aden.
Mr. Thomason	
Mr. Salwey	Hong Kong.
Mr. Lang	
Mr. Falconnet	Mequinenza.
Mr. M'Grigor	
Mr. Manning	Newport.
Mr. Holberton	Cabul.
Mr. Monckton	Hong Kong.
Mr. Gordon	Hill Fort of Singurb.
Mr. Griffiths	
Mr. Humphry	Cabul.
Mr. Smith	Tarragona.
Mr. S. Trevor	Hill Fort of Kurnalla.
Mr. Hunter	Ditto Wassota.
Mr. Cumberland	

Second Class.

Mr. Beatty (2nd class)	Drawings for models.
Mr. S. Trevor	
Mr. Watts	
Mr. Jackson	
Mr. Judge	
Mr. Greig	
Mr. Beckley	

And several minor but very promising subjects in the three junior classes.

Civil Drawings.—First Class.

Mr. A. Lang	Landscape.
Mr. H. Hancock	Ditto (1st prize).
Mr. E. Humphry	Ditto.
Mr. J. Monckton	Ditto.
Mr. C. Thomason	Ditto.
Mr. G. Falconnet	Shipping and various.
Mr. J. Campbell	Landscape.
Mr. J. Griffith	Various.
Mr. J. Bryce	Ditto.
Mr. T. Holberton	Landscape.
Mr. H. Harrington	Ditto.
Mr. R. Smith	Various.
Mr. O. Sturges	Ditto.
Mr. J. Pearson	Landscape.

Mr. E. Salwey	Various.
Mr. W. Cumberland	Ditto.
Mr. F. Trevor	Ditto.
Mr. C. Hunter	Ditto.
Mr. D. M'Grigor	Ditto.
Mr. B. Gordon	Landscape.
Mr. D. Manning	Heads, in chalk.
Mr. A. Grant	Figures, in colour.
Mr. T. Dougal	Heads, in chalk.

(All exceedingly good.)

Second Class.

Mr. S. Trevor	Various.
Mr. T. Beckley	Ditto.
Mr. H. Jackson	Ditto (second prize).
Mr. J. Greig	Landscape.
Mr. J. Beatty	Ditto.
Mr. W. Sewell	Ditto.
Mr. J. Watts	Shipping.
Mr. F. Fitzroy	Various.
Mr. G. Traill	Ditto.
Mr. M. Pasley	Figures (pen and ink).
Mr. D. Gordon	Various.
Mr. C. Barnes	Ditto.
Mr. F. Cunliffe	Ditto.
Mr. W. Woodward	Landscape.
Mr. J. Marshall	Ditto.
Mr. S. Judge	Ditto.
Mr. C. La Touche	Ditto.

In the junior classes there were several subjects which entitled their authors to much commendation.

After the reports of the public examiner and the Lieutenant-Governor had been read by Mr. Clarke, of the Cadet-office, and the distribution of the prizes,

The Chairman (Sir James Hogg) rose, and addressed the cadets as follows:—Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to express, on behalf of the Court of Directors, our entire satisfaction with the result of this day's proceedings. (Applause.) They show most satisfactorily that the ample means placed at your command in the several branches of study have been employed zealously and effectually, and that in your persons the important objects of this excellent institution have been fully attained. You have all entered these walls within the last two years, after having proved before examiners appointed for the purpose that, as the sons of English gentlemen, your education had been duly attended to, according to your age. Since your admission many of you, and those in particular of the first class, have become proficient in some of the higher branches of mathematics. You have studied with good effect the theory and practice of fortification, of military surveying, and military plan drawing. You have made considerable progress in acquiring an elementary knowledge, at least of Hindustani, the vernacular language of the native army of India, and you have also improved your acquaintance with French, and with the Latin classics. You have, I trust, cultivated those habits of strict obedience, of regularity, and of discipline, which will be of incalculable advantage to you in your future career; and, above all, you have I know been carefully instructed in the doctrines and principles of our holy religion. In attaining these advantages you have had the inestimable benefit of the superintendence of the distinguished officers and professors whose services the East India Company have been fortunate enough to secure; and I rejoice to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing the cordial thanks of the Court of Directors to the public examiner, Sir Charles Pasley, the lieutenant-governor, Col. Abbott, and to all the professors and other officers in the establishment, for the great services they have thus rendered. (Applause.) You, gentlemen cadets of the first class, whose honourable and successful exertions have been rewarded by commissions in the corps of Engineers, will now proceed to the royal establishment at Chatham, to carry on and complete your knowledge of military engineering. At Chatham you will be placed under the orders of that distinguished officer Col. Harry Jones, whose valuable services I am happy to acknowledge. Under his able direction you will, in addition to the practice of field duties, of trigonometrical surveying, and practical astronomy, have ample opportunity of gaining sound knowledge in civil engineering, including all the processes for the construction, management, and working of railways, engine-making, the construction of canals and modes of irrigation; and thus you will, I trust, be well-fitted instruments to aid the Government of India in carrying out our plans for the improvement of the vast territories committed to our charge. You, gentlemen, who have now been selected for commissions in the Artillery and Infantry, will, after a short stay with your friends, proceed to your respective destinations, and will thus, within a few months, enter upon the

active duties of your profession. Need I anxiously press upon you, my young friends, not only to continue and to perfect the studies which you have pursued here, but to enter upon fresh branches of study for your advancement in military and general knowledge. Your zeal for the service, your own appreciation of the important duties which may devolve upon you, will, I am persuaded, lead you onward in the course of improvement. Nor can you tell how soon your energies may be taxed to the uttermost. The latest despatches from India tell us of important military operations, in which many officers were engaged who left the seminary but a short time since. One promising young officer, Lieutenant Donaldson, of the Engineers, who attained distinction in this hall, and who embarked for India little more than a year ago, has, I grieve to say, fallen; but he fell gloriously, in the hour of victory, when mounting the breach at the storming of Rangoon. (Hear, hear.) Others who were here still more recently are employed in the same service, so that, young as you are, you may soon be called upon to serve your country in the field. Avail yourselves then I beseech you, of every opportunity of improvement by study and observation. The more versed you are in professional and general knowledge the more useful you will be to the Government you serve, and the more likely to rise to honour and distinction. Let me especially notice the importance of making yourselves familiar with the language of the soldiers who will be placed under your command. You have here acquired only the rudiments of the language; hasten to perfect your knowledge of it, that when you join your regiments you may find yourselves able to comprehend the wants and wishes of the Sepoys, to gain their confidence in your ability to lead them in times of difficulty; and what is of special importance, that you may be able to understand and respect their prejudices. You will thus attach them to your person by ties which, on their part, are never broken, and you will find that the sepoy, well cared for by his officers, is the most faithful and devoted of soldiers. (Hear.) True it is that they are of a different race, of a different complexion, and that their habits and opinions differ widely from ours. But in the great elements that constitute man they are the same. They will be alienated by ill treatment or neglect; they will be won by justice and kindness. I hope I need not tell you that the accomplished soldier is not the reckless, heedless, improvident character, which formerly he was sometimes represented to be. His profession imposes on him a degree of restraint greater than is required from any other. From no man is required such perfect command of temper. Demanding absolute subordination from others, he must be prepared to set the example of it in his own person. That which he looks for in those under him, he must yield to those above him. His obedience must not be sullen and dogged, but he as cheerful as it is implicit. The strength of an army lies not in its numbers, but in its efficiency; and the efficiency of an army, however excellent its materials, will always depend upon the character and competence of its officers. The fate of war cannot now be determined by dauntless courage and personal prowess. The race is not now to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Science and skill are the means by which victory must be mainly achieved, and in them you must labour to be well versed, if you desire to advance the glory of your country or your own expectation. While I thus exhort you to render yourselves accomplished and skilled in the profession of arms, let me add my anxious wish and earnest prayer that the peace of India may not again be disturbed, and that the attention of the Government and the finances of the country may be directed to the development of its internal resources, and the amelioration of the physical and moral condition of its countless inhabitants. The duties of designing and executing public works are entrusted to the military servants of the State; but not to the idle and incompetent—incompetent, because they have been idle. It is not to such that these great works are entrusted. Here is a noble field open to you, and it remains with yourselves to decide whether or not you will claim a place in it. Have you a generous desire to confer good on your fellow-men? Then prepare yourselves to become the instruments for giving unfailling fertility to fields where occasional famine has hitherto spread desolation, and for affording assistance in the construction of the railways and various public works now in progress. Sixty years ago—a period which is as nothing in the history of a nation—and the south of India recognised not our sway, while our possessions elsewhere nearly limited to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The British rule in India does not yet double in its duration the reign of the renowned Akbar. We may not be able to emulate our Mogul predecessors in the magnitude and grandeur of their public buildings, their palaces and pavilions, their temples and their tombs; but I hope that continued peace and tranquillity will enable the Government to devote their attention and their resources to

public works calculated to increase the comforts and prosperity of the people at large. (Loud applause.) One caution affecting your personal conduct, hackneyed though it be, I cannot persuade myself to withhold—do not get into debt. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") There is no country, no service, in which pecuniary embarrassment is so fatal to a man's comfort and advancement as India. In the civil branch, indeed, a servant in debt is regarded as unfit for important office; and remember that there are many civil situations, especially in the political line, for which military men are selected. If you wish to be happy yourselves, and to communicate happiness to your parents and friends at home, and if you are ambitious of distinction, maintain your independence, and guard against the very first approach of pecuniary difficulty. Let your rule be never to incur debt of any kind. The first breach of this rule may involve you in embarrassment not foreseen, and from the consequences of which there is no escape. To those of you who return to this seminary after the ensuing recess, I would only say persevere in those habits of study and discipline which have hitherto marked your residence here. I shall then hope, when I meet you again at the next public examination, to receive the same favourable testimony from your excellent Lieutenant-Governor as he has given on the present occasion. I may add, for your encouragement, that the demands for officers of engineers and the artillery are such, as to induce a belief that all who fully attain to the standards of these branches respectively, will receive commissions in them. (Great applause.) We are this day honoured with the presence of many distinguished visitors. I may especially allude to the presence of many distinguished members of the committee now sitting upon Indian affairs, and who are desirous of availing themselves of every means of becoming acquainted with the subjects upon which it will be their duty to report. I may also notice the presence of the noble lord (Lord F. Fitzclarence), who is about to proceed to the command of our troops at Bombay, and who kindly expressed his desire to see the working of an institution which has sent forth to the service of their country so many distinguished men. (Applause.) I am also happy and truly gratified to see here the noble lord to whose lot it fell, during his late brilliant career in India and China, to lead the British armies against the enemy in no less than fifteen battles, with what uniform success I need not tell you. (Great applause.) In India you will see numerous battalions whose colours bear the names of Moodkee, Sobraon, Ferozeshah, Chillianwallah, Goozerat, Gwalior, Maharajpore, China. When you witness these honourable distinctions you will recollect that Lord Gough, the hero of these battles, favoured you by being present when you passed for your commissions. (Applause.) To all of you, those who are finally leaving the institution as well as those who will return to it, let me say, act continually and consistently upon Christian principles, and maintain strict attention to your religious duties. The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. Act as in His sight, and for His glory, and rest assured that Almighty Providence will preserve you amidst dangers, guide you in difficulties, and direct you in the paths of righteousness and peace. (Great applause.)

After the close of the examination the directors entertained their distinguished visitors to a splendid collation in the hall, at the close of which the party returned to town.

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, MAY 31.

Ex parte General Sir Charles Napier.—*Mr. Serjeant Byles* moved for a rule calling upon the East-India Company to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them to pay to General Sir Charles Napier the sum of Rs. 20,198 (2,019*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*).

It appeared from his statement that, in the year 1843, Sir C. Napier was appointed Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's and the East-India Company's forces in Scinde, and that in the campaign which terminated in the annexation of the territory of Scinde to the British dominions, a large booty was taken, amounting to between Rs. 4,000,000 and Rs. 5,000,000. The Crown, by a royal warrant dated 11th November, 1845, granted that sum to the East-India Company, in trust, to be distributed among the officers and soldiers who served in the campaign. Sir C. Napier returned to England before the distribution of the money took place; but he again returned to India in 1849. At that time he held four different appointments; 1, that of Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops in India; 2, that of Commander-in-Chief of the Company's troops in India; 3, the local rank of general in India, to which no pay was attached; 4, that of Extraordinary Member of Council, to which office, when held by the Commander-in-Chief, no pay was attached. The only

pay, therefore, to which he was entitled was that attached to the office of Commander-in-Chief, amounting to Rs. 14,300 a month. It was provided by the Act 3rd and 4th Vict. c. 37, that, when the Queen's troops went to India, the pay of the officers and soldiers generally should be paid by the Company. Sir C. Napier arrived in India in May, 1849. The prize-money in question was distributed in two dividends. The first was paid in 1849, and no question arose respecting that payment. In July, 1849, the Indian Government ordered the payment of a second dividend, which was paid to the officers and soldiers who had served in Scinde. But in April, 1850, an order was issued by the Indian Government, stating that certain charges debitable to the Scinde prize money had not been deducted from the second dividend, and ordering the amount of those charges to be deducted from the pay of the officers. In May, 1850, the pay of all the officers was stopped, and the pay for a large portion of the month of June was also stopped. Sir C. Napier addressed a protest to the Indian Government against this deduction, the consequence of which was, that the deductions which had been made from his salary were paid to him in July, 1850; but in October and November the Company deducted the same amounts from Sir C. Napier's salary as Commander-in-Chief for those months. The amount so deducted amounted to Rs. 20,198. In the protest presented by Sir C. Napier to the Indian Government in May, 1850, he objected to the deductions on the following grounds:—

“1. That her Majesty had given him a certain share of the Scinde prize-money, and the Governor-General in Council could not legally deduct any portion from that sum without a detailed and specific account being given of such deductions. 2. That the Governor-General in Council published in his orders that certain sums, with certain deductions, were to be paid to the captors of the prize booty according to her Majesty's warrant; that the said sums were paid accordingly, and were received by the parties, in perfect confidence in the correctness of the calculations made by the Government. 3. That the present unjust surcharge created great astonishment, and showed that no confidence could be placed in any calculations of the Indian Government. 4. Protesting against the pay of the officers being retrenched upon the vague assertion that ‘certain charges’ had been omitted five years before, and calling upon the Indian Government to state what those charges were, and by whose neglect they had been omitted, before making such demands. 5. That a number of the Queen's officers were in Europe, and some of the Company's officers had since died, and all of these would of course refuse to refund a single farthing; they were beyond this arbitrary exercise of power by the Indian Government, and therefore a portion only of the captors suffered by these ‘certain charges’ brought forward seven years after the booty was taken. 6. The retrenchment of pay was as unjust in detail as it was in principle and the concealment of items; it made a portion pay for the whole; it could not take from the two European regiments gone to England, and it did not venture to commit such an act of injustice on the sepoys; therefore the officers in the power of the Government were to pay for the whole, because some Government subordinates made a mistake. 7. That such conduct deprived the officers of all security for prize-money or pay; and saying that certain unknown omissions were made by certain unknown accountants, and therefore the Government retrenched their pay, showed a strange contrast with the exact details and vouchers so imperiously and so properly exacted from individuals in their accounts with the Indian Government.”

The Court of Directors in England overruled this protest, and ordered the pay to be deducted: this was done accordingly. In 1851 Sir C. Napier arrived in England, and made an application to the Company on the subject, intimating that he had a legal right, and if his claim was not attended to he should take the opinion of a court of law. The Company refused to accede to the claim, and therefore the present application was made. Sir C. Napier was induced to make this application, not so much on his own account, as for the sake of those other officers who were not in a position to maintain their rights. In arguing this case it would be necessary to consider three questions: 1. Whether the Company had any right to recover back any portion of this prize-money after it had been distributed and paid over? 2. If the Company had the right, could they stop it out of the officers' pay? 3. If they could not, was there any other remedy for recovery, except by *mandamus*, and would that writ lie?

Lord Campbell intimated that the main question was whether the writ would lie.

Mr. Serjeant Byles said, the 3rd and 4th Vict. c. 37, sec. 35, precluded the Company from making any deductions from the pay of the officers. It enacted, “That no paymaster or other person shall receive any fees or make any deductions whatsoever out of the pay or allowances of any officer or soldier (without his consent be obtained thereto), other than the usual deduction, or such necessary deduction as shall from time to time be required to be made, according to the regulations of the service.” The last clause referred to the case where soldiers' accoutrements

were deficient, and allowed small deductions to be made from time to time on that account; with that exception, it was enacted, “that every paymaster or other officer having received any officer's or soldier's pay and allowances, who shall unlawfully detain for the space of one month the same, or refuse to pay the same when it shall become due, according to the several rates established by the regulations of the service, shall upon proof thereof before a court-martial be discharged from his employment, and shall forfeit Rs. 800, and be liable to such other punishment as shall by the court-martial be awarded,” &c. Sir C. Napier was the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's and the Company's forces in India, and he (Mr. Serjeant Byles) contended that his pay in such capacity was pay within the meaning of the Act. If an action would lie against the Company for the recovery of the pay he admitted he could not ask for the interference of this Court; but it had been decided in the case of “Gibson v. the East-India Company” that an action would not lie. If an action would lie, it must be upon contract; but the Company, being a corporation, could not contract except under its common seal. The demand here was for pay which the Company were ordered by the Act to pay. It was a contract of imperfect obligation.

Lord Campbell.—How could this Court compel the performance of a duty of imperfect obligation?

Mr. Serjeant Byles said the 120th section of 33rd Geo. III. c. 52, in effect provided that the expenses of the troops in India should be paid by the Company.

Lord Campbell.—Do you say that any officer may come to this Court for a *mandamus* to the Company for his pay?

Mr. Serjeant Byles said that was his contention upon the Act.

Mr. Justice Coleridge observed that the Company could not be compelled to pay their own troops.

Mr. Serjeant Byles admitted that that would be an answer to that part of his case. As to the other, the Act said, “You shall pay my troops, and that without any deductions.” This, he contended, entitled Sir C. Napier to the interference of this Court in a case where the Company refused to discharge a duty imposed upon them by the Act.

Lord Campbell said the Court would take time to consider their decision.

JUNE 5.

Lord Campbell, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said the question was whether, if the pay had been retained by the Company without any reason assigned, this Court had jurisdiction to order the arrears of pay to be paid; for, if not, the Court would not be entitled to question whether the East-India Company was justified in making the deduction. The applicant must make out a legal obligation on the Company to pay the sum he now demanded, and that he had no remedy to recover it by an action at law. The latter point became material only when the former was established. It was incumbent on the applicant to show that there was an obligation resting upon the Company, which the law would enforce, to pay him, as Commander of the Queen's forces, or as Commander of the forces of the Company. In the attempt to prove that he had entirely failed. The only legal substratum for a *mandamus* must be either the common law, an Act of Parliament, or a contract. There was not such obligation at common law, or by contract. The Court must, therefore, see whether there was any enactment of the Legislature to support the application, which was grounded on certain statutes relating to the East-India Company. The Court had examined those statutes. The first was the 33rd Geo. III. c. 52, for continuing in the East-India Company the possession of the British possessions in India. The 127th section enacted that all sums issued by the Government for the pay of her Majesty's forces in India should be repaid by the East-India Company. That was simply an arrangement between the Company and the Government, and imposed no obligation on the Company as to the pay of the officers. The next was the 53rd Geo. III. c. 155, by which the Charter of the East-India Company was renewed. The 55th section enacted that the revenues of the Company should be applied, in the first place, in maintaining the forces in India; but it did not allocate any part of those revenues in particular to the Commander of the Forces. Then came the 4th Geo. IV. c. 81, the Mutiny Act, which by the 42nd and 43rd sections provided that no paymaster should receive any fees, or make any deductions out of the pay of the officers or soldiers, other than the usual deductions, under the penalty of being tried by a court-martial, and being dismissed from his employment, and fined 800 sicca rupees. By that Act no amount of pay was assigned to the Commander-in-Chief, and no directions were given for payment to him. The Court was then referred to the 3rd and 4th Will. IV., c. 85, under which

India was now governed. The 79th section provided that the return to Europe of a Commander-in-Chief should be deemed in law to be a resignation of his office, and that his salary should cease from the day of his departure or resignation. That section supposed that the Commander-in-Chief was entitled to recover some pay, but it was entirely silent as to the amount and when it was to be paid. Nor was the applicant's case at all advanced by the next statutes, the 7th Will. IV. and 1st Vict. c. 47, which, in reference to the prohibition contained in the previous statute as to the non-payment of officers' salaries in their absence, provided that that provision should not extend to the case of absence by reason of sickness, and empowered the Court of Directors, subject to the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to direct the refunding by any officer or servant of the Company of the whole or any part of the salary or allowances which he might have received. That power the Directors were entitled to exercise without giving any reason for its exercise. That Act gave no right to any officer to demand any salary of the Company. The chief reliance had been placed on the 3rd and 4th Vict. c. 37, s. 35, which was said to contain a statutory recognition of the applicant's right to demand his pay from the Company without deduction. That statute was, however, only a new edition of the 4th Geo. IV. c. 81, which, by the 42nd and 43rd sections, provided against paymasters unlawfully withholding the pay of the officers and soldiers. Upon a review of all these statutes, the Court had come to the conclusion that the statutory obligation on the Company to pay the salary claimed had been in no degree established. General Napier said his salary was payable by the Company, and he complained that his pay while he remained in India had been withheld. His monthly salary amounted, he said, to Rs. 14,300, or 1,430*l.* sterling, which he said was payable monthly, according to the usual practice, and he asked this Court to interfere on his behalf to compel the Company to pay him that salary. It might be an honourable, but it was not a legal, obligation for the Company to make that payment. His Lordship then referred to the authorities which had been cited in support of the application. In the case of "*Gibson v. the East-India Company*" it had been decided that an action would not lie against the Company by the assignees of a retired officer to recover his pension. The Court of Common Pleas in that case said that the grant of a pension ranged under that class of obligations which were described by jurists as "imperfect obligations," wanting the *vinculum juris*, though binding in moral equity and justice; that it was a grant which the East-India Company was bound in *foro consuetudinis* to make good, but of which the performance was to be sought by petition, memorial, or remonstrance, not by an action in a court of law. Those observations were as applicable to the full salary of the Commander-in-Chief as to the half-pay of an officer, and not only where the right was sought to be enforced by an action, but where, as in this case, it was sought to be enforced by a writ of *mandamus*. The case of "*the King v. the East-India Company*" (4 B. and Ad., 530) was then relied on; but that was a case in which there was a duty distinctly imposed on the Company by Act of Parliament to transmit a despatch to India as altered by the India Board. Reliance was then placed on "*Mr. Carmichael Smyth's case*," in which this Court had granted a *mandamus* to the Lords of the Treasury to compel the payment of a sum of money for arrears of pension. The Court, in that case, granted the writ upon the ground that the Lords of the Treasury had received the money and had appropriated it to his use. The last case cited was that of "*the Queen Dowager's annuity*;" but there the question related to a right which was fixed and settled by Act of Parliament, but which there was no power to enforce by action, and which, the Court was of opinion, could only be enforced, if at all, by *mandamus*. On a full examination of all the statutes and cases, the Court had come to the conclusion that the distinguished officer who now sought a remedy by *mandamus* had mistaken his course, and that the rule could not be granted.

Rule refused.

FEROZPORE CHURCH.—The erection of the monumental church of Saint Andrew's, at Ferozpoor, was undertaken by subscription, as a thank-offering for our successes in the Punjab, and in order to remedy the want of a place for divine worship. It was a part of the plan that a general monument should be placed in the interior to the memory of all who fell in that campaign, and that tablets should be allowed to be put up, at individual expense, to the memory of officers and men whose relations or friends desired to offer that tribute of respect to them. The building is so near completion, that divine service was performed in it on the 7th March; but some portions, including the tower and spire, remain to be completed, and the funds are insuffi-

cient. The committee have made an appeal to the public for assistance, to enable them to carry out the original design of this commendable undertaking. Messrs. Grindlay have consented to receive subscriptions in England.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND AUSTRALIA.—To meet the extraordinary demand for conveyance to our Australian colonies, an enterprising firm of Liverpool, Messrs. Vianna, Jones, and Chapple, have announced the formation of a line of screw steamers. Their fleet will consist of four vessels, viz. the *Geelong*, of 1,200 tons; the *Frankfort*, of 700 tons; the *Osmanki*, of 500 tons; and the *Rattler*, of 500. The *Osmanki* will be despatched on the 1st of August next for Port Phillip and Sydney, calling at Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The amount received at the Treasury, East-India House, for bills on India from the 8th to 23rd May, was 144,811*l.*, and from 24th May to 7th June it has been 26,178*l.*, making the total for the month 170,989*l.*

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—From a Parliamentary paper recently printed, it appears that in the season of 1850 there were 23,163 students in the several schools and other establishments for education maintained at the public expense in the several presidencies of British India. An extract is given from a despatch to the Government of Fort St. George on "Bible Classes." The Council of Education proposed that the Bible should be included in the studies of the English classes, attendance on the Bible class being left optional. As the provincial schools and the Madras University were for the especial instruction of Hindoos and Mahomedans in the English language and the science of Europe, it was considered not expedient nor prudent in any way to interfere with the religious feelings and opinions of the people. All such tendency had been carefully avoided at both the other presidencies, where native education had been successfully prosecuted.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—From a return to the House of Commons just issued, it is shown that last year 103 British ships entered Inwards, and 67 cleared outwards, trading between the United Kingdom and China.

The ship *Duke of Argyle* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops and stores to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 1.—*Strath Eden*, Turner, New South Wales.—2. *Archimedes*, Downing, Port Beaufort; *Lady Charlotte Guest*, Davis, Ascension.—3. *Macedon*, Edwards, Bengal; *Breadalbane*, Logan, Bengal.—4. *Marlborough*, Webb, Bengal; *Arab*, Thurston, Bengal and Boston.—7. *Hellepont*, (screw steamer), Watts, Cape.—8. *Thomas Worthington*, Wallace, Persian Gulf; *Cullona* (American), Corning, Bengal (to Antwerp).—10. *Joshua Bates*, Easterbrook, Shanghai; *Equestrian*, Robertson, Bengal and Trinidad.—11. *Alfred*, Heming, Bengal; *Goodluck*, Le Blancq, Mauritius; *Gazelle*, Scott, Adelaide.—12. *Vernon*, Voss, Madras; *Calcutta*, Wrangmore, Hobart Town; *Waratah*, Wise, Launceston; *Jane Cain*, Chiswick, Geelong; *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Whampoa.—14. *Vimeira*, Neatby, Sydney; *Sea Park*, Maud, Bengal and Demera; *Severn*, late Duncan, Ceylon; *Benjamin Elkin*, Overbury, South Australia; *Steadfast*, Spencer, Bengal; *Cornelius*, Clarke, Portland Bay; *Ballangeich*, Todd, and *Harmonie*, Lagos, Akyab.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Bentick*, JUNE 17.—Dr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins and child; Mrs. F. Gubbins, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKail and child; Dr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Martin, Capt. Marten, Maj. Hickey, Mrs. Plumb and infant; Mr. and Miss Davidson, Master Davidson and servant; Mr. McKirdy, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Soles, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Oakley, Mr. Hay, Mr. Nairne, Mr. Malin, Mrs. Boudet and infant; Hon. Z. Fitzmaurice, Lieut. Lambert, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Marcus, Dr. Aiken, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, infant, and servant; Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Woollaston, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, child, and servant; Mr. Laird, Lieut. and Mrs. Tower, Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, infant, and servant; Mrs. Thompson, child, and 2 servants; Miss Matheson and servant; Miss Cleather and servant; Capt. Harris and servant; Miss Fulton and servant; Mr. Lichell, Mrs. Kay, Mr. Preede, 2 children, and servant; Miss Smith, Capt. Gallie, Mr. Brodie, Brig. and Mrs. Walpole and servant; Dr. Dunbar, Mr. Smyth, Mr. McKirley, Mr. Pinsent, Mr. Parker, Mr. Crowe, Master Creagh, Gen. Ellice and 2 servants; Lady Morton, child, and servant; Capt. Hon. T. Packenham, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smith; Miss Livermore, Dr. Stewart, child, and servant; Lieut. Shaw, Lady Kavanagh and son; Lord Thynne, Mr. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and 2 children; Miss Gardiner, Mr. Powell, and Lieut. Hunter.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—MAY 31.—*Quintan Leitch*, Fitzmorris, Sydney.—JUNE 5. *Gilana*, Reid Shanghai; *Melbourne*, Picken, Melbourne; *Trento*, Morrison, Cape and Mauritius; *Bervick Castle*, Latta, Falkland Islands and Auckland; *Rockampton*, King

(from SHIELDS), Calcutta; B. B. Greene, Miller, Mauritius.—7. *Jane Cockerill*, Mann (from SUNDERLAND), Ceylon.—5. *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algoa Bay.—6. *Isabella Leith*, Robertson, Port Beaufort.—9. *George Kendall* (from SHIELDS), Calcutta.—8. *Derwent*, Harmsworth, Hobart Town; *Brilliant*, Murray, Geelong.—9. *Ambassador*, Moore, Penang; *Lady Franklin*, Holmes (from SHIELDS), Aden; *Endragt*, Van Velthoven (from SHIELDS), Batavia.—10. *Queen of the Isles*, Lewis, Cape.—12. *Frances Henty*, Cairncross, Port Phillip; *Euphrates*, Wilson, Bombay; *Allerton*, Bulford, Cape and Buffalo; *John Taylor*, Hawkins, Melbourne; *Marquis of Bute*, Hutton (from HARTLEPOOL), Singapore.

From LIVERPOOL.—MAY 28. *Petchelee*, Overend, Calcutta.—29. *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Calcutta.—30. *Fairy*, Chatton, Bombay.—JUNE 1. *Akbar*, Graham, Calcutta.—2. *Lady Head*, Jones, Port Phillip; *Owen Potter*, Banks, and *Camertonian*, Spear, Calcutta.—3. *Salem*, Gibson, Aden.—4. *Merlin*, Laverty, Sydney; *America*, Mugica, Manila; *Rosomond*, Gething, Shanghai; *Charles*, Campbell, Bombay.—5. *Lockett*, Valentine, Shanghai; *John Dalton*, Bond, Bombay.—7. *Zoe*, Taylor, Mauritius.—8. *Hampshire*, Hopkins, Cape; *Ascendant*, Spencer, Sydney; *Mary Ann Folliott*, Douglas, Bombay.—10. *Wanata*, Lee, Melbourne.

From the CLYDE.—MAY 27. *John Buchanan*, Livingstone, Singapore.—28. *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.—JUNE 5. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 1. *Persia*, Stevens, Port Phillip.—2. *Roxburgh Castle*, Hight, Port Phillip and Sydney.—5. *Blackfriar*, Lissiman, Sydney; *Australian* (screw steamer), Hoseason, Cape, Swan River, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.—7. *William*, Milton, Ascension, Cape, and Bombay.—11. *Bangalore*, Morgan, Port Phillip; *Kent*, Terry, Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JUNE 8. *Nile*, Nisbet, Madras and Calcutta.—11. *Herefordshire*, Richardson, Bombay.

From KINGSTOWN.—JUNE 6. *Martin Luther*, Ross, Hobart Town.

From SWANSEA.—MAY 31. *Zwallow*, Wolver, Singapore.—JUNE 2. *Highlander*, Gratton, Mauritius.

From BORDEAUX.—MAY 28. *Nina*, Hammond, Mauritius.

From SUNDERLAND.—JUNE 2. *Chinsurah*, Winchester, Ceylon.

From HARTLEPOOL.—JUNE 3. *Koning Willem II*, Gieson, Aden.

From SUNDERLAND.—JUNE 4.—*Mangalore*, Taylor, Ceylon.—5. *Emperor*, Adamson, Cape.

From HARTLEPOOL.—JUNE 5.—*Marquis of Bute*, Hutton, Singapore.

From BRISTOL.—JUNE 6. *Deborah*, Nicholas, Port Phillip.

From LEITH.—JUNE 5. *Roxana*, Splital, Port Phillip.

From FLUSHING.—JUNE 9. *Jane Clark*, Clark, Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS, the wife of Thomas, barrister-at-law, d. at 7, Great Cumberland-street, June 7.

FARRANT, the wife of Lieut. col. K.L.S. d. at 42, Marine-parade, Dover, May 30.

HEATHCOTE, the wife of Eustace, s. at Penn, Wilts, May 28.

STIRLING, the lady of Maj. William, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, d. at Exeter, May 29.

WALK, the wife of Frederick, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, d. at 35, Nottingham-place, June 7.

WALLICH, the lady of Rev. L. C. d. at Poringland, near Norwich, June 11.

MARRIAGES.

CORBYN, Dr. Frederick, Bengal medical service, to Caroline E. d. of Aenead Cannon, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, June 1.

CUMMING, George W. to Elizabeth Mary, d. of Charles Hamilton, late of the Madras cavalry, at Clifton Church, June 10.

CUNDY, James, late of the Madras army, to Elizabeth, d. of James Capel, at St. James's Church, Paddington, June 1.

DREW, James, to Jane, d. of Thomas Muir, at Marylebone Church, June 10.

FRASER, James G., H.E.I.C.'s service, to Eliza M. d. of Walter A. Bethune, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, June 3.

HOUGHEN, George A. F. 55th Bengal N.I. to Jane C. d. of Alexander F. Irvine, at Drum, Aberdeenshire, June 8.

MAITLAND, William F. to Charlotte E. D. d. of J. M. Macnabb, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, June 1.

ROSS, James, s. of the late Capt. James, H.E.I.C.'s maritime service, to Jane F. d. of Edward Menzies, at St. Andrew's Church, Rugby, Warwickshire, June 8.

SANDS, William J. to Augusta S. d. of Major-gen. Wemyss, c.B. at Bath, June 8.

WATKINS, Col. Lloyd V. to Eliza L. widow of the late Brig. gen. S. Hughes, c.B. col. of 26th Bombay N.I. at Bath, June 10.

WROUGHTON, J. C. Madras c.s. to Florence A. widow of the late John Ensor, at the chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, May 25.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Lesley, at Foyle-park, county of Londonderry, aged 62, June 3.

ERKINE, William, late of Bombay, at 28, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 79, May 28.

FORBES, Sir Charles, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire, at Funchal, Madeira, aged 20, May 23.

GAMBIER, Rev. Sebastian J. s. of the late Sir James, and incumbent of Sandgate, Kent, at Cologne, aged 41, May 30.

HUME, Fanny[E. wife of Joseph Burnley, at 36, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, June 3.

LATTEE, Dolores C. d. of Capt. Bengal army, on board the *Tudor*, on her passage home from Calcutta, aged 4, March 5.

MARTON, William, formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Kent's-green, Powick, near Worcester, aged 73, June 3.

RAYNSFORD, Gentleman Cadet John Z. s. of the late Brigadier, of the Nizam's Service, at Wimbledon, aged 19, June 6.

WALLER, James G. late of Java, at Berry-Pomeroy, near Totnes, Devon, aged 59, June 3.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 2nd and 9th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. James W. Power.
Mr. T. G. Smith.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Haldane, 48th N.I.
Lieut. gen. C. W. Hamilton, 40th N.I.
Lieut. col. D. Simpson, 29th N.I.
Lieut. H. B. A. Poulton, 64th N.I.
Lieut. T. P. Waterman, 13th N.I.
Lieut. H. W. H. Cox, 70th N.I.
Capt. G. B. Hobson, 72nd N.I.
Lieut. W. Olpherts, artillery.
Lieut. F. C. James, 60th N.I.
Maj. J. W. Fairhead, invalids.
Lieut. J. Eckford, 6th N.I.
Lieut. P. R. Innes, 1st Europ. fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Le Gallais, 46th N.I.
Ens. W. W. Clark, 36th N.I.
Assist. surg. W. Crozier.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. A. H. Falconar, 46th N.I.
Capt. J. Kitson, 45th N.I.
Lieut. G. Pinkering, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. E. Worsley, 2nd L.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Hennell, 8th N.I.
Capt. H. L. Evans, 17th N.I.
Lieut. col. A. F. Le Messurier, 2nd Eur. L.I.
Capt. J. Ramsay, 1st Europ. fusiliers.
Capt. J. A. Eckford.
Capt. F. W. Kneller, 11th N.I.
Capt. B. Kay, 6th N.I.
Assist. surg. G. M. Ogilvie.
Assist. surg. F. Lodwick.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Gillies, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. D. Cunliffe.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. H. E. Boileau, engineers.
Brev. maj. J. V. Snook, 23rd N.I.
Capt. B. Boyd, 68th N.I.
Capt. E. T. Erskine, invalids.
Lieut. J. Oldfield, artillery.
Lieut. the Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnott, 10th L.C.
Lieut. M. R. Nightingale, 2nd Europ. regt.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. Metcalfe, 48th N.I.
Capt. W. Bayly, 37th N.I.
Lieut. C. P. Y. Triscott, 43rd N.I.
Lieut. A. J. M. Rainey, 5th L.C.
Lieut. T. P. King, 50th N.I.
Lieut. L. H. Pulley, 9th N.I.
Assist. surg. John Foster.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. A. Neale, 3rd N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. B. Gooch, pilot service.
Mr. R. H. Fletcher, do.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Walker, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. Fullerton, 14th N.I., 3 months.
Lieut. W. A. Pope, 1st Europ. fusiliers, 6 do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. R. Teschmaker, artillery, do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Duffin, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Thatcher, do.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Bennet Charles Stephenson Clarke appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. William Plunkett, do.
Mr. Charles Ponsley Wilson, do.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. William Brook appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1852.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 17th Dec. 1851.)

To rank from the date of departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment (Marine, No. 15, dated 21st April, 1852):—

Arthur Milner (in India), sent *via* Marseilles, 24th April, 1852.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Charles Gibbs Toovey, per *Nizam*, sailed 26th April, 1852.

To rank from the date of departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment (Marine, No. 16, dated 5th May, 1852):—

George Walters Fielder (in India), sent *via* Marseilles 8th May, 1852.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 28, 1852.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Airey, to be quartermaster, v. Madden, appointed adj. Dated May 28, 1852.

Ens. Charles Petras Geneste, to be lieut., without purch., v. Airey, appointed quartermaster. Dated May 28, 1852.

Serg. William Werge to be ens., without purch., v. Geneste. Dated May 28, 1852.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. Charles Francis Webster Wedderburne to be capt., by purch., v. Carter, who retires. Dated May 28, 1852.

80th Foot.—Ens. Thomas William Hunt to be lieut., without purch., v. Dunn, dec. Dated March 9, 1852.

Ens. Erasmus Borrowes, from the 56th Foot, to be ens., v. Hunt. Dated May 28, 1852.

98th Foot.—Capt. John Morton Jeffery to be maj., by purch., v. Lovett, who retires. Dated May 28, 1852.

Lieut. Edward Grantham to be capt., without purch., v. Colly, deceased. Dated May 28, 1852.

Lieut. Spencer Henry Auchins Edwards to be capt., by purch., v. Jeffery. Dated May 28, 1852.

Ens. Jones Harper Reade to be lieut. without purch., v. Grantham. Dated May 28, 1852.

Ens. Henry Robert Twyford to be lieut. by purch., v. Edwards. Dated May 28, 1852.

Ens. Robert Westropp Ellis, from the 55th Foot, to be ens., v. Reade. Dated May 28, 1852.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Ens. John Mac Mahon to be lieut., without purch., v. Macbean, deceased. Dated Feb. 9, 1852.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Maj. gen. Roger Parke to be col., v. Gen. John Maister, dec. Dated May 26, 1852.

Ens. Augustus Nicholas Wilson, from the 65th Foot, to be ens., v. Gardner, promoted. Dated May 28, 1852.

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Corrected to May 6th.

THE

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Published Half-yearly;

Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay May 22nd, reached Aden June 2nd, and left the following day for Suez, arriving on the 12th inst.

The mails left Alexandria 16th inst., per *Medusa*, and arrived at Malta on the 22nd, from whence they were conveyed, per *Carados*, to Marseilles, and arrived at Marseilles June 25th.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Vid Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in *London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 29.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal May 12 | Madras May 15
Bombay May 22.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THIS mail, like the last, is a short one, owing to the arrangements for the season. "The three mails of May," the *Bombay Times* observes, "are proverbial for their dullness; they not only follow each other in such rapid succession that, even in stirring times, the events of a week in India could scarcely form a chapter in history, but they are despatched at a season of proverbial lifelessness and inactivity,—when, with a vertical sun, the thermometer rarely registered short of three figures, and an impending deluge, a state of semi-somnolent inactivity is almost universal."

No further intelligence had been received from the seat of war in the Irrawaddy. Provision had been made for the protection and comfort of the troops during the rains; the Sepoys had been hutted, and materials were fast arriving from Moulmein for the construction of houses for the officers, and barracks for the men. It appears from a speech of Sir James Hogg, which is given in a subsequent page, that Lord Dalhousie, with commendable forethought, had despatched orders to Moulmein for the construction in frame-work of a vast number of wooden houses, which had been sent to Rangoon. The engineer officers with the force have been indefatigable in arranging a system of cleanliness and regularity in the cantonment, and their endeavours were greatly facilitated by the return of the natives, who had been driven away by the recent hostilities, or by the Governor of Rangoon.

The project of withdrawing the troops after the capture of Rangoon, until the ensuing season, if ever entertained,—which is doubted,—has been abandoned, and we are now assured by the *Friend of India*, that the troops will remain housed at Rangoon and Martaban for the rains, every possible provision which money and skill can secure being made for their health and convenience, and that, in the ensuing cold season, an expedition on a large scale will move up to the capital,—unless the court of Ava should offer its submission.

It seems to be generally understood that the army at Rangoon is to be largely reinforced. A strong body of troops, not less than 5,000, it is said, will be furnished from Bombay; the native troops of which presidency are represented to be eager to embark.

The probability of a speedy and successful termination of the war is confidently calculated upon by the Indian journals. The *Bombay Times*, seldom an advocate of the doctrine of annexation, observes:—

"If the same determination of purpose and energy of spirit which now actuate our councils remain, there is every reason to believe that three months after the renewal of hostilities the war will be concluded, and a treaty dictated by us signed by the golden-footed monarch in his capital, ascending from the crown of Burmah for ever an ample slice of his dominions. The annexation of the whole peninsula from Chittagong to Penang, had we but a just claim, and fought in an honest quarrel, such as now, seems a much less calamitous, and greatly less unhappy accident than it appears to be considered at home. An increase of five or six millions clear to our revenue—of probably twice as much more to the value of our commerce—of eight or ten millions to the number of our subjects, and a fifth or sixth to the area of our dominions,—is one of those misfortunes Englishmen in the East could submit to with patriotic fortitude and Christian resignation,—especially in the case of a country with a magnificent seacoast, and line of shipping ports all around, and one of the most defensible frontiers that can be imagined. We speak of course of such a possibility only in the event of our having law and justice on our side. Should it be found that our dominions were becoming too extensive, we might surrender the burning plains of Scinde, which draw from us half a million a year, for the peninsula bounded by the hills of Assam and Straits of Malacca, presenting the advantages enumerated."

The disturbances on the north-west frontier continued. The *Delhi Gazette* reports, on the authority of letters from Peshawar of the 6th May, that, notwithstanding the near approach of the season when military operations must be suspended, a force, consisting of Baldwin's troop of horse artillery, a detail of foot artillery, with two heavy howitzers, 600 rank and file of H.M.'s 32nd regiment, 600 rank and file of the 66th Ghorkas, and the 2nd irregular cavalry, with pontoons, was under orders to march to Nowshera on the morning of the 7th. This force, in addition to that already in the field, would form a pretty strong brigade. Its object seems to be to destroy some villages supposed to harbour men who had been mixed up in the murder of a tehsildar. The force is commanded by Sir Colin Campbell in person. The *Gazette* adds: "From all we can learn, this suspicion is likely to stir up a tribe that have hitherto given us no trouble."

Accounts from the Hazara country state that Jehandad Khan, in whose country Messrs. Carne and Tapp were murdered, and whose prime minister, Bostan Khan, was suspected by Major Abbott of having instigated the murder, had been attacked by the Hazimzaies and others, who succeeded in capturing two forts, named Jahmeree and Shoonglee. Major Abbott was on his tour in the Hazara country.

A small expedition, consisting of European and native troops, had been organized, with the view of inflicting summary punishment on the people of Othmankhel, for having harboured certain runaways. Their lands and villages, situate between the Raneezaie valley and the Momund country westward, are easily accessible to guns, and no obstacle has been thrown in Colonel Mackeson's way. "The constant and harassing demand for troops caused by these outbreaks," observes the *Lahore Chronicle*, "have induced the authorities to order up further reinforcements to Peshawar, and the 16th Irregular Cavalry, with the 4th regiment N.I., were to cross the Indus from Rawul Pindee." The *Chronicle* adds: "It has been asserted that consider-

able disaffection prevails in the Peshawar districts across the Cabul river. We should hardly wonder at it, seeing that the people are constantly harassed by inroads from their hill neighbours; but as the payment of revenue is a fair test in these matters, we may state, as a fact in opposition to assertions elsewhere made, that nearly the whole of the Hushtnugur dues have been realized without the presence of a single soldier."

From Cabul we learn the death of Ukram Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, who died of fever, which is raging to a fearful extent in that country. Mahomed Uzfal Khan had been appointed ruler of Toorkistan in his room. Since the death of Ukram Khan, the people of Nimlik had revolted. The son of Ukram Khan had sent 3,000 troops against the rebels, and Dost Mahomed had ordered Mahomed Uzfal Khan to prepare to proceed to Toorkistan with as little delay as possible.

The *Mofussilite*, of May 7, has this paragraph:—

"The following news has just reached us from Cabul, and may be depended upon as authentic:—'Zuman Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, had been shot in a quarrel with a Kuzilbash in the city. The Dost, on hearing of it, sent for Khan Sheerens Khan, and ordered him to give up the murderer. The Khan pleaded inability, as the men had escaped, on which the Dost imprisoned him. Apejee, head of the Cabul Soonees, formerly at feud with the Kuzilbashes (on the score of creed, the latter being Sheahs), went to their fort and offered to join with the whole of the Cabulees, and make up their quarrel by combining against the Dost. This was agreed to, and they attacked the Bala Hissar, released Khan Sheerens Khan, and blockaded the Dost. The latest accounts say that he was shut up in the Bala Hissar with one regiment. His four sons, Jubber Khan, Shumsodeen Khan, Oosman Khan, and Ufzul Khan, were with him. No supplies were allowed to enter, and all communication cut off.'"

The Candaharee sirdars had been threatened by the Persian king with harsh measures, unless they withdrew their forces from Herat. Gholam Hyder Khan and Mahomed Ameen Khan, sons of Dost Mahomed, with 8,000 troops, cavalry and infantry, and twelve guns, had marched from Cabul for Herat.

The following intelligence from Oude is contained in the *Englishman's* Lucknow letter:—

"There is at this moment a war at Bheetee, in which two regular regiments (Capt. Bunbury's and Capt. Magness's), two Nujeeb corps, two Sebundee irregulars, and a detachment of a Rissala are engaged. The present defender of the fort, who was originally only a petty zemindar, but rose to the respectable position of a large talookholder by conquering the villages adjacent to his original estate with the sword, built it but a few years ago. The cannonading has been going on for the last ten days. According to the latest accounts, nine men have been lost in killed on the side of the assailants, besides several wounded. Abdool Hadz Khan, the commandant of the 400 cavalry employed there, seems to have secretly assisted the talookdar. The Chuckladar of Sultanpore, Agah Saheb, consequently complained of his defection to the minister, who seemed to think a severe reprimand a sufficient punishment for aiding the king's enemies against himself. Bheetee is about sixteen miles east from the military cantonments of Sultanpore. Runjeet Sing is the name of another landholder, who seems determined not to pay his debt of 80,000 rupees to government. He is a relation of Rundheer Sing, but not the person of the same name who lately had the engagement with Capt. P. Orr."

From the Deccan, there is a renewed rumour that our Resident at Hyderabad had been instructed to recommend to the Nizam that cession of territory should be made to us, the revenues of which would be sufficient to pay the contingent. On the other hand, in the *Englishman*, we find a correspondent in the Deccan writing thus:—

"I think the Nizam will shuffle out of his difficulty. If he were to be treated with common justice, it would be found that he owes us nothing. During the last fifty years the Madras commissariat at Secunderabad has wrongfully received and appropriated all the duties on liquors, &c. denominated the abkarry, producing one year with another a lac per annum. So we may get out of the scrape, but the contingent will be reduced—horse, foot, and excessive staff."

The *Hurkaru* is informed that the minister, Suraj-ool-moolk, had suggested that our Government should take temporary charge of the entire state, and pay itself from the revenue.

The Guicowar's treasury is said to have run dry: he had applied for a loan of half a million sterling for the payment of the arrears of his troops; but the Baroda bankers declined, unless under the British guarantee, which our Government declined to give.

The *Singapore Free Press* states that information had been received that a Cochin Chinese army, amounting to 5,000 men, had taken up a position at Hatien, on the present frontiers of Cambodia, while a Siamese army of 3,000 men had advanced into Cambodia from the Siamese side.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Horace H. Murray, 30th N.L. at Waltair, May 6.

BOMBAY.—Col. Wm. Speller, Bom. army, at Fern Acres, Fulmer, Bucks, June 25.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

There is nothing particular to record this week in reference to our proceedings towards the eastward. Admiral Austen left Calcutta on Monday morning, after a residence of ten days in Calcutta, during which time he has been loaded with hospitalities, which have doubtless obliterated all remembrance of former neglect. He is at present in the hands of his physician, who has recommended a return to England for the benefit of his health, but the veteran will not quit the Indian seas, while laurels are to be won and stars are to be obtained. He proceeds, therefore, down to Penang, where he will husband his strength for the renewal of the struggle in the ensuing cold weather. The detention of the steamer, which brought intelligence of the capture of Rangoon, for ten days in Calcutta will have prepared the public for the announcement, that the troops are not to advance up to Prome before the rains, and are not to move from Rangoon at all, except on medical certificate, before November next. Had there been any intention to proceed up the Irrawaddy immediately, the earliest intimation would have been sent of this determination to General Godwin. The resolution to avoid any advance movement with our present limited force appears to be the dictate of wisdom as well as of prudence. It was hinted some time ago by some of the papers that Government had decided to withdraw the troops from Rangoon as soon as the town had been captured, and send them to Moulmein or Calcutta. If any such project was ever entertained—of which we have serious doubts—it has been very judiciously abandoned. Government would not have been justified in incurring the great sacrifice of life which a second capture of the great pagoda must have entailed. The troops will, therefore, remain housed at Rangoon and Martaban for the rains, and every possible provision which money and skill can secure will be made for their health and convenience; and as Rangoon is not of itself an insalubrious locality, it is to be hoped that the fearful mortality of 1824 will be avoided. In the ensuing cold season an expedition on a larger scale will move up to the capital—unless the court of Ava should immediately offer its submission, and pay down the expenses of the war, or the Court of Directors should order our troops to retire, *re infecta*; but it is not to be expected that the one will perform an act of such wisdom, or the other perpetrate an act of such folly.—*Friend of India*, May 6.

Extracts of a letter from Rangoon, dated April 22nd:—"We have just arrived from up the river, where we have, in company with H.M.'s ship *Serpent*, been capturing a vessel of about 250 tons, lately built at Ilangoon by the king, after an European model, and intended for a steamer. Unfortunately, however, as we were on the point of towing her out of the creek whither she had been conveyed to be secured from our grasp, she grounded and heeled over so much as the water fell, that part of the machinery which was on board fetched away, and bilged her so seriously as to render ineffectual all attempts to get her off.

She was consequently burnt on the following morning, not without the regret of the whole party.

"The Kemmendine stockade was intended by the Governor of Rangoon, in the event of the Dagon Pagoda stockade falling into our hands, to be a retiring post; but our rapid success compelled him and his suite to take flight, which they did on elephants, escorted by about 300 followers, under a heavy fire from our guns. He is said to be about ten miles hence, where some of the natives (Peguers), who are acquainted with his retreat, are willing to lead our forces. The people display the fullest confidence in us, and are flocking down by every opportunity to claim British protection, in the implicit belief that the country will be annexed. The village of Kemmendine is occupied by its former inhabitants, while the up-country people were living in boats on the banks. They have suffered severely from the Governor's barbarity, for he has impressed everybody capable of bearing arms to man the stockades, which have been provisioned by extortion from the villages within reach. It is to be hoped the Government will not shrink from holding this part of the country, Pegu, for as surely as they evacuate and abandon the province at the conclusion of the war, the cruelties of 1826 will be renewed, in revenge for the evident tendency of the population in our favour, and the countenance they give us. This anxiety for British rule arises from the knowledge of the advantages the inhabitants of the Tenasserim and Arracan provinces enjoy, in comparison with themselves, under their despotic and tyrannical governor.

"The steamers *Berenice* and *Zenobia* have been despatched to the Madras Presidency to bring over another regiment, I believe, from Vizagapatam; it is also whispered that the general has applied for two others from Bengal. Col. Bogle has gone back to Moulmein. Col. Coote had his pistol shattered in the holster. A friend has been up to the Dagon Pagoda: it is really a magnificent sight, and occupied by the three corps. The fortifications are of such immense strength, that military men consider it next to impregnable if garrisoned by Europeans. A rumour says it was taken so cheaply, by a *ruse*. A chief, who was captured, was brought to the general. He was directed by His Excellency to proceed at the head of the troops, and lead them to the weakest point, and informed that on the slightest suspicion of his taking the men in a wrong direction, he would be run up to the first tree, while, if he proved true, his liberty was promised. The man, not being learned in our customs and laws of war, strove to prove himself wise in his generation, hence our easy penetration into the very centre of the defences, with a loss utterly disproportionate to their strength. The stockade is as strong as it could ever possibly be made by the Burmese, and the troops at present in it might resist the entire power of the Burmese empire.

"We are off somewhere immediately. One says to go up the Paulang Creek, to destroy a stockade or so, or up the great mouth of the Irrawaddy, for a similar purpose. The *Serpent* and *Phlegethon* go together. The governor of Rangoon, who is but a short distance from hence, addressed a letter yesterday to Gen. Godwin, which arrived with a flag of truce. The contents were as follows, as near as I can glean, having heard the translation from good authority. The letter was addressed to the general of the British forces from 'our governor' of Rangoon, with the intent of opening negotiations. It went on to say that the 'two great nations of England and Burmah had for some time endeavoured to live upon amicable terms and avoid collisions, but unsuccessfully. One of these great battles has been fought, in which the British arms have triumphed by chance; two yet remain to be won. Both nations have suffered already severe losses and inconveniences, the country has been desolated, and misery entailed on all parties; it therefore rests with you, the general, who no doubt are, as is the Governor of Rangoon, a man of deep consideration, to say whether you will risk the chances of the two other battles, and inevitable consequences, or open negotiations such as will ensure future peace and good understanding between these two great nations.' On conclusion of the perusal of the letter, the General, who well knew the enemy he was dealing with, turned round, and in brief language, far more distinguished for vigour and emphasis than diplomatic courtesy, characterized the production and its author in terms which are unlikely ever to be translated to that functionary in the terse freedom of the Saxon tongue. The letter was then flung in the face of the bearer, a disguised coolie, or something of that sort, who was forthwith dismissed. The general opinion is that these were mere spies, to see what we had done, what were our plans, and their chances for the future.

"Mr. Kincaid, an American missionary, who has resided many years in this country, has been visited by numbers of the old inhabitants, who state that it is only requisite for the British government to secure them from future harm, and to counte-

nance the proceeding, to cause them to rise in thousands, and render efficient assistance against their tyrants, whom they abhor. To illustrate how warmly the people value our protection, and dread their present rulers, take the following, to which I was a witness the other day, while at anchor off the village of Cussing, where we destroyed the king's steam-packet. Two Mahomedans, who have resided some years in the place, and intermarried with the natives, came on board with some Burmese to supplicate, as representatives of more than 3,000 souls, for any protection it might be in the power of the vessels to afford them, from the rapacity of the governor and his troops, who were quartered not many miles above the place where they had secreted themselves, ever since the commencement of hostilities, suffering severe privations. They implored to be conveyed to Kemmendine, Rangoon, or any other place, where they could enjoy British protection. Of course, this could not be acceded to, as the movements of the detachment were controlled by orders. It is most painful to witness the wanton destruction of valuable property over the whole site of Rangoon. More than two hundred substantial brick-built dwellings (some of them known to have cost upwards of a lakh of rupees for their erection) have been razed to the ground; all the combustible part of the materials being, apparently with the greatest care, burnt to ashes, together with thousands of wooden and thatched houses, some of them of no mean description. Where the fire did not take effect on the luxuriant and valuable fruit trees, the axe was called in to complete the work of devastation. Years will not suffice to restore Rangoon to its former beauty and importance to the Burmese.

"The Dagon Pagoda stockade mounted previous to our attack eighty-nine guns, several of the best English construction and finish. The magazine contained 50,000 barrels of powder, and a large powder manufactory has been discovered. The governor was so confident of the impregnability of the place, that he anticipated it could laugh the British to scorn for three years! The scrupulous care taken to prevent the burning of those fine edifices, the 'poonges houses,' or priestly habitations, has been a blessing, since (excepting where our shells have accidentally fired them) they are preserved entire, and afford excellent residences for both officers and men, as well as commissariat and ordnance offices, and godowns in abundance."—*Englishman*.

A valued correspondent writes:—"What is to be the next step in Burmah? The slaughter among the Burmese was greater than on our side, principally from the firing from the ships. On land they showed themselves hard fighters, and fully confirmed the impression so prevalent, as to the excellent qualities of their soldiery. Far be it from me to doubt the powers of a British army against the best savages that ever ate a prisoner; but from what has already taken place, it is evident that the stars in their courses will also fight against us if we attempt to invade a country which has cholera and fever for its defenders. Indeed, it is universally admitted, that it would be an act of madness to take any further steps till after the rains. But why go any further at all? Why not let well alone? We have now possession of the sea-board that joins Arracan and Moulemein, and having it, we have all we want, and all we should be likely to get eventually from the war. Even though we razed the cities of Ameerapoor and Ava, and gave the golden-footed monarch to be a meal for the dogs of the camp, let us remain where we are, give all our attention to making the stations of Martaban and Rangoon healthy and serviceable as stations for our troops; and if the Burmese are not satisfied, let them say so; they will then be the invaders. As to 'annexing' the country, it is absurd. We don't want the country, and should not know what to do with it if we had it."

As the above sentences probably represent the opinions of a large class, they are entitled to notice. Our correspondent's principal error (for we believe him to be wholly wrong) arises from his treating the present dominions of the king of Ava as one country, when it is well known that the people of Pegu would cheerfully transfer their alliance to the British. It was offered to us at the close of the last war, but we had not the courage to accept it. Once accepted, it may be secured without any difficulty by the permanent occupation of Prome and Syriam, the former an exceedingly healthy station. Our right to Pegu is as defensible as our right to its seaboard, and to seize this without seizing that would, under the circumstances, be both foolish and cruel; for the Burmese would lay waste all Pegu in the hope of starving us off the coast. Instead of having no use for Pegu, we should absolutely require it for the maintenance of our troops and trade at Rangoon. The fertility of the country rivals that of Bengal, while its population is friendly to us, and ripe for civilization. It longs for a change of masters, and will not, we think, be disappointed.—*Delhi Gaz. May 8.*

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1852.

Examination of the Students of the College in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengallee, and Arabic, held January 2, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Manderson, date of admission into college, 6th March, 1851; date of initiatory examination, 1st April, 1851; passed in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1851.

Grey, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; not passed in any language.

Benson, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Browne, date 2nd Sept. 1851; initiatory examination, 3rd Sept. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Saunders, R. F., date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Malcolm, date 6th March, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st April, 1851; passed for high proficiency; passed in Hindee, 1st Aug. 1851; in Persian, 1st Dec. 1851; qualified for the public service; studying for honours.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; passed in Hindee, 2nd June, 1851; in Persian, 1st July, 1851; qualified for the public service; received a medal for general diligence and proficiency; studying for honours.

Gonne, date 20th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 29th Dec. 1851; absent; not passed in any language.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1850; absent from Calcutta; passed in Hindee, 1st March, 1851.

OORDOO.

Wake, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 5th Oct. 1851; not passed in any language.

Saunders, H. C. date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto, ditto.

HINDEE.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1850; passed in Persian, 1st March, 1851.

Pasley, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Jenkins, C. J. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Cuppige, date 15th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Block, date 4th April, 1851, initiatory examination, 1st May, 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May 1851. in Hindee, 1st July 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received 2 medals of merit, one in Persian, and one for general diligence and proficiency; passed for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Nov. 1851. Studying for honours.

Dashwood, date into college, 5th May 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June 1851; passed for high proficiency; passed in Hindee, 2nd June 1851, and in Persian, 1st Aug. 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency; passed for high proficiency in Persian, 1st Sept. 1851, in Oordoo, 1st Nov. 1851. Studying for honours.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; initiatory examination, 1st Sept. 1846; absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Jenkins, C., 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851.

Richards, 10th Jan. 1848, initiatory examination, 26th Jan. 1848; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1848.

Coulthurst, 23rd Oct. 1850, initiatory examination, 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Robinson, 5th May, 1851, initiatory examination, 2nd June 1851; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1851.

Nairne, date 5th May, 1851, initiatory examination, 2nd June 1851; passed in Oordoo, 1st Nov. 1851.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851. Passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1851, and in Bengallee, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Sept. 1851, and in Oordoo, 1st Dec. 1851. Studying for honours.

Spencer, date 6th March, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st April, 1851. Passed in Oordoo, 1st May, 1851; in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1851. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.

Crawford, date 6th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851. Absent. Passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850. Arrived too late. Passed in Oordoo, 1st August, 1851.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

ARABIC.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850; initiatory examination, 1st August, 1850; passed for degree of honour. Passed in Persian, 2nd Sept. 1850; in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for the public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian, and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 2nd Jan. 1851; in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1851; in Sanskrit, 1st April, 1851, and passed for degree of honour in Sanskrit, 2nd June, 1851. Studying for honours.

Examination of the Students of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held 2nd Feb. 1852.

PERSIAN.

Benson, date 6th Dec. 1851, initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Brandreth, date 3rd Jan. 1852, initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Manderson, date 6th March, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st April, 1851; passed in Hindee, 1st October, 1851.

Lewis, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; not passed in any language.

Saunders, R. F. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Gonne, date 20th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 29th Dec. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Grey, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Browne, date 2nd Sept. 1851; initiatory examination, 3rd Sept. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Macnabb, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Malcolm, date 6th March, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st April, 1851; absent on medical certificate; passed in Hindee 1st Aug. 1851, in Persian 1st Dec. 1851; qualified for the public service, and passed for high proficiency in Persian 2nd Jan. 1851. Studying for honours.

OORDOO.

Alexander, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; not passed in any language.

Saunders, H. C., date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto, ditto.

Capper, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; ditto, ditto.

Wake, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

HINDEE.

Pasley, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1850; initiatory examination, 1st May 1850; passed—qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, 1st March, 1851.

Jenkins, C. J. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Richards, date 10th Jan. 1848; initiatory examination, 26th Jan. 1848; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1848.

Block, date 4th April, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1851; passed in Persian, May, 1851; in Hindee, 1st July, 1851; qualified for the public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency; passed for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Nov. 1851; studying for honours.

Cuppage, date 15th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; absent on medical certificate; not passed in any language.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; initiatory examination, 1st Sept. 1846; absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Jenkins, C. date 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; initiatory examination, 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Mangles, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; not passed in any language.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st Aug. 1851.

Robinson, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1851.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1851, and in Bengallee, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Passed

for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Sept. 1851, and in Oordoo, 1st Dec. 1851. Studying for honours.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851. Absent. Passed in Hindee, 2nd June, 1851, and in Persian, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Studying his third language.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Nairne, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851. Absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo, 1st Nov. 1851.

Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held 1st March, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Manderson, date 6th Mar. 1851; initiatory examination 1st Apr. 1851; passed; qualified for the public service, having passed in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1851.

Lewis, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Saunders, R. F. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Gonne, date 20th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 29th Dec. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Pasley, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed in Hindee, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Grey, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; not passed in any language.

Macnabb, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; ditto, ditto.

OORDOO.

Alexander, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Lane, date 3rd Feb. 1852; initiatory examination, 5th Feb. 1852; not passed in any language.

Capper, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; ditto, ditto.

Saunders, H. C., date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto, ditto.

Wake, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Browne, date 2nd Sept. 1851; initiatory examination, 3rd Sept. 1851; ditto, ditto.

HINDEE.

Jenkins, C. J., date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Richards, date 10th Jan. 1848; initiatory examination, 26th Jan. 1848; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1848.

Benson, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Block, date 4th Apr. 1851; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851, in Hindee, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian, and one general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Nov. 1851. Studying for honours.

Cuppage, date 15th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851. Absent, sick. Not passed in any language.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; initiatory examination, 1st Sept. 1846. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, 5th Apr. 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Mangles, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Jenkins, C. date 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; initiatory examination, 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Robinson, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination 2nd June 1851; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1851.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st Aug. 1851.

Brandreth, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1851, and in Bengallee, 1st July, 1851; qualified for the public service; passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Sept. 1851, and in Oordoo, 1st Dec. 1851; studying for honours.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; absent—sick certificate; passed in Hindee, 2nd June, 1851.

June, 1851, and in Persian, 1st July, 1851; qualified for the public service; received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency; studying his third language.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1850; absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Nairne, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo, 1st. Nov. 1851.

MR. CAMPBELL AND THE PRESS.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, of the civil service, in his late work on India, has condescended to a misrepresentation so gross, that we cannot believe it to be unintentional. There is only one way, he says, of accounting for the outcry raised by the Indian press in Joteepersad's behalf. "The editors are always willing enough to side against Government, but in the instance alluded to, they must undoubtedly have been stimulated by bribes, because the popular opinion in every Indian cantonment ran very strong against the commissariat, and they wrote in the teeth of the feeling of the great majority of their subscribers. The accused was rich, in danger, and ready with his money."

Now, as the *Delhi Gazette* took part with the Government, and against Joteepersad, the above absurd sentence does not at any rate put us on our defences. But in justice to our contemporaries, we would point out how unfairly their accuser distorts the truth.

It is true, as he says, that public opinion in India ran very strong against the commissariat; and it is equally true that public opinion ran very strong with Joteepersad, the commissariat contractor. In the condemnation of "the commissariat," as a body, lay the strongest point in Joteepersad's defence. Mr. Campbell did not venture to assert that Joteepersad was unpopular—that would have been too glaring a misstatement. Joteepersad was—and Mr. Campbell knew it—about the most popular man in India at that time, and the trial of Joteepersad was the most unpopular measure undertaken by Government since the annexation of Scinde.

The *Friend of India* and the *Delhi Gazette* were the only papers in the country, which endeavoured to stem the tide of public opinion by defending the Government and the commissariat; and odium enough did we incur by it. It was we who "wrote in the teeth of the feeling of the great body of our readers," and we appeal to those readers now if this be not the case. So that Mr. Campbell's argument destroys itself. It does more. It destroys one's entire confidence in the man who has been mean enough to use it—for Mr. Campbell was in India at the time when the outcry in favour of Joteepersad was at its height, and had peculiar opportunities of learning the state of public opinion; for he travelled leisurely by land from the Sutledge to Calcutta in November and December 1850, mixing a great deal in society, as will be remembered by many of our readers. That he learned from all he heard that Joteepersad's prosecution was unpopular, is most unpopular, is most evident from his present bare-faced attempt to identify Joteepersad with the "commissariat," when the case was in reality, as he well knew, Joteepersad against the commissariat. It is highly creditable to the Indian press that such disingenuous means should have to be resorted to, to make out a case against it. And this by a man who made use of the press so long as it served him, and boasted openly of his contributions to the very newspaper at which his present accusations are most pointedly aimed!—*Delhi Gazette*.

The *Delhi Gazette*, one of the two Indian journals that supported Government in its proceedings against Joteepersad, demolishes the flimsy inference on which Mr. George Campbell founds the charge of corruption which he so recklessly writes against the whole Indian press. Of course the *Delhi*, being on the other side, was not bribed by the Lallah. This even Mr. Campbell must acknowledge. Therefore, when it undertakes to show that its opponents have been wrongly accused, its observations may be received with confidence. Mr. Campbell bases his charge of bribery on the assumption that the Pro-Jotee papers wrote against the feeling of their subscribers, and could have thus jeopardised their own interests only for a consideration. Our up-country contemporary, on the contrary, admits that the public generally was in favour of Joteepersad, and that he and the *Friend* were on the unpopular side. This was undoubtedly the fact. As we have said already, the feeling might be against the commissariat, but the contractor was not held responsible for the sins of the commissariat, and he was considered an ill-used man even by those who might not be very confident of his immaculate honesty. Where was the need, then, of bribing the press to take up the popular side?—*Hurkaru*.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT, MAY.

In re John Babington.—The insolvent was a captain in the Madras artillery, and had been twenty-two years and nine months a subaltern.

Mr. Bell opposed on behalf of Messrs. Gordon and Co. of Madras, under the 51st clause of the Act for extravagance, and contracting debts without having any reasonable prospect of being able to pay them. From the year 1838 to 1840 he contracted a debt to the amount of Rs. 3,048, he being on a small salary. He likewise incurred debts in this country, his debts amounting altogether to Rs. 11,000. The insolvent, Mr. Bell stated, had incurred the debt to Messrs. Gordon and Co. many years ago, and after it had gone on accumulating by interest, he gave a bond for the full amount of principal and interest; but as the insolvent would not pay it nor answer their letters, Messrs. Gordon and Co. put it in the hands of an attorney, and when they sued insolvent upon his bond, he put in the plea of *non est factum* through his attorney, Mr. Caruthers. Messrs. Paul, Lyons, and Bell begged him to withdraw this plea, on account of the great expense it would put Messrs. Gordon and Co. to, as a commission would have to be sent to Madras. He came to Calcutta, as he said, for the purpose of making arrangements to pay the debt, but immediately on his arrival he incurred fresh debts; one to Messrs. Ranken and Co., tailors, of Rs. 800; to Messrs. Crump and Sohorne, a debt of Rs. 100 for wines; to Messrs. Manton, gunsmiths, Rs. 35; to Messrs. Monteith and Co., Rs. 62; to Messrs. Thacker and Co., booksellers, Rs. 75; and ever since he had been in Calcutta had been borrowing money. The insolvent, he, however, admitted, had the excuse for borrowing that he had been in great difficulties.

The *Insolvent* stated, that he did not deny the deed, his lawyer must have done so; he instructed him to defend the action; he merely acted by his advice, and never heard from Paul, Lyons, and Bell about the expense of a mission to Madras. Mr. Caruthers had his sanction to do whatever he thought right; the original debt to Gordon and Co. was only Rs. 303, but he subsequently got more goods from them to the value of Rs. 47, the rest of their claim was made up of entirely of interest; he had been in gaol a little more than one month, his pay was Rs. 295 per month before he got his captaincy, which he obtained in June last, just at the time of his correspondence with Paul, Lyons, and Bell.

The *Commissioner* observed, that there was no justification in defending an action when there was no defence to it.

Mr. Thomas opposed, in behalf of Messrs. Ranken and Co. tailors.

The *Insolvent* stated, that he came to Calcutta in October 1851, upon the invitation of Messrs. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, and contracted the debt to Messrs. Ranken and Co. immediately after his arrival, in consequence of his having lost his kit in the sundrbands; the bill amounted to Rs. 906, the charges being most enormously high; it was his intention to run up a bill of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, but when it was presented, he found it more than double that amount. It was his intention to pay them at the end of a twelvemonth at the rate of Rs. 50 per month; he told them that he would make arrangements to pay them, but did not specify the sum he intended to give, nor did he mention the object that brought him to Calcutta, or that he had come down on the invitation of Messrs. Paul, Lyons, and Bell. It was nothing unusual to take a year's credit from tradesmen; the charges of Ranken and Co. were three or four as much as that of other tailors.

The *Commissioner*.—It was not fair to say that they charged three or four times as much as other tailors; he knew that was not the case.

The *Insolvent* to the *Commissioner*.—Messrs. Gordon and Co. had applied frequently for payment, and since the return of insolvent from England in 1841, he had paid them Rs. 200, and the actual balance of the debt then amounted to about Rs. 142; thought that he was paying them principal, but what he paid all went to interest. He gave them the bond in 1837, merely to avoid being so frequently written to; was aware that he was paying interest at the rate of 10 per cent.; saw Mr. Caruthers immediately on his arrival; merely gave him a statement of his debts, who told insolvent to avoid the execution of any writ; told him that he (the insolvent) was sued upon this bond; he did not go himself to Messrs. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, because he was afraid of being subject to arrest; never heard of the commission (a writ that went to obtain proof of the signature of insolvent to the bond), never gave it a thought, was so confident of a compromise.

Mr. Caruthers.—Application was made to him to prevent the commission going to Madras, but he did not assent as he wished to gain time; the insolvent told witness that he expected to get Rs. 3,000 back pay; he received instructions from Captain Babington to defend the action; he denied the execution of the

bond, but he, witness, told him that he knew the witnesses to it; he also explained to Captain Babington the expense of a commission, and showed him the letter of Messrs. Paul, Lyons, and Bell; but he appeared confident that he would get money to pay the bond; he recommended the insolvent to come to Calcutta, as he thought it probable, that if he was present, a compromise might be effected. The insolvent at first denied executing the bond; had no recollection of executing it, but witness said he must be mistaken, as he knew the witnesses to it.

Mr. Peterson addressed the commissioner, and submitted that, although there might be extravagance on the part of the insolvent, there was really nothing to bring him within the criminal clause of the act.

The Commissioner.—The conduct of the insolvent had been very bad; he wished to throw the whole blame of denying the bond on his attorney; he stated that he had frequent applications from Messrs. Gordon and Co., it is, therefore, incredible that the fact of the execution of the bond should have escaped his memory, but he stated to his attorney, Mr. Caruthers, that he did not recollect having executed the bond; and he now said that he knew nothing about the commission, although Mr. Caruthers stated that he actually showed him the letter from Paul, Lyons, and Bell, but yet he would throw the whole odium of the transaction upon his attorney; but there was no pretence for his so doing, as he acted entirely under instructions; if the attorney had, however, acted on his own responsibility, he would have been liable for his share of the blame; but the instructions gave full authority to put in the denial, and he could not at all exonerate him from the consequences of it. He would not say that he would apply the penal clauses of the Act for merely putting in the plea of *non est factum*, but he put his creditors to a great and unnecessary expense in forcing them to send a commission, and which might have been avoided; and instead of going to his creditors himself on his arrival in Calcutta, he employed an attorney. He could not say that persons in this country were very rigid to those indebted to them, and the insolvent had no reason to suppose that they would have rejected a compromise. He omits to answer the letter of his creditors, and acts dishonestly and extravagantly, and now said that the debt was all interest; but a man kept out of his money is entitled to interest, and the interest is as much debt as the principal. He considered that the opposition of Messrs. Gordon and Co. had been substantiated.

Next is the debt due to Messrs. Ranken and Co.; the insolvent came to Calcutta greatly in debt, and whose means would take many years to pay off these debts, but instead of allowing that circumstance to have any weight with him, went immediately to Ranken and Co. tailors, and contracted another debt without having the slightest hopes of being able to pay it; he did not communicate to them the fact that he was already deeply indebted, but he now said that their charges were enormous; but there was no proof of that, nor did it appear that he asked the price before he ordered the goods, but he had no reasonable prospect of being able to pay them; he ought to have told them that he was in debt, and that he intended to pay them by small instalments; had he done so, it is not at all likely that they would have acceded to such conditions: he was sorry to say that he considered both oppositions proved. The order of the Court was, that the insolvent be discharged from all debts as to all creditors, except the two opposing creditors; at the suit of either he was liable to imprisonment for the space of twelve calendar months, after which period he would be considered discharged.

Mr. Peterson observed, that if the insolvent was imprisoned, he would lose his commission.

The Commissioner.—He could not help that; the insolvent had better put himself in communication with the parties, and endeavour to avoid imprisonment.

PUNJAB THUGS.—During three months, upwards of 500 murders (inclusive of the Cis-Sutlej murders) have been discovered. The names of 320 Thugs have been revealed; of these 120 have been seized, and nearly half of them confess. It has been already explained that the greater number of the highway robberies were committed by Thugs, of whom a large number are now in irons and the rest dispirited. Highway robbery has consequently decreased, and the main roads are safer to travellers. These results are mainly owing to Mr. Brereton's vigorous proceedings. The crime has chiefly prevailed in the districts of Umritser and Wuzerabad, which might be expected on account of their central position. They number 165 and 132 murders respectively. The districts next in the list are those of Lahore, Julundhur, Goojerat, Jelum, and Rawul Pindee (all on the main road) which number from twenty to forty murders each. In the other districts the numbers are inconsiderable.—*Lahore Chron.*, May 5.

SANITARY REFORM IN INDIA has made but slow progress in the metropolis or interior. In regard to the latter this can be easily explained. The European portion of the community, amongst whom alone a full perception of the value of sanitary arrangement exists, resides far away from those parts of sadder towns which urgently require improvements, and the fact fails to be brought home to them. In Calcutta, however, the case is widely different; there we possess a highly educated class, who should take the lead in carrying out laws for the preservation of the public health. Instead of this, we find no branch of legislation more inoperative than that relating to sanitary objects, partly owing to intrinsic deficiencies in the municipal Acts, and partly to the unenlightened impatience of taxation which has displayed itself by throwing constant impediments in the way of the commissioners appointed to administer them. As regards the metropolis, however, circumstances are now in train to effect improvement, and we may hope that a few years will witness a great change. It is quite inexplicable how so long a time should have passed by without reform. Some of the best parts of the city are perfectly poisonous, especially during the cold season, and, instead of being surprised at the present rate of mortality, our only wonder is that so much immunity should be enjoyed. The Mofussil is far more unfavourably situated. There the deaths and disease, owing to removable causes, are appalling. Custom has blunted our sensibilities until we hear of whole towns being depopulated by cholera or fever, as though such fatal visitations must occur in the ordinary course of events. Such is so far from being the case, that we may rest assured of being able thoroughly to eradicate all malarious fevers which comprise the great bulk of suffering amongst the peasantry, under an improved sanitary system.—*Hurkaru*.

DRESS OF THE EUROPEAN TROOPS AT RANGOON.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* calls attention to the worse than absurdity of the present dress of the European troops employed at Rangoon. The men were actually landed and exposed to the sun for two whole days in red cloth jackets which would be oppressive on a summer's day in England, in stocks stiff enough to give any man an apoplexy, and with shakos on their heads, weighing we are afraid to guess what, and so ingeniously constructed as to yield the smallest possible protection from the sun. General Godwin himself wore his cocked hat and plume throughout the operations, and thus compelled his officers to do the same. The natural consequence was that more men suffered from the *coup de soleil* than from the enemy's fire, and the "pause" of H.M.'s 51st may have been owing in no small degree to a run of nearly half a mile under a burning sun, with a weight of accoutrements which would burthen a Canadian.

THE 3RD REGIMENT PUNJAB CAVALRY, raised in 1849, and the 3rd Punjab Battery, organised in 1850, both quartered at Asnee near Mithenkote, have volunteered to proceed to Burmah should the Government be pleased to accept of their services.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Three officers (Brev. Major G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., Ens. W. L. R. Lumsdaine, 6th N.I., and Ens. A. De C. Comyn) are about to be tried before courts-martial at Agra, on charges which, if proved, must entail penalties of disgraceful dismissal from the army.—*Englishman*, May 5.

INSOLVENTS.—Seventeen applications were heard before the Commissioner in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta on the 1st instant. In the case of Captain Babington, of the Madras army, whose discharge was opposed by Messrs. Ranken and Co. on the ground that he had contracted his debt with them without any prospect of paying it, the Commissioner considered that this was proved, and refused the discharge for twelve months. He however allowed Captain Babington to endeavour to make some arrangement with his creditors by which imprisonment, and the consequent loss of his commission, might be averted.—*Friend of India*, May 6.

The *Englishman* remarks upon this case:—"The decision of the Commissioner in the Insolvent Court, in the case of Captain Babington, appears so inconsistent with the usual practice of the Court, so severe, so harsh, that we feel inclined to say a few words on it, however unwilling to oppose the opinion of a judge so learned as Sir Lawrence Peel. Is it to caprice, is it to some sudden anger that we must ascribe it, that Captain Babington has been so severely visited, when we daily see insolvents, whose difficulties are accompanied with even deep dishonesty, walk triumphantly through the court, smiled on by the officers, condoled with by the attorneys, and commiserated by the Commissioner? Did Sir Lawrence know to what he was condemning Captain Babington when the harsh sentence was fulminated against him? Are there two measures of justice, one for the insolvent ditcher, another for the ruined officer? And is that for the latter to be a doom nearly equalling a capital offence, whilst the former shall proceed on his way rejoicing?"

THE IMPRISONED SIKH SIRDARS.—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* states that the Government have promised to grant the Sikh sirdars, Chutter Singh, Utter Singh, and Shere Singh, now confined in Fort William, their liberty on the termination of the Burmese war. We presume this act of clemency will be accompanied by a provision that they cannot be allowed to re-enter the Punjab; but even this is scarcely necessary, as the men who volunteered to carry the British standards into Ava, are not likely to rise in arms at the bidding of their thrice-beaten leaders.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have presented Dr. O'Shaughnessy with Rs. 6,200, "as a mark of their appreciation of the eminent services he has rendered to the community, and especially to the trade of Calcutta, in completing, at great personal exertion, the electric telegraph from Calcutta to Kedgerie." To this they attach the following:—"This sum they beg you will appropriate to the purchase of books or apparatus, or in such manner as you consider will best promote the object you have in view."

MR. H. PIDDINGTON.—The officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company have subscribed for a handsome silver vase, to be presented to Mr. Henry Piddington, of Calcutta, in token of their gratitude for the services which he has rendered to the nautical profession by his labours in elucidation of the law of storms.

MR. BETHUNE'S FEMALE SCHOOL is said to be in a decaying state.

VISITS TO CASHMERE.—Military officers visiting Cashmere in great numbers have, it is said, distressed the people of those portions of the country through which they have passed, as the local authorities have compelled the villagers to supply all the wants of visitors *gratis*. The Board of Administration of the Punjab have issued stringent orders that no European visitors shall receive presents from the people of Cashmere.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY held their annual meeting on the 8th May. The report was most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the long drought, the company obtained a crop of 2,58,354 lbs. of tea during the past season.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following shows the result of the fifth opium sale held on the 10th May:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,920	1,095	1,090	1,090-12-3	20,94,275
Benares ...	880	1,110	1,105	1,105-1-4	9,72,475

THE AMALGAMATION of the Board of Revenue and the Board of Customs Salt and Opium, has been effected.

A CORPS OF BILDARS is immediately to be raised and organized for service in Arracan. The men are to be speedily instructed, and placed under intelligent sapper officers, and the corps will as soon as possible proceed to the Aeng Pass, and render the approaches to it and the pass itself easily practicable for guns, and the passage of troops, a strong brigade of which, under command of that most intelligent and gallant officer Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., will, it is understood, advance through the pass in question as soon after the rains as possible, creating a formidable diversion in the camp of the enemy, and greatly favouring General Godwin's advance up the Irrawaddy. The corps of bildars, which will be strictly a local one, will, on the conclusion of the war, be organized as a police battalion, to whom will be intrusted the protection of any districts that may be conquered or ceded. The arrangement is a wise and thoughtful one, and if carried out will, we doubt not, prove of incalculable benefit, should our information as to Sir John Cheape's taking the field in the direction of Arracan prove correct.—*Englishman*, May 5.

THE 7TH CAVALRY.—The *Englishman* has received several letters from the Punjab and the Upper-Provinces, regarding the late unfortunate business in the 7th Cavalry, when the troop either refused to, or did not charge. "The troopers have met the accusation with a countercharge, reflecting on the conduct of Lieut. Tottenham, the officer commanding the party; but it would appear from the following extract of a letter from an officer holding a staff situation of trust in the Punjab, and who is likely to be well informed, that Lieut. Tottenham is not to blame:—"The troop of the 7th Cavalry who would not fight the other day have tried to exculpate themselves, by swearing Tottenham was not with them at all, but luckily for him, other parties saw him urging them to charge. It is said that the trumpeter confessed before the court that he was obliged to tell the same story as the native officers and men, under threat of his life, which they swore to take if he did not. The story the troopers told was, that the enemy attacked them, and that, headed by the native officer, they resisted gallantly, but were overpowered, and compelled to give way, after which up came Lieut. Tottenham, who reported them to save himself. However, as I said before, lucky for T., others saw his conduct."

LYALL'S ESTATE.—A dividend of ten annas per one hundred rupees has been declared in the estate of Mr. John Lyall, senior, at Calcutta.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—The Governor-General in Council has, by the last mail, sent home a recommendation to the Hon. the Court of Directors to obtain an Act of Parliament to rectify the error in the Dissenters' Marriage Act in reference to the legal age of Native Christians. The Governor-General, regarding the subject as one of importance, has recommended it for the early consideration of the Court of Directors.—*Calcutta Christian Adv.* May 8.

THE HON MR. LYSAGHT.—A strange story was lately circulated by one of the Bombay papers, regarding the death of the Hon. Mr. Lysaght, whose body was brought into Poona in a palanquin some months ago. Mr. Lysaght had just sold out of H.M. 86th Regiment, of which he was senior ensign. It was given out at the time, and correctly as we now learn, that he had died of abscess of the liver. But owing to certain peculiar circumstances attending his death, a report gained ground that the unfortunate gentleman had been killed in a duel, and that the affair had been "hushed up" by his brother-officers. A letter from the surgeon of the 86th Regiment makes it sufficiently evident that Mr. Lysaght died a natural death.—*Delhi Gaz.* May 8.

THE BENGAL SEPOYS.—We are glad to learn from a Calcutta letter, that the 27th, 33rd, and 10th regiments of Native Infantry have volunteered to go on service to Burmah. This affords ample proof if any be wanting, that the sepoys have no objection to go on a sea voyage if they are properly managed; and we have little doubt that many other regiments will follow the example of those already mentioned, should their services be needed.—*Ibid*, May 15.

THE UNION BANK mystery is being gradually solved, and the iniquities connected with it are struggling into light. The committee are working with a will, and tracing lost assets to rather curious fountain-heads. That they will recover anything worth recovering is doubtful; but it is nearly certain that they will be able to fix the saddles on the right horses, and prove who are the black, or rather, who are the blackest sheep of the flock. *On dit*, that a certain barrister of reputation, deeming himself aggrieved by the manner in which the inquiry was being carried on, called out a fellow-barrister, who has made himself active in the investigation, giving as a reason, that he was unwarrantably interfering in his private affairs. It is said that the reply he received to the challenge was, that Mr. ———— certainly would meet him, but it should be in the arena of the Supreme Court, and not with pistols at twelve paces.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 8.

SICKNESS IN THE HILLS.—We regret to learn, by a letter from Almorah, that sickness prevails to an alarming extent in the interior of the Kemaon district. Mahamuree, small-pox, and cholera were all raging at the time our correspondent wrote, and the first of these deadly complaints was committing such havoc with the Booteahs, that in a very short space of time no less than forty deaths had taken place in one village, and it was deemed necessary to despatch an Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the localities infected, in order to check the disease. The weather at Almorah is described as delightfully cool and pleasant, but the season is said to be an extraordinary one, as scarcely a day passes without rain and heavy thunder.—*Ibid*. May 12.

THE MILITARY BOARD, when abolished, is to be replaced by a Principal Engineer at Bengal, Agra, and Lahore, each having the control over the works, both civil and military, in his own division, being for the most part stationary, with a secretary to assist him in his office, and a deputy to travel and inspect works. The ordnance department will be placed under a separate officer.—*Cuizen*.

THE MONEY MARKET.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* gives the following string of rumours prevalent in the City of Palaces on the 10th May:—"There were various reports and conjectures current in the bazaar yesterday. One was to the effect that the 5 per cent. *siccas* was to be paid off *instantly*. The other that a new 4 per cent. company was to be opened, inviting subscriptions in half cash and half in the 4 per cent. *siccas*, so as to convert all Government securities into one denomination of coin, namely Company's Rupees. The third was, that the coffers of the Treasury were not so full for many many years (with about fifteen crores), and spoke volumes in favour of Lord Dalhousie's highly prosperous administration, that there were more than ample funds to provide against all contingencies of the Burmese war!" And the *Hurkaru* of the 12th states, that money was so plentiful in the bazaar, that loans on the deposit of Company's paper, leaving a very moderate margin, might be obtained from respectable shroffs at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BANK.—The Court of Directors, in opposition to Lord Dalhousie's view of the matter, have decided in favour of the appointment of a civilian to the secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal.—*Hurkaru*, May 11.

DEATH OF MR. A. U. C. PLOWDEN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, of the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. Plowden was suddenly seized with apoplexy on the afternoon of the 30th ult., and continued insensible till his death, which took place the same evening. The deceased gentleman was much and deservedly respected, and his loss will be felt by a large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. G. D. Turnbull, C. S. at present stationed at Seharunpore, is likely to succeed the late Mr. A. U. C. Plowden as Magistrate and Collector of Boolandshahur.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.—It is a matter of surprise that the Burmese, now that the war has fairly commenced, should not as yet have made any attempt on our south-eastern provinces *via* the Aeng Pass. They cannot be ignorant of the comparatively weak state of that frontier, and yet they make no demonstration in that quarter. This would lead one to imagine that the Burmese did not join, heart and soul, in the contest with their king. But still we do not think that the Government have any right to count upon the supineness of our adversaries, and that whether attacked or not that frontier ought most undoubtedly to be strengthened by the addition of at least one European corps, besides native infantry and artillery. It is true, that were an attack made, we should no doubt be able eventually to repel our foes; but to allow a single Burmese soldier to set foot on British ground, would be a fault on the part of the Indian government, which it would be difficult to excuse. Our present force, stationed in Arakan and Assam, consists of the Sylhet light infantry, the Assam corps, the Arakan local battalion, the 67th N. I. (about to be relieved by the 5th M. N. I.) together with the 38th light infantry at Daka. This force, unaided by Europeans, cannot but be considered totally inadequate for the defence of these important provinces, and yet it is all we have to oppose to any troops the Burmese may choose to march upon Calcutta.—*Lahore Chronicle*, May 8.

THE 38TH N. I.—A local contemporary lately published a report of disturbances having taken place in the 38th N. I., on the receipt of the order for the dismissal of eight men who made themselves prominent in the affair at Barrackpore. No such disturbance occurred, nor was there anything to justify the report. The order was received at camp Roodpore on the 20th April, at 4 p.m. At 6 p.m. the same day it was read at a parade ordered for the publication of the sentence of a court martial on one of the sepoys. The culprits being called one by one, were ordered to take off their accoutrements, and this they did without a word. Not a word was heard in the whole corps, and the men went to their lines in the most orderly manner. Next morning the regiment marched into Dacca, without having lost a man on the way from Barrackpore. Three companies are, we hear, to go to Sylhet, Capt. Nepean, Lieut. Peile, and Ens. Lestrangle going with them.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 1.

BRIGADIER LLOYD.—We understand that there is some intention at head quarters of permitting Brigadier Lloyd, C.B., commanding at Agra, to retain his brigade a year beyond the period when, according to regulation, his tour on the staff should expire. Colonel Lloyd was brought on the brigade staff on the 21st January, 1848, drawing his pay from the 17th February, and his tour will therefore expire at the commencement of '53, but if the intention above alluded to is carried out, and he is allowed a sixth year, his period of command will, of course, be extended to '54. We do not approve of this method of rewarding merit; it can only be effected by punishing some one perhaps equally deserving with the officer reaping the benefit. It is robbing Peter to pay Paul. Because A is a good officer, shall B, who is, perhaps, equally deserving, be deprived of the rank and station he has a right to expect, that the former may be rewarded? As the Bengal army is now constituted, the retention of an officer in a brigade command beyond the five years allotted for the tour, inflicts an injury on all those below him, but more especially on such who from their seniority are more immediately affected by the arrangement. We trust, therefore, that the intention we have above alluded to may not be carried out, however deserving Brigadier Lloyd may have proved himself.—*Englishman*, May 8. The *Englishman* contained the information of its being probable that Brig. Lloyd would be permitted to enjoy an extra year upon the staff instead of going out as customary, when his incumbency should end according to the rule of the service. In the sound view which our contemporary takes of the matter, we heartily concur. The Governor General is setting the

regulations he is bound to maintain, at defiance as fast as he can, and doing all in his power to alter their conditions. To Sir W. Gilbert was given "another year;" to Brig. Wheeler is given "another year;" and now Brig. Lloyd is to shew us how the indulgence, all partial and damaging as it is to the service at large, may be continued *ad infinitum* to suit the purposes, or the personal regards of the people at army head quarters. The unfairness of this proceeding speaks, trumpet-tongued, to the understanding of all military men.—*Hurkaru*, May 10.

SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY.—We are happy to see that Mr. Wauchope has been gazetted as commissioner for the suppression of dacoity in the six districts around Calcutta, in which crime has latterly increased to so insufferable a degree. The simple promulgation of the fact, that Government has at length taken the field in earnest against these miscreants, and has appointed a public officer to the exclusive duty of ferreting them out, and breaking up their organization, will of itself do much to restore peace and safety to these disturbed districts. This duty could not have been confided to one in whom the public has greater confidence, or who is better adapted by natural aptitude, and official experience for the energetic performance of it.—*Friend of India*.

THE NAGPORE PRESIDENCY.—We understand that the emoluments of the office of President of the court of Nagpore have been reduced from fifty-five to fifty thousand Company's rupees per annum. This reduction has, we are told, been carried out since the appointment of Mr. C. G. Mansel, the present incumbent.—*Hurkaru*, May 7.

SYLHET.—The *Hurkaru* understands that the Sylhet light infantry battalion are to be immediately equipped with a supply of percussion fusils, shot and shell, &c.; as it is expected that corps will have to sustain a brush with the Burmese.

MAJOR D. F. EVANS.—The *Benares Recorder* understands that a court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble at Ghazepore to investigate charges brought against Major D. F. Evans, of the 16th Grenadiers, sub-assistant in the Stud Department, by his superior officer Major Sherer, superintendent of the Central Stud.

CAPT. OUSELEY.—We have been informed that the sentence passed by the Court-Martial on Capt. Ouseley, of the 50th regiment N.I., is a reprimand; but that as the Commander-in-Chief does not approve of the sentence, his Excellency deems it inexpedient to inflict any further reprimand than will be conveyed by the promulgation of the proceedings in General Orders.

CAPTAIN NUTHALL has been ordered to proceed, and probably has already proceeded, to Sandoway, for the purpose of planning a defensive work for that place. This is of course only a precautionary measure, as the Burmese are likely to have quite enough to do to keep their own, instead of going coquetting with our frontier posts.—*Hurkaru*, May 8.

AMMUNITION.—We understand that the indent last received for the supply of ammunition for the troops in Burmah was so large that the arsenal here was unable to meet the entire demand immediately, and orders have in consequence been sent on to Madras to forward ammunition stores without delay to the scene of hostilities.—*Hurkaru*, May 11.

LAHORE.—We regret much to learn that the hospital of H.M.'s 96th regiment shows an increase of sickness since their removal to Meean Meer, which may probably be attributed to the prevailing heat during the last few days. They left Anarkulee with 130 sick. On Friday last the number had risen to 142, of which 96 were fever cases. The foot artillery have also a large proportion of men in hospital.—*Lahore Chronicle*, May 12.

A serious fracas has occurred between two young officers of the 24th N. I., on detached command at Azimgurb. On its being reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, he placed them both under arrest, and ordered them to proceed forthwith to regimental head-quarters, with a view to the matter being investigated by a court of enquiry. This affair may probably bring into requisition the services of the new Judge Advocate-General.—*Benares Recorder*, May 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

VISITS TO KASHMEER.

Notification.—By the Board of Administration.—Revised Rules for the guidance of officers and other travellers visiting Kashmeer and the dominions generally of Maharaja Goolab Sing. Dated Lahore, 24th April, 1859.

1.—Presents of every description must be rigidly refused, and every article supplied by the local authorities paid for at the market rate.

2.—Koolees employed in carrying baggage, or for other purposes, to be settled with as in our provinces, daily, and to

receive three Company's annas for every march of ten miles, and half an anna for every one and a half mile above ten.

3.—No interference is to be offered to Kardars, Thanadars, or others, servants or subjects of the Maharaja, and no calls to be made on them, except in decided emergencies, and in such cases payments to be made at the rates demanded, which, if exorbitant, to be reported to the Secretary at Lahore.

4.—If by accident, or otherwise, a traveller or his servants, be brought in contact with the Maharaja, his son, nephews, or any of his agents, they must remember they are travelling in the dominions of an independent sovereign, and must treat him and his officers with respect, and be guided by, and conform to, the local laws and usages.

5. In regard to carriers and traders, travellers should act as they would in the British territory. Where there are bazars, or shops, their servants should go to them, and not force grain dealers to attend at their tents. Travellers proceeding to Ladak, and other places where food is not procurable, should take supplies and carriages with them, and should not make demands on the Maharaja's servants, or be any way dependent on them. Mules are the best carriage, and will make travellers independent of local aid.

6. Officers proceeding by way of Bhimber, will obtain a servant of Maharaja Goolab Sing to accompany them, on application to the police station, at that place, and at the Jumoo police station if they proceed by the latter road. All references to the local authorities to be made through these servants of the Maharaja; but payment of koolees, &c. should not be made through them, but in their presence, by travellers themselves.

7.—Only two roads are authorised as routes for European visitors, namely, that via Bhimber, and that by Poonah, both leaving the plain in the neighbourhood of Jelum. Bhimber is recommended for all travellers, but as the road over the Peer Punjal is not open till May, Poonah is mentioned as open in April, but the road is difficult, and is not recommended. All other roads, including that through Hazara, are forbidden.

8.—It will be the duty of the board to report any officer, or traveller, infringing any of these rules, which are passed under the orders of Government.

9.—It is positively prohibited to take away "rusud" or supplies, without payment, (except on the first and last day of a visitor's stay at Kashmeer, when it may happen that rusud is sent expressly by the Maharaja).

10.—Every officer applying for permission to visit Kashmeer, should state in his application that he has engaged, or will engage, before proceeding, a sufficient number of panies or mules for the conveyance of his baggage.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALONE, J. to be dept. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of covenanted asst. in zillah Goruckpore.
BUCKLAND, C. T. resu. ch. of mag. of Hooghly, fr. S. Wauchope.
CARNEY, P. dept. coll. and dept. mag. of zillah Goruckpore, trans. to zillah Allahabad, placed in ch. of treasury of that district.
CHRISTIAN, G. J. to be an additional member of dispensary committee at Agra.
DENHAM, J. G. asst. to salt agent of Pooree, vested with powers of adjudicating cases of contravention of salt laws.
FAMQUHARSON, R. N. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Bhangalpoore, resu. ch. of office.
FORBES, A. to be a member of Ferry Fund committee of Dacca.
HAY, W. J. to exercise powers of jun. asst. in Kumaon, to offic. as jun. asst. in Kumaon.
HILL, T. to be jud. adv. for conducting proc. in marine courts of inquiry.
HOGG, F. dept. mag. in districts of Behar and Hasarcebaagh, joined app. at Shergotty.
HORNE, C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly.
HOUSTON, R. to be salt agent of Chittagoang, May 3.
LONGMORE, W. J. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in district of Bancoorah.
LUSHINGTON, S. reported qual. for public service att. to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.
MACKILLOP, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshehur.
MUIR, W. to be an additional member of dispensary committee at Agra.
PEPPER, G. A. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, April 29.
RAIKES, H. T. to be a member of ferry fund committee of Dacca.
RAIKES, R. C. offic. coll. of Calcutta, rec. ch. of office fr. A. Grote.
ROSE, H. made over ch. of mag. of Jessore to C. T. Belli.
RUSSELL, R. H. rec. ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra.

SMITH, C. R. ass. ch. of office of emigration agent at port of Calcutta.

SWINTON, A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mozuffernuggur, dur. abs. of H. G. Astell.

TAYLOR, W. T. returned fr. furl. reattached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

THORNHILL, C. B. to be an additional member of dispensary committee at Agra.

THORNLEY, M. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpoor, dur. abs. of Barnes.

WAUCHOPE, S. commr. for suppression of dacoitee, ass. ch. of office, May 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WALTER, C. K. M. April 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTELL, H. G. 4 mo. to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

BARNES, J. R. 5 mo. on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Hon. H. G. 6 mo. on m.c. to hills north of Deyrah.

CUPPAGE, B. R. to Nov. 15, to Neilgherries.

GREATHED, H. H. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. to offic. as 2nd in com. and com. of irreg. cav. attached to Ramgurh L.I. v. E. M. Ryan, April 1.

BIRCH, Brev. maj. F. W. 41st N.I. re-app. post-mr. at Moodtan.

BOWMAN, Capt. J. J. R. to offic. as master attendant.

BRISTOW, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 26, in suc. to Drummond, dec.

CADELL, Lieut. H. M. to join and do duty with 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. proc. on serv. April 14.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. G. on furl. fr. 5th to 1st batt. art.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. T. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 1, in suc. to Martin, ret.

CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 26 in suc. to Hudson, ret.

COTTON, Lieut. C. McC. 10th L.C. returned to duty.

COOPER, Brev. maj. C. 23rd N.I. to do duty dur. season at Lardour depot, April 15.

COUPER, Lieut. J. K. to act as adjt. of 2nd Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Lieut. Browne, on leave.

CRAIGIE, Lieut. H. C. 3rd L.C. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Lock, on m. c.

D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. 6th N.I. to act as adjt. to 4th Punjab inf.

DELANE, Lieut. G. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to his own duties, v. Tytler.

DUNLOP, Lieut. J. to offic. as adjt. 12th N.I. dur. leave of Ewart, on m. c.

ELLIOT, Lieut. W. G. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, May 1.

FRASER, Lieut. J. McK. to join and do duty with 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. proc. on serv. April 14.

GRAHAM, Lieut. J. M. doing duty with Ramgurh L.I. batt. to offic. as adjt. v. Ryan, April 12.

GRAYDON, Lieut. J. 2nd Oude local inf. to act as 2nd in com.

GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff to detach. under com. of Maj. Haslock, returning to Lahore.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. re-app. adj. to 4th Punjab cav.

HAWES, Lieut. H. J. adj. of guide corps, to be an asst. comm. in Punjab.

HAWKES, Brev. col. R. fr. 7th to 9th L.C. April 14.

HOLMES, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. to the charge of the post guns, Shahjehanpoor, April 14.

HOWE, Capt. H. to be sec. to supt. of marine.

KENNEDY, Lieut. F. H. inv. est. perm. to draw his pay in Sirhind div. till Oct. 1, and after that date to reside at Bareilly, drawing his allowances fr. Meerut circle of payment.

LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. to act as interp. and qu. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Simpson.

LANE, Lieut. col. J. T. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. art.

LEWES, Lieut. C. E. to join and do du. with 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. proc. on serv. April 14.

LOYD, Brev. maj. F. 19th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 26, in suc. to Drummond, dec.

LYDIARD, Capt. W. asst. adj. gen. of div. to ch. of office of dept. judge adv. gen. Benares and Dinapore div.

MACDONALD, Ens. H. 19th N.I. to be Mout. fr. Apr. 26, in suc. to Drummond, dec.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. H. from 9th L.C. to 7th L.C. April 14.

MACKINTOSH, Capt. A. supt. of Jawad Noomuck, made over ch. of office to Lieut. col. Lawrence, pol. agent in Meywar.

MANDERSON, Lieut. G. R. to join and do duty with 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. proc. on serv. April 14.

MARTIN, Capt. T. D. 26th N.I. retired fr. the serv. on pens. of a maj. May 1.

MILLS, Ens. C. E. 20th N.I. to be lieut. from May 1, in suc. to Martin, retired.

MOORE, Ens. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. trans. to env. in gen. orders, May 1, to rank as cornet.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. to act as adj. 16th N.I. dur. abs. of J. J. Dancy, on m.c.

PACKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. to proc. to Attock and rec. ch. of 1st comp. sapp. and min. fr. Lieut. G. E. Watson, April 10.
PERCIVAL, Lieut. J. to join and do duty with 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. proc. on serv. April 14.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Lieut. Browne, on leave.
RAIKES, Brev. capt. R. N. 67th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 20, in suc. to Hudson, retired.
REID, Lieut. C. A. 20th N.I. to do duty at Darjeeling conval. depot, dur. present season, April 10.
RICH, Brig. gen. R. in com. of Clajhelum div. transf. to Benares div.
ROBERTS, Brig. gen. A. to Punjab div. April 12.
ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. 1st N.I. qual. in n. lang. April 22.
SHARPE, Ens. C. F. 72nd N.I. to perform duties of interp. and qr. mr.
SIMPSON, Lieut. A. 8th batt. art. to act as interp. and qr. mr. of 9th batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. G. Bourchier.
SMALPAGE, Lieut. E. E. 4th comp. 6th batt. to act as adj. to Mooltan div. art. v. Brougham, April 9.
STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen. of Sikhind div. dur. abs. of Fergusson.
STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. attached to Sylhet L.I. to continue in ch. of Kooky Levy at Cachar, dur. abs. of Lieut. A. Turnbull, May 4.
STRANGWAYS, Capt. G. 71st N.I. returned to duty.
THOMAS, Capt. J. N. 39th N.I. returned to duty.
TURNER, Ens. F. McC. offic. adj. 4th Punjab inf. to be adj. of guide corps, v. Hawes.
TURTON, Maj. J. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. art. April 14.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. returned to duty, May 1.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. act. adj. to left wing of 72nd N.I. to charge of station staff office, Shahjehanpore, April 14; to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Bridge on leave on m.e.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. R. art. ret. to duty, May 1.
WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. G. D. art. to join and do duty with 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. proc. on serv. April 14.
WORD, Lieut. A. O. 14th N.I. to do duty at Darjeeling conval. depot, dur. present season, April 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Capt. J. R. B. Bengal inv. estab. 1 year, Neilgherries, on m.c.
ASHBURNER, C. E. 21st N.I. to visit Cashmere dur. rem. of leave.
BALDERSTON, Capt. A. fr. April 10 to Oct. 31 to Nynae Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
BROWN, 1st Lieut. G. R. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah.
CUTLER, Lieut. G. A. 3rd N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. leave to com. July 15 and end Oct. 15.
CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. 69th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
DAVIES, Lieut. F. J. 58th N.I. to Simla and hills.
DRUMMOND, Maj. J. 19th N.I. fr. April 7 to Nov. 30 to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. F. W. 8th L.C. April 45 to Oct. 15 to Simla.
DYKE, Capt. A. H. 35th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 10 in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
ELKINS, 2nd Lieut. G. E. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Nynae Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. 12th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.e.
GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 30, to hills north of Deyrah.
HAWES, Lieut. A. B. 38th N.I. 6 months, to Ceylon.
HILLS, Lieut. C. asst. civ. eng. Punjab, to April 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
JACK, Lieut. col. A. C.B. 30th N.I. 9 mo. to the Mauritius, on m.c.
MOFFAT, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. fus. leave cancelled.
NICOLL, Capt. H. 50th N.I. leave commuted to Oct. 31.
NORGATE, Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Mussoorie.
OSBORN, Lieut. D. H. 54th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Mussoorie and Calcutta.
PATON, Lieut. C. T. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
PESTER, Lieut. H. L. 63rd N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 1, to Cashmere.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. 6th L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. 73rd N.I. in ext. to remain in Calcutta.
ROTTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. April 9 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Meerut and hill provinces, on m.c.
RYVES, Capt. W. H. 18th irr. cav. May 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla.
SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 6, to Ladak and Cashmere.
STEWART, Lieut. D. M. 9th N.I. May 1 to Nov. 1, Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.
TAYLOR, Capt. R. G. 2nd L.C. to Europe, on furl.
TITLER, Capt. J. M. B. 9th irr. cav. 8 mo. fr. March 22, to hills n. of Murree and Cashmere.
VANRENNEN, Ens. J. A. 54th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynae Tal.
WHEATLEY, Maj. A. 5th L.C. April 12 to Oct. 12.
WHEELER, Lieut. col. F. 2nd L.C. April 10 to July 10.
WYLLY, Lieut. A. F. 9th L.C. March 15 to Aug. 1, to Meerut.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. 23rd N.I. to act as civ. surg. of Peshawur, dur. abs. of Cox; to med. ch. of brig. staff at Peshawur, and sick and details of 15th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Cox.
ARCHERSON, Asst. surg. T. fr. 4th to 15th N.I. April 14.
BATSON, Surg. S. H. 14th N.I. to med. ch. 2nd co. 3rd batt. art.
BROWN, Asst. surg. A. to do duty with art. div. Peshawur.
BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to aff. med. aid to 43rd N.L.I. and to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. of art. March 24.
CLARK, Surg. H. art. div. to ass. med. ch. of 10th comp. sap. and min. fr. Feb. 21.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 33rd N.I. on duty at Juaupore.
COLLYER, Asst. surg. N. to proc. to Delhi, and ass. med. ch. of 53rd N.I. on dept. of Wrightson, on leave.
COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irr. cav. to reass. med. ch. of staff, and civ. med. du. Peshawur, April 9.
COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irr. cav. to med. ch. right wing 29th N.I. proc. on service.
CUNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. qual. in n. language, April 22.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. art. to afford med. aid to detach. of 4th comp. bat. art. and 2nd comp. sappers and miners.
HARE, Asst. surg. E. 7th irr. cav. to afford med. aid to 56th N.I.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. 41st N.I. to resume med. ch. of jail and civil estab. Mooltan.
HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. fr. Hurrianah light inf. batt. to 8th N.I.
HOBY, Vet. surg. J. R. art. to continue with 1st brig. h. art. at Meerut.
HULSE, Vet. surg. H. C. fr. 1st brig. h. art. to No. 3 light field horse batt. at Dum Dum.
IRVING, Asst. surg. 72nd N.I. to med. ch. of civ. station hosp. and art. detach. April 14.
LACON, Asst. surg. G. 39th N.I. to resume med. ch. of 4th comp. sappers and miners fr. J. A. Nisbet.
LEE, Asst. surg. J. horse art. to rec. med. ch. of civ. station, Hoshayarpore, dur. abs. of E. Hare.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. posted to 2nd Oude local inf.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. art. to med. ch. of 5th irr. cav. dur. leave of W. R. Boyes, March 31.
PASKE, Lieut. E. H. 58th N.I. to offic. as station staff dur. abs. of brev. Capt. R. Patton.
PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. to afford med. aid to detach. of 36th N.I. on duty at Sheharanpore, April 14.
RAE, Surg. G. 30th N.I. to be garrison surg. at Agra, v. Richardson.
ROSS, Asst. surg. W. H. B. to afford med. aid to depot at Chinsurah.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. horse art. to proc. to Wuzerabad and ass. med. ch. of detach. of convalescents, proc. to Dughaile, Apr. 21.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art. to 8th N.I.
STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. in med. ch. of 8th N.I. to afford med. aid to sick and details of 66th or Goorka regt.
STROVER, Surg. T. R. fr. 9th to 69th N.I. April 10.
WILSON, Surg. A. on furl. fr. 69th N.I. to 9th N.I. April 10.
WOOD, Surg. J. 66th to afford med. aid to 13th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. art. fr. March 15, in ext.
WHITTAL, Asst. surg. R. leave canc.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Lieut. Souther, May 11 to Sept. 15, in ext. Aurangabad, on m.c.—22nd. Ens. J. Burke, to do du. at conval. depot, Murree, dur. pres. season, April 22.—51st. Lieut. O. Reid, to act as station st.; Asst. surg. R. M'Nab, to perform med. du. of Kusoorie station.—78th Highlanders. Lieut. W. M. Archer, leave in ext. to June 15; Lieut. Stuart, ditto.—80th. Asst. surg. J. E. Umphelby, to afford med. aid to detach. of corps, proc. to pres. April 9; Ens. Cochrane, fr. May 8 to June 8.—86th. Lieut. Darby, 20th to 30th May, to rejoin.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELSON, the lady of Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. d. at Delhi, May 13.
BROOKE, wife of Capt. J. C. 63rd N.I. s. at Kherwarah, May 4.
BURROWS, wife of C. J. s. at Agra, April 16.
BUTLER, wife of Dr. J. H. s. at Lucknow, April 27.
COX, Mrs. W. H. d. at Calcutta, April 27.
DOUYERE, Mrs. M. s. at Calcutta, April 30.
DUNNE, wife of Charles A. s. at Calcutta, May 3.
GEORGE, wife of James, d. at Calcutta, May 2.
HAMPTON, Mrs. W. H. s. at Calcutta, May 2.
HASTINGS, wife of Lieut. W. J. M. 47th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, April 23.
HENBY, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, May 1.
JACOBS, Mrs. John, s. at Mirzapore, May 8.
ORAM, wife of G. s. at Berhampore, April 18.
SHOULDHAM, wife of H. d. at Julunder, May 4.
SNUGGS, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, May 5.

TAYLOR, the lady of P. G. E. C.S. s. at Berhampore, April 16.
 TYLER, wife of Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. d. at Barrackpore, May 8.
 WATSON, wife of Capt. H. W. d. at Patna, May.
 WRIGHT, wife of Lieut, 46th N.I. s. at Meerut, May 10.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS, S. T. to Amelia, d. of the late R. Watts, at Cawnpore, May 1.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. J. Ceylon Rifles, to Sarah M. C. d. of M. D. de Dombal, at Calcutta, May 4.
 HERD, F. to Miss Emma Potter, at Calcutta, May 5.
 NUTHALL, Maj. T. J. 46th N.I. to Margaret McKenzie, d. of the late H. Brooks, at Lahore, May 10.

DEATHS.

ASPHAR, F. at Calcutta, aged 80, May 9.
 BAILEY, Ada, inf. d. of Lieut. E. P. 7th N.I. at Simla, May 5.
 BREMNER, Francis H. d. of Charles, at Howrah, aged 2, May 9.
 DOUYERE, William P. inf. s. of M. at Calcutta, May 6.
 GOODWIN, Ellen L. wife of R. at Kedgeree, May 4.
 GRAHAM, A. W. s. of the late Dr. Wm. at Calcutta, April 28.
 HART, Edmund, inf. s. of Mrs. at Lahore, May 5.
 HOPWOOD, Mrs. Ellen, at Dhurumtollah, aged 60, May 1.
 JACKSON, Charlotte, wife of E. at Calcutta, April 30.
 NEILL, Dr. Alex. at Calcutta, aged 33, May 10.
 TURNBULL, P. at Calcutta, aged 76, May 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 4. *Francis*, Power, Liverpool.—5. *Hastings*, Watson, London.—9. *Ratcliffe*, Phillipson, Penang; *Rob Roy*, France, China; *Superbe*, Paten, Havre and Singapore.—10. *W. A. Cooper*, Sears, Liverpool; *Erin*, Jaques, Singapore and Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*.—Mr. Joseph Thorose.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 1. *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Mauritius; *Tamerlane*, Wilkinson, Liverpool; *Laine*, Hoggblow, Falmouth; *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, London; *Jane Pirie*, Adam, London.—2. *Wuzer*, Gray, Liverpool, via St. Helena; *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Liverpool; steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Bombay; *Oscar the First*, Oden, London.—3. *Poppy*, Durham, Singapore and China; *Cecilia*, Crisp, Moulemin; *Alibi*, Bell, Penang and Rangoon.—4. *Atalanta*, Colley, London; *Teak*, Morgan, Melbourne and Port Phillip.—5. *John Edward*, Todman, London; *Palatine*, Parker, London.—6. *Ardencraig*, Lowen, Mauritius; *Cato*, Henry, Boston.—7. *Alma* and *Olga*, Meyer, Hamburg.—8. *Jenny*, Lenocks, Cape Town.—9. *Dunrobin Castle*, Morrison, London.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 12, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 12 to	8 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	do.	2 0 ..	2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do. ..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	5 0 ..	5 4
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	11 0 ..	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	9 0 ..	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2700 prem.
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	500 to 505
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	300

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	5 1/2 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	6 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10 .. 16 5	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12 .. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 3 .. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7 .. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 0 1/4 d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11 d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE FIFTH NIZAM'S CAVALRY.

THE following are the remarks made by General Fraser, the Resident at the Nizam's court, upon the trial of the rissaldar in the 5th Nizam's Cavalry, who was fully and honourably acquitted of the five charges preferred against him, and whose case has excited so much interest at this presidency:—

"In bringing these proceedings to a conclusion, the duty is now imposed upon me of stating my entire concurrence in the opinion of the Court, expressed in its remarks on the trial of Jemadar Abid Khan, that there is strong presumption of a conspiracy having been formed, supported by false evidence, for the purpose of criminating Rissaldar Zoolficar Ali Beg, and other officers and men of the 5th regiment Nizam's Cavalry, principally, as it appears to me, with the base and sordid view of promoting the interests of the leading parties among the conspirators, by the removal of those persons from the regiment to whose rank and offices they expected eventually to succeed.

"As united for the furtherance of this scheme, and directly implicated in it, the Court has designated the undermentioned individuals: Jemadar Ushrukh Khan, Duffadars Ghoolam Mahomed Khan and Hakim Beg, Naib Duffadars Sha Jehan Khan, Shaik Mahomed Fazil, and Shaw Mahomed Khan; Silladars Shaik Kulloo and Nuttee Khan, Bargeers Mirza Mustapha Beg, Moola Bux Laul Khan, Jaffer Ali Khan, Gurreeb Sha Beg, Ali Bahadoor Khan, Aluff Khan, 2nd Cavalry, and Esa Koolde Beg, Mutsudies Shaik Abdool Ryheem and Koveeram. An attentive consideration of the proceedings on the several trials in which these persons have more or less borne a prominent part, has not only suggested to my mind a presumption, but has impressed upon it the absolute conviction, that the whole of the above-mentioned parties have been guilty of the disgraceful and infamous conduct imputed to them.

"There may be varying shades of criminality in the guilt of these several persons; but as it would be a disgrace to the Contingent that even the least culpable among them should remain in its ranks, the whole of the eighteen individuals above enumerated are hereby summarily dismissed from the Nizam's service.

"The 5th Nizam's Cavalry being thus cleared of these evil characters, the continued presence of any one of whom in a regiment would be sufficient to bring discredit on it, I regard the 5th cavalry as being restored to the honourable position it has ever held in the Contingent, and completely vindicated from that reproach which was temporarily attached to it by the machinations of a guilty party.

"I therefore cancel the order issued by me in the month of August last for the stoppage of promotion in the regiment, and desire that it be resumed from the date of the promulgation of these orders. I fully concur in the judgment expressed by the Court in the 4th para. of its remarks on the trial of Zoolficar Ali Beg, that there was nothing in the statement therein alluded to to affect in the slightest degree the honourable character of Captain Sutherland Orr.

"The whole of the officers and men whose attendance has been required at Bolaram during the recent trials will proceed forthwith to join their respective stations.

"Captain Commandant Yates is relieved from the performance of all military duty pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India, and in the mean time he is permitted to reside at any place he may choose to select for that purpose, within the Nizam's dominions. Renewed discussion or agitation among the officers or men of the Contingent, whether European or native, of any question connected with the recent trials is positively prohibited; if any circumstance connected with these trials, or any question arising out of them, shall seem to require communication to superior authority, it must be represented direct to headquarters, for the consideration and orders of the Resident, who will judge of the nature of the case, and give instructions regarding it accordingly.

"The Court, of which Major FitzGerald was president, is dissolved; and I have to express my highest approval of the manner in which it has conducted its proceedings. It has exhibited during the whole course of its elaborate inquiry those united qualifications of untiring patience, exemption from prejudice, and sagacity in the conduct of the embarrassed questions submitted for its investigations, which were absolutely necessary with a view to their elucidation, and without which it had been vain to expect that a satisfactory conclusion would ever have been attained.

"(Signed) J. S. FRASER, Resident.

"Hydrabad Residency, 8th April, 1852."

SALT THANNADARS.—Government, it is said, propose to raise the salaries of the salt thannadars to Rs. 100 per month, or thereabouts. The resolution is a wise one, though it comes so late in the day. In each district where the salt manufacture is carried on there are, we believe, one or two kotars, or places where the salt is piled for sale. About sixty or seventy heaps compose a kotar; every heap being held to contain twenty garce. The kotar is in the charge of a thannadar, who draws a munificent salary, averaging Rs. 33 or Rs. 40 per mensem. The difficulties in the way of getting at an accurate process for either weighing or measuring salt, with the unavoidable wastage to be allowed for, afford too fair a chance of a little lucrative speculation to be let slip by a Hindu functionary. He duly improves it, with the assistance of an easy-going collector, somewhat after the following fashion. In heaping the salt, a couple of garce over and above the regulated quantity somehow manage to find their way into each stack. In due course of time the day of official measurement arrives, and with it the collector or his able assistant. At a judicious distance from the saline mounds the huzoor's tent is pitched, and from beneath its ample canopy is witnessed the mysterious operation of ascertaining the precise quantity available for revenue. A wastage of from one to two garce in each heap is duly reported, and the thannadar becomes responsible for the returns on eighteen or eighteen and a half garce; thus leaving a comfortable margin of about a couple of garce on each stack for his individual benefit.—*Athenaeum*, May 6.

BEARERS.—The *Madras Circulator* asserts positively that the local government has seized and imprisoned "hundreds" of men in the Penitentiary, with the view of sending them to Rangoon. The building is guarded by sentinels, and the poor bearers are delivered up to the tender mercies of the police. According to the same authority, no attempt whatever was made to induce them to go willingly, and this in the Madras presidency, where half the population are men without caste, and consequently without any religious prejudices against the sea. We presume the truth of this almost incredible story is, that the men had received advances, with which they were very likely to make off. Even in this case, however, the measure must be considered rather "strong," and the narrative will by no means increase the popularity of the war in England.—*Friend of India*.

THE MOPLAHS.—The Malabar correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following as an illustration of the difficulty the judicial officers experience in dealing with this class of rioters:—"One of the ringleaders of the last disturbance, a rich Moplah, called Cotally Abdoolah, who is now under trial, has started objections to being tried by Mr. Frere, the session judge at Tellicherry, stating that the judge's mind is prejudiced against him, and that the magistrate (Mr. Robinson) who investigated his case, and committed him to trial, is Mr. Frere's brother-in-law, and besides that the investigation, prior to committing him, was carried on by Mr. Robinson in the present judge's house; for the validity of such refusal to be tried, Cotally Abdoolah quotes Regulations."

THE MACAULAY CODE, we understand, will very shortly become the law of the land, Mr. Peacock having brought out the amended draft in his portmanteau. But few of Mr. Bethune's additions will be retained, it is said. We shall be curious to see what success has been achieved in the way of removing the objections made to the Code on its first appearance in the pages of the *Gazette*.—*Athenaeum*, May 13.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE OF A MERCHANT'S CLERK.—The Madras presidency has lately exhibited one of those examples of motiveless crime, which every now and then puzzle philosophers. Mr. Mackertich was for thirty-five years employed as a book-keeper in the house of Messrs. Binny and Co., and was considered a highly honest and respectable man. Some months ago, however, he absconded with a few thousand rupees, and reached Calcutta in safety, but almost immediately returned to Madras and surrendered himself. He was tried in the Supreme Court, found guilty, and condemned to "transportation for life," a punishment almost too heavy for the offence. One paper says, he is to be transported to the Tenasserim Provinces, but the 9th section of Act XIII. of 1850, the Breach of Trust Act, under which he was convicted, specially provides that the convict shall be sent out of the territories of the East-India Company.—*Friend of India*.

MR. KIGHT, the aeronaut who recently exhibited in Calcutta, has lately made a successful ascent in Mysore, to the boundless delight of the people and the rajah, who has, according to the *Madras Spectator*, remunerated him with truly Oriental liberality. The surprise of the natives is said to have been extreme, and many of them quietly accounted for the feat by ascribing divine attributes to Mr. Kight. Perhaps we may yet hear of a shrine being erected to the king of the air!

ARRIVAL OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 51st N.I.—The *Athenaeum* of May 11th notices the arrival of the head-quarters of the 51st regt. N.I., under the command of Lieut. Col. E. Measiter, at Madras, from Singapore, in the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer.

THE TANJORE BOND COMMISSION has commenced to sit; good luck betide the hatching. In connection with this circumstance we may mention a rumour, that ill-health will compel the Accountant-General to take leave of absence to the Cape for a couple of years. How very unfortunate! The public will sincerely sympathize in that officer's disappointment on the failure of his health at so critical a time.—*Athenaeum*, May 6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE LATE MAJOR OAKES, MADRAS ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1852.—In nominating a successor to Major Oakes as director of the Artillery Depot, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires to express the deep regret with which he has received the report of that officer's death.

Major Oakes's whole course of service was distinguished by the singular activity and unceasing labour with which he devoted himself to every subject belonging to his profession, rendering his death a loss, not only to his immediate regiment, but to the service at large.

Major Oakes died, as he had lived, in the energetic discharge of his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRUCE, A. F. res. H.C.'s serv. July 1.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHE, Ens. B. T. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshah allowance.
BERESFORD, Ens. G. D. P. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshah allowance.
BUTT, Ens. A. J. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 2, v. Podmore, dec.
BYAM, Cornet W. T. to do duty with 2nd L.C. to join.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 12, v. Oakes, dec.
DOBBIE, Brev. capt. G. S. 44th N.I. to be capt. from May 2, v. Podmore, dec.
EATON, Brev. capt. G. P. art. to be capt. fr. April 12, v. Oakes, dec.
FORBES, Brev. maj. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. fr. E.I.C.'s serv. on pens. of a lieut. col. May 11.
GAHAGAN, Lieut. A. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshah allowance.
HARKNESS, Lieut. C. T. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
LAWFORD, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. rem. fr. employ on Aroopocota and Ettlapooram branch cotton road, fr. April 20, and pl. at disp. of C.-in.-C.
LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. to be commiss. of ord. in Fort St. George, v. Maj. G. W. Y. Simpson.
MAY, Brev. capt. J. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 12, v. Griffith, dec.
NORIE, Ens. E. M. to rank fr. June 16, 1851.
POWLES, Ens. J. G. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
RAIKES, Ens. A. posted to 44th N.I. v. Butt, prom.; to rank fr. July 20, 1851.
SIMPSON, Brev. maj. G. W. Y. art. to be director of art. depot of instruction, v. Oakes, dec. May 11.
SMITHERS, Ens. O. F. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshah allowance.
WEST, Ens. J. C. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 12, v. Griffith, dec.
WORSOP, Lieut. M. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURN, Lieut. col. G. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 10, to Belgaum, on m.c.
BURNSIDE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.I. 12 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
DUNBAR, Lieut. J. B. 3rd L.C. to Europe, on m.c.
HARKNESS, Lieut. C. T. 4th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 6, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
MCMUNN, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
NORIE, Ens. E. M. posted to 11th N.I. v. West, prom.
PRICE, Ens. E. T. W. 30th N.I. 2 mo. fr. May 10, to Secunderabad and Bolaram.
SEWELL, Lieut. gen. W. H. com. Mysore div. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.
TULLOCH, Capt. C. W. 1st fus. fr. Feb. 3 to Dec. 31, to pres. on m.c.; leave to Europe canc.
WOOD, Lieut. E. G. 6th L.C. to June 11, in ext. to Mahabuleswar and the Deccan, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of Lieut. Henry, 21st N.I. d. at Mercara, May 3.
 BAUMONT, the lady of Brev. maj. W. 23rd N.I. s. at Nursing-pore, May 13.
 COTTEN, wife of Lieut. col. A. engs. s. at Ootacamund, April 23.
 DE CRUZ, wife of S. s. at Black Town, April 29.
 DICKSON, wife of James Dickson, s. at Mount-road.
 DONBS, the lady of Capt. R. S. 9th N.I. d. at Mysore, April 30.
 HARRIS, the lady of Lieut. F. 6th N.I. s. at Ramaandroog, April 26.
 LINES, wife of Lieut. W. 51st L.I. s. at Singapore, April 24.
 MALTBY, wife of F. N. c.s. s. at Mercara, May 1.
 OAKES, the lady of the late Maj. A. F. d. at Sydapet, May 8.
 POWER, the lady of Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. s. at Saugor, May 5.
 ROSE, wife of P. d. at New Town, May 11.
 STONHOUSE, wife of Lieut. H. V. s. at Madras, May 6.

MARRIAGES.

MURRAY, John, 5th Niz. Cav. to E. Rebecca, d. of the late Lieut. Forsyth, at Janlah, May 18.
 SMITH, D. G. to Lucy Ann, d. of Lieut. col. A. Clarke, 8th N.I. at Vepery, May 5.

DEATHS.

DECRUZ, Peter, infant s. of Stephen, at Black Town, April 30.
 LEONHARD, H. at Madras, April 30.
 MURRAY, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. at Walthair, May 6.
 WOODFALL, R. Maria, wife of Major, 47th N.I. at Secunderabad, aged 29, May 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 8. *Bolton*, Harvey, Cape of Good Hope; *Chieftain*, Chalmers, New Zealand; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—12. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez, Aden, and Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bolton* (May 8), from CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Lieut. A. Joyce, 36th M.N.I.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (May 8), from SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.—From SINGAPORE.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Messiter, Lieut. Hughes, Lieut. Boswell, Asst. surg. Packman, Asst. apoth. Avery and wife.—From MALACCA—Capt. McCaskill.
 Per steamer *Precursor* (May 12), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON—Capt. Dobbie, Capt. Hook, Mrs. Roupel and servant.—From GALLE—Mr. J. Nietner.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 8. *Adele*, Laycklock, Demerara.—11. *Lady Nugent*, Knight, Mauritius.—12. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Precursor* (May 12), to CALCUTTA.—From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Smith, Lieut. Drury, Mr. Page, Mr. Rutter, and Mr. Richards. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Drury's servant and Mr. Lecager. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. H. Simkins, Miss Swan, and Mr. J. Cooper, clerk. From SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Dr. Wellock, Mrs. Connors, Mrs. Ward, Miss Lambert, and Mr. Brown. From SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Macauley. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. F. French, Rev. J. V. Bull and servant, Lieut. Searle and servant, Lieut. Vizard and servant, Ens. Power and servant, Mr. Mells, F. Carson, Esq.; A. Money, Esq. B.C.S. Lady, 2 children, and servant, and Mons. A. Lafont.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 13, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1 dis. to 2 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	1½ to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	9½ to 10½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	8½ to 9½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 5½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	8½ to 9½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	9 to 10 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	8½ to 9½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	14½ to 15 prem.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24th arrived at Bombay May 21st, per *Auckland*.

MR. LAWRIE, late an ensign in the 5th Bombay N.L.I., has embraced Mahomedanism. He was dismissed from the army for breaking his arrest. Since then he has been unable to obtain any permanent means of subsistence. He offered himself in vain as a groom to a civil servant. His desperate circumstances seem to have tempted him to try his fortune with the Mahomedans, as he has been left to starve by his fellow-Christians.—*Hurthurs*.

NATIVE JOURNALS.—There seems to be no end of new native journals, or journals in native interests, about to be brought into existence amongst us in Bombay. We have heard of a *Mahratta* paper being in contemplation, while those already in existence can barely manage to hold their heads above water. On the 1st of May is to appear the *Parsee Reformer*, which opens with a subscription list of three hundred. Its editor and proprietor is, we are told, the brother of the celebrated Nowrojee, of the *Chabook*,—a man with large experience of Parsee virtues and failings, and who will spare no labour in lauding the one and decrying the other. The number of Goozeratte publications is fast increasing,—an indisputable evidence of the Parsees being given to reading, at all events. We wish them all success—there is still ample room for another score,—providing they confine themselves to legitimate journalism, and eschew abuse and foul language towards their opponents and mankind in general.—*B. Times*, May 1.

A MEETING OF THE ATTORNEYS practising before the Supreme Court took place in the rooms of the Grand Jury on the 27th April, to take into consideration the new scale of fees just promulgated by the Supreme Court, which are not only much lower than anything to be found in India, but meet with no parallel in point of lowness at home. This is the second reduction in the scale of charges that has within a short period been made at Bombay, and, at the rates hereafter proposed to be allowed, the lawyers seem to think that the profession will be abandoned. The Court is said here to have pushed matters to an extreme, for fear of encountering the mischiefs that have overtaken the profession at Madras, where, in consequence of the extravagance of law charges, the Supreme Court has been abandoned. The attempts hitherto made to reduce law charges at Bombay have all been followed by a large increase in the amount of cases tried and in that of the money expended on law. On the present occasion, reductions are said to have been pushed so far that no amount of increase could make practice remunerative. The Court may have erred in the matter—very possibly: the personalities and abuse with which in certain quarters it is loaded—not by the attorneys, we can readily believe—and the mean personal motives ascribed to the Chief Justice, seem indefensible, and likely to produce an effect on the public mind the very opposite of that intended.—*Ibid*.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE ACT has now been in force for three months, and about a dozen registrars are scattered up and down the Bombay presidency, yet not a single marriage, we believe, has yet been solemnized under its provisions in Western India. This is rather remarkable, considering the anxiety that was previously manifested on the subject by the different denominations of Christians for whose benefit the Act was passed. The Dis-senters of India seem, indeed, to have been more anxious to obtain the recognition of their right to have their marriages solemnized according to their own forms and ceremonies, than they are to avail themselves of the privilege now that they possess it.—*Ibid*, May 5.

BABA FURKEY.—The *Bombay Telegraph*, May 22, referring to Baroda affairs, gives the substance of a petition sent home by one Baba Furkey, a British subject, native of Nassick, who seems to have been cheated, robbed, threatened, swindled, and misused in every way, till he sought the British territory for safety from oppression. The editor observes at the close of the narrative: "Nothing can surpass the atrocious system of swindling, lying, and perjury, and the abominable corruption, which seems to taint the air of Goozerat on every side, which it discloses."

SURVEY OF THE COAST.—Commander James Rennie has returned from his survey on the coast to the northward; his examinations have extended from the mouth of the Tappee to Damoo, and have, we are assured, been most minute and laborious, and most fertile in results of importance.—*Times*, May 21.

A RUMOUR has been current for some days past that two European regiments (86th and 83rd) and four native corps are to be sent round to Rangoon from Bombay in the end of September; but as we cannot trace it to any authentic source, we give it as a rumour merely.—*Bombay Times*, May 22.

Two Cases of crim. con., and one of breach of promise of marriage, are likely to come for trial before the Supreme Court of Bombay ere very long.—*Telegraph, May 22.*

MAJOR E. WHICHELO, 9th N.I., and deputy commissary-general, retires on a lieutenant-colonel's pension on the 18th inst. He will be succeeded in the deputy commissary-generalship by Major Pope, the senior assistant, from Poona.

DR. KAYES.—We regret to find that the very severe accident that befel Dr. Kayes while ascending Rangoon river, has compelled him to quit the squadron. He is now on his way to Bombay via Madras, for the benefit of his health, being disabled for the performance of the active field-duty for which he so gallantly volunteered in February.—*Bombay Times, May 21.*

THE BAZZA BHAH.—From Gwalior we learn that her highness the Bazza Bha, who has for some time past been residing at Osjein, the capital of Rajpootana, has deputed her minister, Govindrow Jeyram, to the durbar, with a present of the enormous sum of twelve lacs of rupees (120,000*l.*) on the occasion of her grand-daughter, who is married to his Highness Jyajeerow Scindia, having attained the age of puberty.—*Poona Observer, May 15.*

LIEUT. WILKINSON.—The reported death of Lieut. Wilkinson, 16th N.I., by a tiger, near Asseerghur, has, we observe, been formally contradicted by Colonel Duff, of that regiment. We mentioned its untruth a few days since.—*Bombay Times, May 22.*

TIGER SHOOTING.—Accidents through tiger-shooting have been more numerous this season than we remember to have before heard of. Some short time since a young officer was very seriously hurt by one near Asseerghur—he was not killed, as was affirmed, but very sadly torn. Mr. Elliot, of the 1st Lancers, had his arm fearfully mauled; and at the hills ten days since a shikarree had his arm smashed at the shoulder. Near Baroda a splendid tiger had been roused and was making straight for a gallant young sportsman, who lodged a bullet in him on his advance; he still came bounding on, when all the shikarrees fled, leaving the party in question with only one barrel loaded. Luckily this took effect—the brute rolled over, but immediately got on his feet and turned off at right angles, when, wounded as he was, he made one tremendous spring at a poor shikarree, and with a single stroke broke his arm, dislocated the vertebrae of his back and neck, and of course killed the man in an instant. The distance cleared was found on measurement to be no less than fifteen feet. The animal was now nearly exhausted, and another shot closed his career.—*Bombay Times, May 19.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, A. to be asst. rev. commr. for N. div. May 4.
BULKLEY, H. to be asst. supt. revenue survey and assessment, Ahmedabad collectorate, fr. April 6.
CORFIELD, A. K. to be postmaster-gen. May 19.
FORBES, C. to be sen. asst. jud. for detached station of Rutnagerry, v. Woodcock.
LEIGHT, R. H. to be asst. to supt. of revenue survey and assessment, S. Maharashtra country, fr. Dec. 24.
PROCTOR, N. W. to be asst. revenue commr. for Southern div.
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. dept. sec. to govt. passed exam. in Maharashtra.
ROSE, J. N. acting coll. of Ahmednagar, ass. ch. of duties.
WOODCOCK, J. W. to be jud. and seas. jud. of Ahmednagar, v. Hunter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. 6 months.
HARRISON, F. G. to May 30, in ext.
LOCKETT, H. B. 8 days fr. May 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRDWOOD, Brev. maj. C. dept. asst. com. gen. to be acting asst. com. gen. fr. date of retirement of Major. Whichelo.
BLENKINS, Brev. maj. W. C. B. sub. asst. com. gen. to be acting dept. asst. com. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Shaw.
CARTER, Lieut. V. B. D. assu. ch. as 2nd in com. of S. Maharashtra irreg. horse, May 19.
CHECKLEY, Eas. E. J. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 19th N.I. dur. abs. of Pains, May 9.
CARPENTERS, Maj. T. E. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to join head qrs. at Bombay, May 19.
DAVISON, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 11th N.I. dur. abs. of Hewett.
DUNSTONVILLE, Capt. J. B. acting dept. asst. com. gen. to be dept. asst. com. gen. fr. date of retirement of Maj. Whichelo.
FOLLETT, Capt. to act as asst. qu. mr./gen. Poona div. fr. March 1, dur. abs. of Willoughby, on m. c.
HECKS, Eas. T. W. 2nd gr. N.I. qual. in vern. language, Apr. 26.
HOOG, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. regt. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. Poona div. fr. March 22, dur. abs. of Willoughby.

KEMBALL, Capt. A. B. to be resident in Persian Gulf, v. Lieut. col. Hennell, May 19.

LIDDLE, Brev. maj. J. to act as interp. to 27th N.I. fr. March 23.
LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. 7th N.I. com. agent at Ahmedabad, to be sub. asst. com. gen. fr. date of ret. of Maj. Whichelo.
MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. to be act. qu. mr. v. Olphant, res.
MORRISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. rep. fit for duty, to rejoin.
PELLEY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. to offic. as asst. to res. at Baroda dur. abs. of Lieut. Battye on m. c.

POPE, Brev. maj. G. sen. asst. com. gen. to be dept. com. gen. fr. date of ret. of Major Whichelo; to rec. ch. of exec. comm. office. at pres.

RAMSAY, Capt. asst. com. gen. posted to Poona div.

ROSE, Capt. J. asst. mag. and Bheel agent in Kandeish, vested with powers of mag. fr. May 10.

ROWLAND, Lieut. col. A. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to join head qrs. at Bombay, May 10.

SALMON, Capt. dept. asst. com. gen. placed in ch. of com. dept. N. div. and of Decca bazars.

SHAW, Capt. R. sen. dep. asst. com. gen. to be asst. com. gen. fr. date of retirement of Maj. Whichelo.

SHEWELL, Eas. E. H. attached to do duty with 20th N.I. at Solapoor, to join, May 18.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. col. J. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. May 10.

TREVELYAN, Maj. H. W. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. May 10.

WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. serv. pl. at disposal of govt. of India, for employ in Punjab.

WHICHELO, Maj. E. 9th N.I. dept. com. gen. perm. to retire on pension of lieut. col. fr. May 18.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. R. R. to be a brig. maj. on estab. and posted to Rajpootana fd. force, May 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Capt. E. 7th N.I. fr. June 5 to Aug. 4, in ext. to remain in the Deccan.

ARROW, Capt. W. G. 28th N.I. leave cancelled.

BELLASIS, Lieut. col. J. B. 9th N.I. to Eur. 3 years, on m. c.

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. to May 13, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

CORMACK, Capt. commdt. Guzerat police corps, 1 mo. in ext.

CRAWFORD, Capt. A. brig. maj. Baroda, May 3 to 31, on m. c.

DOBREE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. May 10 to 31.

HALLUM, Maj. E. N.V. batt. May 5 to 31, on m. c.

MONTRION, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. fr. May 7 to July 31, to Bombay.

LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. N.V., batt. May 10 to Nov. 10.

TREVOR, Lieut. leave cancelled.

WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 13th N.I. April 22 to May 27, in ext.

WILSON, Ens. A. R. att. 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. May 12 to June 12.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GLASS, Asst. surg. H. D. to be surg. fr. April 17, v. Daig, ret.
GREY, Surg. 2nd batt. art. to rec. med. ch. of 8th N.I.
LAWES, Asst. surg. V. att. to 1st Eur. reg. fus. May 17.
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
PIGOU, Asst. surg. S. Maharashtra irr. horse, to afford med. aid to detach. of 14th M.N.I. April 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. superint. of lunatic asylum, Colaba, April 26 to May 10, to Cochin.

GILLANDERS, Civ. surg. at Ahmedabad, May 10 to Sept. 18.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAIN, Asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha*, transf. to the *Queen*.
BARDIN, Mids. of *Palausaurus*, arr. from Cochin, perm. to reside on shore, on m. c. fr. May 11.
DAUBENEY, Asst. surg. *Euphrates*, transf. to *Victoria*.
EDLIN, Lieut. H. R. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 2, to remain at Sawant Warree, on m. c.
FOX, Asst. surg. to do du. in I.N. May 6.
FYFE, Asst. surg. to do du. in I.N. instead of Asst. surg. Fox; to join *Ajdaha*.
GARDNER, Com. fr. sick qrs. to com. *Auckland*, fr. April 5.
HAMILTON, Surg. marine battalion, to rec. med. ch. of the 14th N.I. and detach. of Poona irr. horse, May 13.
MANNERS, Lieut. com. *Victoria*, to perf. du. of store asst. of that vessel, May 4.
MCINTYRE, W. passed reg. exam. to be act. 1st class 2nd master, to join *Victoria*.
ROBINSON, Capt. to Persian Gulf on du.; to have passage in *Tigra*, April 14.
SIMPSON, 2nd Master, to be discharged from *Hastings* to *Victoria*.
SKOLTOWE, Mids. of *Euphrates*, tr. to *Victoria*, May 19.
WAY, Lieut. G. E. G. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c.
WILLIAMS, Mids. of *Euphrates*, tr. to *Victoria*, May 19.
WILLIAMS, R. 1st class engr. to Eur. to proc. fr. Bagdad, May 13.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIAN, wife of C. L.N. d. still-born, at Colaba, May 15.
DANSEY, wife of Lieut. C. E. 1st Eur. regt. s. at Poona, May 15.
EVANS, wife of Capt. H. W. 9th N.I. s. at Rutnagerry, May 8.
FAULKNER, wife of A. d. at Colaba, May 19.

MARRIOTT, wife of Capt. W. F. engs. s. at Malabar Hill, May 17.
MENSON, wife of M. L. d. at Mazagao, May 14.

MARRIAGES.

ALLCOCK, J. to Elizabeth Ann, d. of C. Puddicombe, at Byculla, May 18.
BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. to Juliana, d. of the late H. Vibart, at Belgum, May 15.
BURKE, Capt. J. H. engs. to M. Eliza, d. of Maj. B. Crispin, at Bombay, May 18.
CRISPIN, Maj. B. 16th N.I. to Georgiana Emily, d. of Alex. Bell, c.s. at Byculla, May 20.
GARDNER, E. R. to Miss Mary Prescott, at Bombay, May 18.
HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. to Caroline H. B. d. of Maj. R. B. Edwardes, at Bombay, May 15.
POLLOCK, C. M. J. to Charlotte, d. of Capt. J. H. Wilson, at Bombay, May 19.

DEATHS.

BALL, Maria A. inf. d. of H. at Byculla, May 10.
GONSALVES, A. F. s. of the late D. G. at Bombay, aged 28, May 18.
PEARSON, Charles T. G. s. of Mr. at Chinchpooily, aged 4, May 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 12. Steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Calcutta and Galle; *Euphrates*, Rennie, from sea.—14. *Futlay Salam*, Thomson, Port Louis; *Marion*, Dunn, Liverpool; *Catherine*, Moodig, Liverpool.—17. *Ganges*, Deos, London; *Robina*, Pearson, Aden; *Lock Lomond*, Bray, Liverpool; *Poictiers*, Downes, London and Cape of Good Hope; Steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; *Antelope*, Davis, Hong-Kong; *John Hamilton*, Lillers, Liverpool; *Anger*, Cook, Liverpool; *Hyperion*, Parker, London; *Regina*, Quinton, Mauritius; *Elizabeth*, Charleson, Liverpool.—19. *Shah Jehan*, Johns, Whampoa.—20. *City of Kandy*, Guyther, Sunderland; *Pons Arice*, Stuart, Suez.—22. Steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Victoria* (May 8), from SURAT.—Mr. Loudon, Lieut. Chitty, 13th N.I.
Per steamer *G. R. Clerk* (May 13) from SURAT.—Miss Edwards, Col. Penny, Capt. McIntosh and Beville.
Per *Duarka*, from COCHIN.—Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. De Lema; Col. Bellasis, 9th B.N.I.; Mr. Cameron, Dr. Beattie, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. F. Fernandez, Mr. A. Bardin, Rev. J. Hans, Lieut. Soiffth. From SURAT.—Capt. Crawford.
Per steamer *Bombay* (May 16), from KURRACHEE.—Capt. Peacock, 1st fus.; J. D. Landon, Esq.; Maj. Taylor, 2 Bengal Cav.; Lieut. Oranley, 1st grens.; Lieut. Agnew, Ben. Art.; and Maj. Daley, 1st Punjab Cav.
Per steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Capt. Ramsay, 28th regt.; Lieut. Nicholson, 23rd Bom. L.I.; and Lieut. Pallin, 18th N.I.
Per *Futlay Salam* (May 14), from PORT LOUIS.—Mr. and Mrs. De Silva.
Per *Poictiers* (May 17), from LONDON.—E. B. Bagnelle, H.M.'s 8th; G. W. Huskisson, H.M.'s 83rd; and E. H. Shewell.
Per steamer *Singapore* (May 17), from SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.—Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. John Wilson and child.
Per *Regina* (May 17), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Quinton.
Per *Shah Jehan* (May 19), from WHAMPOA.—Mrs. Johns.
Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—Mr. T. Walsh.
Per steamer *Auckland* (May 22), from SUEZ.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Boyrenson, Lieut. Hewett, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Bannerman.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 12. *Lord Dufferin*, Clark, Liverpool; steamer *Queen*, Drought, Suez; *Zelus*, Malcolm, London; *John Knox*, Davidson, Liverpool.—13. *Charles Grant*, Evans, China; *Alert*, Smith; *Royal Family*, Nacoda, Colombo.—15. *Benlomond*, Meldrum, Liverpool.—16. *Earl of Clare*, Allcock, Whampoa.—17. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; *Orleana*, Evans, Liverpool.—19. *Digby*, Buchanan, Liverpool; *Futlay Moombaruck*, Evans, Canton; *Lord Ashley*, Burling, London.—20. *Gertrude*, Campbell, Canton; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Liverpool.—21. *Ann Lockerby*, Stanley, China; *Ashmore*, Martin, Liverpool.—22. Steamer *Queen*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Price, Capt. Price, and Dr. Beatty.
Per steamer *Bombay*, to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Lambert and Miss Lambert.
Per *Digby* (May 19), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. T. H. Sherwood.
Per steamer *Phlox*, to SURAT.—Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall, and Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery.
Per *Lord Ashley* (May 19), to LONDON.—Serjt. O'Neill, 3rd L.D. and Mrs. O'Neill.
Per *Ann Lockerby* (May 21, 1852), to CHINA.—Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, Mr. McCheel, and Mr. J. Turpenase.

Per steamer *Queen* (May 22), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Whichelo, Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. Hunter, 3 Mahomedan ladies, and 10 servants; Maj. Whichelo, Lieut. col. J. B. Bellasis, 9th regt. Bomb. N.I.; Shaik Alhey Achar, and 9 servants; Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, 60th Royal Rifles. To ADEN.—A Mahomedan lady and 6 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 22, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 113
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 108½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 105
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 94 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 90½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 90½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 15 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 27½ per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. par.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 10 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 18½ p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,400 sales
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 18,000
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowas, ..	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	99
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 211 to 212	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s., and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

SINGAPORE.

We hear of wars and rumours of wars on every side. The preparations for war between Tringanu and Pahang, which we formerly noticed, are said to be advancing apace. Actual hostilities are stated to prevail between the countries of Acheen and Dilli. The people of Batu Bara are asserted to be at war with the inhabitants of the interior, and intestinal disturbances prevail in Perak, some of the principal chiefs being up in arms against each other.—*Free Press*, April 9.

LABUAN.

Accounts have been received from Labuan to the end of March. In a former issue we noticed that a native of Bruni was carried off by an alligator whilst passing the Gingara stream, on the road from town to the coal-mines. Since then, it appears that two natives, in a small canoe, while crossing the river, were attacked by an alligator, which seized the canoe in its mouth with great violence before discovering its mistake; the inmates, however, managed to escape. Our correspondent writes, that in Beach-road, between the court-house and Sandy Point, that is, in the central part of the town, brushwood has grown to the height of seven feet, in which snakes abound. There does not appear to be a disposition on the part of the officials to encourage early rising, the police magistrate seldom opening his court before noon; and at Coal Point, where the bulk of the natives reside, there is no justice of the peace, necessitating witnesses and others to proceed to the police magistrate's office upon the most trivial occasions. Twenty-seven lots of country land were to be sold by the Government on April 1st. Each lot averaged from 12 to 13 acres. One or more of these lots will, it is said, be purchased by a Chinese, who contemplates manufacturing sago.—*Straits Times*, April 20.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Bombay branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the 13th May, a Government letter, calling for a report of a metallic vessel and coins, found near Hydrabad in Sindh, which were submitted to the society, and had been handed over to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, to whom these articles had been given for examination, was read, and the following is Dr. Wilson's report upon them:—

"The drinking-cup, which is of copper, is of no great antiquity, if I may judge from its form. The rupee is one of the Moghul emperors of Hindustan, of Serokshir, about 1713, A.D., I should think, though I am not certain of the king's name. It bears that the coin was struck 'both in silver and gold.' The copper coins, if I may judge from their general appearance, belong partly to the Ghanzevid dynasty, and partly to the Moghul dynasty. With a single exception they are illegible. I agree with Mr. Ersars in considering the one of which some portion can be made out to belong to Arshan Shah Ghazni. This will bring it to the date of about A.D. 1115. The hexagonal piece I have found to be of lead. It has, I think, been the seal of some charter."

A letter from A. Richardson, Esq., deputy secretary to Government, general department, intimates that three cases of antiquities, received from Commander Jones, I.N., surveyor in Mesopotamia, would be handed over to the society, by the Commander-in-Chief, I.N., for the society's examination and report as to their nature, and the desirableness of sending them home to the museum of the India House.

These antiquities consist of an hour-glass-shaped coffin, made of mud, in which were found traces of a skeleton, and over which were several bricks with cuneiform inscriptions, raised in a roof-like form; also some bricks of a like kind, and a large urn made of mud, which was found inverted over them; in the cavity thus formed were also found some human teeth and a little dust, supposed to be the residue of the other parts of the skeleton.

These remains were excavated from a mound in the plains of Ghehara, which is supposed to represent the site of the ancient Kilwatha.

In his strange hotch-potch, entitled *Thirty-five Years in the East*, lately published, Dr. Honigberger has related some facts which are not without their value in science. The following incident, which happened whilst he was at Lahore, in the service of Sheer Sing, the Maharajah of the Sikhs, settles the sometimes disputed question whether the human system can be protected against, and made to resist the effects of, the poison of venomous reptiles; and, in this case, the specific is indicated. We give the details in the doctor's own words:—

"About the same time, under Sheer Sing's administration, a faqueer struck me from behind with a stone, whilst I was passing the bazaar at Lahore; I was told that he was insane, and had already behaved in the same rude manner to some sirdars. On this account I caused him to be imprisoned, placed a chain upon his legs, and had him taken to my powder-mill to work. I gave him good food, administered remedies, and prohibited him from smoking churrus or eating opium, to which habits he was previously addicted. Scarcely was he a few days in the mill when I was informed that he had been bitten by a serpent, and at once sent him some medicaments which I judged likely to prevent the ill effects of the venom. On the same afternoon I visited him, and found him in good spirits. I at first attributed the circumstance to the effect produced by the remedies I had sent, but was surprised on hearing that he had not taken them, he being of opinion that the venom of the serpent was incapable of affecting him, inasmuch as he had often been bitten by serpents without having sustained any injury. The serpent which wounded him on this occasion was a viper, which he had caught and retained in his possession, and he offered to allow himself to be bitten on the tongue, if I would consent to witness it. At that time, Dr. W. Jameson (now superintendent of the botanical garden at Saharunpore) was on a visit to Lahore, and the maharajah showed him great attention, which induced me to inform the maharajah of the offer made by the faqueer, and I requested him to relate the case to Dr. Jameson, as I felt sure he would be interested in it.

"As for myself, I doubted the truth of the faqueer's assertion, and was persuaded that no European physician would believe it. Accordingly, I was directed to present the faqueer to the doctor, who was at that time stopping at Anarkulle. To test the experiment, I took a fowl with me. The doctor smiled, when I related to him the particulars, and, as I expected, expressed his disbelief of the faqueer's statement. However, the faqueer put

his hand over the pot in which the viper was contained, and he was immediately bitten; he afterwards held the fowl near the pot, which was also bitten; but the doctor still appeared to think there was some deception in the matter. I took the fowl home, and placed it beneath a basket, where I found it dead on the following morning; although the faqueer, who was bitten first, was quite well. I then took him, and also the dead fowl, with me, to present them to the maharajah; and having given him a full account of what had been done, informed him that both the faqueer and the fowl had since been under my surveillance. At his request, the faqueer was presented to him. He was accompanied by a mezur (workman), who had just caught a viper, which the faqueer had put into the same pot in which the former had been, and presented it for the inspection of the assembly. Maharajah Sheer Sing asked him whether he would really allow himself to be bitten by venomous serpents, and whether it was true that he would not thereby sustain injury? The faqueer answered in the affirmative, and offered to give immediate proof of it. He uncovered the pot, and was about to present his hand, but the maharajah objected to the serpents which the faqueer had brought with him, and said that he would order some to be procured. He handed to the faqueer seven rupees, which he had just received as nazarana (present), but he immediately gave them to the mezur, saying, "That is a gift of the son of a laundress," and departed. Sheer Sing pretended not to have heard this insulting remark, although it was spoken so loud that every body noticed it; and I felt much annoyed, having been the cause of the introduction of the insolent faqueer. I reprimanded him, and gave orders for his re-imprisonment as a lunatic. He had not yet given the maharajah a proof of his assertion, and consequently had not deserved the reward of seven rupees. The bad consequences of his unready tongue, however, did not fail to overtake him; I did not doubt that Sheer Sing would very soon procure the serpents which he had ordered, and therefore gave instructions to the soldiers who accompanied the faqueer to the mill, to bring him early in the morning to my abode, so that he might be at hand, in case the maharajah should send for us. The next morning the faqueer, on his way to me, met with a friend of his, who inquired where he was going, and why he was fettered? He replied, that he was bound to show Sheer Sing his ability, and at once, as if in bravado, untied the pot which contained his two vipers, and caused himself to be bitten by one of them. Scarcely had he advanced two steps, when he staggered and fell. But he summoned all his strength, and rose again, in order to proceed, but again fell; and not being able to rise a second time, a charpai (stretcher) was brought, to convey him from the bazaar to my house. He was followed by a multitude of curious people, and I caused him to be taken into a neighbouring stable, belonging to the faqueer Chirakooddeen, who went immediately to see the patient, as he was then vomiting blood. Chirakooddeen was of opinion that he could never recover, and the injured faqueer being a Brahmin, he wished me to send him to a termsale (an Indian temple), in order to avoid the unpleasant consequences which might attend his death; but, on mentioning this intention to the patient, he preferred being conveyed to a friend of his, who was living at a tower called Shabburj, where he himself had previously resided; which was accordingly done. I gave him some remedies, and sent him away; but scarcely was he removed from the stable, when the payahs (armed attendants of the durbar) appeared, summoning me to present myself with the faqueer to the durbar. I stated, that he had already received the reward of his insolence, and was not expected to recover; but Sheer Sing, who was probably much annoyed at the epithet, "son of a laundress," dispatched several messengers, ordering me to bring him to the durbar on his bed; and I was obliged to obey. I arrived, however, too late, for the assembly had already left the durbar, and Sheer Sing had departed from the hazoreebagh to the interior of the fortress. On the same day, the faqueer had a swelling on his knee, and diarrhoea; but he soon recovered, and afterwards proved very useful to me, when I began to make my experiments with the serpents, which produced so many curious results, that I sacrificed upwards of two hundred fowls in less than six months. At that time poultry was remarkably cheap at Lahore, the English not having yet occupied that country, and four couple could be purchased for one rupee. The faqueer really possessed the secret of preventing his blood being affected by the bites of venomous reptiles; and, having at length succeeded in obtaining his statement of it, I now present it to the public. The faqueer was an arsenic-eater, and to this reason he ascribed the cause of his remaining unaffected by any serpent's venom. Perhaps he was right, because in India arsenic is an ingredient in various compositions which are recommended as remedies against the bite of serpents. He told me, that, during his stay under my control, he could not procure the

poison, and that that was the reason why the viper's bite affected him, which might possibly have been the case."

Captain Smith, in his *Narrative of Five Years' Residence in Nepal*, gives the following account of the doings of a late rajah of that country:—

"Run Bahadur's Brahmin queen gave birth to three children, and immediately after her last confinement was attacked with small-pox. Run Bahadur became almost frantic; all the *hakims* (native doctors) were consulted, and large rewards were offered for a perfect recovery. The gods at Nepal were propitiated and consulted. Sacrifices and daily offerings were made to them. The ranees getting worse, all became alarmed, and the king furious. His ministers and doctors then advised that, as the holy city of Benares contained many celebrated men, a deputation should immediately be sent there to fetch as many as could be induced to come to Nepal under promises of large rewards for a cure. These arrived in due time, but all their art was in vain. The small-pox had done its work most effectually, and on the queen's recovery (she having stipulated the king should neither see nor visit her until she was well), she requested her attendants to furnish her with a looking-glass. When she beheld for the first time the dreadful ravages made on her once beautiful face, she became disconsolate, and dismissing her attendants, poisoned herself.

"Upon hearing of her death, Run Bahadur rushed into her apartment, and beholding his once lovely queen a corpse, and dreadfully spotted with the small-pox, he became frantic. He cursed his kingdom, her doctors, and the gods of Nepal, vowing vengeance on all. He first sent for the unfortunate Benares doctors, denounced them as liars and impostors, ordered them to be soundly flogged, and each to have his right ear and nose cut off in his presence. This was duly performed. He then wreaked his vengeance on the gods of Nepal (not even excepting the famous temple at *Pas Pat Nath*), and after abusing them in the most gross way, he accused them of having obtained from him twelve thousand goats, some hundred weight of sweetmeats, two thousand gallons of milk, &c., under false pretences, and that he would take summary vengeance for having wilfully disfigured his queen. He ordered all the artillery, varying from three to twelve-pounders, to be brought in front of the palace, with all the made-up ammunition at *Khatmandoo*. The guns were loaded to the muzzle, and down he marched to the head-quarters of the Nepal deities. On arriving at *Pas Pat Nath*, the guns were drawn up in front of the several deities, honouring the most sacred with the heaviest metal. When the order to fire was given, many of the chiefs and soldiers ran away panic-stricken, and others hesitated to obey the sacrilegious order; and not until several gunners had been cut down, were the guns opened. Down came the gods and goddesses from their hitherto sacred positions; and after six hours' heavy cannonading, not a vestige of the deities remained. Their temples sharing the same fate, the priests ran away confounded, many escaping to the British territory; but those who were not so fortunate were seized, and each deprived of his holy head.

"The Goorkha King now became satisfied, vowing, however, no god should ever again be elevated in his dominions until his departed queen was restored to him. His life after this, as may be supposed, was a short one. The principal chiefs of his court, therefore, who found themselves the objects of his cruel and revengeful persecutions, again formed a conspiracy against the rajah, which was brought to a desperate issue rather prematurely."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, June 29, 1852.

THE slight discussion in the House of Commons last week, originated by a motion of Lord Jocelyn for papers connected with Scinde, will extend and popularize the sympathy which has been for some time past exerting a silent influence upon

both branches of the Indian Government on behalf of the ex-Ameers of that country, and which the late discovery of the frauds committed by Ali Moorad, the Ameer of Khyrpore, has tended in some degree to sanction. Nothing is more revolting to English feelings than the spectacle of innocence oppressed; and, under this generous impulse, Lord Jocelyn drew a picture of the characters, the virtues, and the sufferings of those unfortunate princes,—whom he represented as unoffending victims to unnatural enmity and diabolical treachery,—which derives much of its colouring from the fancy. Enough, however, remains to justify a large measure of pity and compassion.

Scinde, from the year 1590 to 1736, was a province of the Mogul empire of India; it then fell under the power of the Calora chiefs, who ruled it, in subordination to the Afghan sovereigns, until 1786, when they were expelled by the chiefs of the Talpoors, a tribe of Belooches, whose dominion had lasted only fifty-seven years when the battle of *Meanees* transferred the territory to the British.

In the year 1837, the Indian Government, having an eye to the Punjab and to Afghanistan, took advantage of the success attending its interference with Runjeet Sing in favour of the Ameers of Scinde, to "establish British influence on a solid basis" in that country, and proposed a treaty which stipulated, amongst other things, that an accredited British minister should reside at the court of Hyderabad. The Ameers resisted this article, protesting against being "watched and dictated to by an English gentleman;" but the restoration of the Mazaree districts, which had been seized by Runjeet, depending upon the *fact* of the British Government, the Ameers, after a year's hesitation, yielded the point, and signed the treaty of 1838.

No sooner had this been done, than the British Resident (Colonel Pottinger) was instructed to communicate to the Ameers the tripartite treaty for the restoration of Shah Shooja, who thereby engaged to relinquish all claims of supremacy over Scinde, on condition that the Ameers paid him a sum to be determined by the British Government; and, in making this communication, the Resident was directed to state that the Governor-General expected from the Ameers "some ostensible display of their attachment to British interests," otherwise, it was hinted, the British Government would not oppose any offensive operations which might be commenced against them by their restored master; although the Ameers produced releases, signed by Shah Shooja, renouncing all claims upon Scinde.

The effect of this communication was to inspire the Ameers with very natural alarm, and with distrust of our intentions; and they opened secret negotiations with Candahar and Persia. The discovery of these intrigues was followed by a denunciation on the part of the British Government of the "duplicity" of the Hyderabad court, a threat of hostilities, and a direction to the Resident "to take the most energetic measures for placing our relations with Scinde upon a more satisfactory and secure footing." A British corps was directed to occupy Shikarpore; plans for subdividing the territory possessed jointly by the Ameers were discussed, with the view of creating separate interests amongst them, and it was determined that a British subsidiary force should be maintained in Scinde. A new treaty was accordingly tendered to the Ameers, the stipulations of which included the admission of a British force, to be stationed at Tatta, the expense to be defrayed by the Ameers.

Exasperated by these reiterated demands, the princes summoned the Belooches, and prepared for resistance; but Sir John Keane, with the army of the Indus, was upon the spot, and the Ameers were sensible that they had no alternative but ruin or submission. They chose the latter; all the points were conceded, and in 1839 a new treaty was signed.

The Ameers appear now to have determined that their best policy was to cast aside all suspicion of the British Government, and to act as real friends. They declared that their "eyes had been opened;" that they had erred through ignorance of our good faith, and they professed submission to the pleasure of the Governor-General of India.

The treaty, on its ratification by the Governor-General, was amended in such a manner as that each Ameer was recognised as head of a principality, whereby the confederacy was virtually dissolved, each chief being bound to refer his differences with the other chiefs to our arbitration. This "amendment" was not calculated to confirm the new feelings of the Ameers, and was not assented to by them without extreme repugnance, and efforts, though ineffectual, to procure a modification.

The death of the elder Ameer, Noor Mahomed, in 1840, and the intrigues of the other Ameers, both of Hyderabad and of Khyrpore, threw great advantages into the hands of the British Government, which, when our troubles in Afghanistan began, intimated that, in case of any faithlessness on the part of either of these princes, he should lose his sovereignty. Such was the tone which, in three short years, our Governor-General was able to assume towards these independent princes!

About this time, Ali Moorad, then Ameer of Meerpore, brother of Roostum Khan, the Ameer of Khyrpore, who was supposed to be our friend, began to mix in these intrigues with the view of aggrandizing himself at the expense of his family. Major Outram had, at this period (1842) become Resident, and he reported that the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde entertained projects hostile to us, and awaited only a favourable opportunity to "throw off their allegiance to the British Government;" and he proposed that, as their conduct justified us in "dictating our terms to the Ameers," they should be required to cede Bukkur, Sukkur, and Kurachee, and permission to cut wood for steam-navigation in their *shikargahs*, or hunting preserves, grating as such a proposal, he admitted, would be to their feelings. These suggestions the Governor-General did not then adopt, recommending that the minds of these princes should be "left in tranquillity for the present." Further representations being, however, made that the Ameers were engaged in hostile intrigues against us, Lord Ellenborough, in September, 1842, instructed Sir Charles Napier, who commanded the army of reserve, that, if ample and convincing evidence could be obtained of the "guilt" of any of the chiefs, it was his intention "to inflict upon them so signal a punishment as should effectually deter others from similar conduct."

Sir Charles, in a paper which he transmitted to the Governor-General, laid down a doctrine which placed the poor Ameers at our feet. "The evident object of the treaties," he says, "is to favour our Indian interests, by the abolition of barbarism, by ameliorating the condition of society, and by obliging the Ameers to do, in compliance with treaties, that which honourable and civilized rulers would do of their

own accord." To the three places named by Major Outram, he added Shikarpore and Subzulkote, all of which he recommended that we should "take for our own," in the interests of humanity and of the British Government!

Swayed by the opinions of Sir C. Napier, Lord Ellenborough at length authorized him to name a commissioner to negotiate a new treaty with the Ameers, which deprived them of the right of coining money,—the mark of sovereignty,—gave the British Government power to cut timber in the *shikargahs*, and ceded Kurachee and Tatta to the British Government, and Subzulkote to the Nawab of Bhaulpore. Sir Charles appointed Major Outram to press this "new arrangement" upon the Ameers, who now beheld their ruin approaching. One of them, Nusseer Khan, whom Colonel Pottinger had represented to be the warmest and sincerest of our friends, wrote to Sir Charles Napier, at this moment, a letter of temperate expostulation, touching in its terms, in which he reminds him they were but a few years back independent sovereigns of the country; that they had yielded every concession asked by the English, in order to secure their friendship and protection, and enjoy peace and quiet.

In the negotiations, the Ameers objected to the new treaty that it was a violation of former stipulations, which they declared they had never infringed. All was unavailing. They affixed their seals to the draft new treaty. The Belooches tribes, however, assembled, and, under the direction of their sirdars, whom the Ameers could not control, attacked the residency, but were crushed in the sanguinary field of Meance.

We have in this narrative simply traced the leading transactions between the Indian Government and the Ameers of Lower Scinde, without reference to any of those secret intrigues in which Ali Moorad is reputed to have played so treacherous a game; and although it is not to be denied that their conduct afforded to an encroaching neighbour all the advantages the latter could desire, it is abundantly clear that no mercy was shown them, and that pretexts were rather sought than neglected for promoting the "interests of humanity," and for "abolishing barbarism," by substituting British authority for that of the Talpoors. Sir Henry Pottinger, who had all along deprecated severe measures towards the Ameers, in 1843 denounced their deposition as "unprincipled and disgraceful."

There seems no reason to doubt that one of the Ameers, Roostum Khan of Khyrpore, fell a victim to the villainy of Ali Moorad, his brother, whose craft, accompanied by forgery, deceived Sir Charles Napier. The conviction of that chief of a fraudulent substitution of a false for a genuine document, recently proclaimed to the world, justifies every presumption against him. It is to be recollected, too, that the Belooches sirdars did not determine to fight the British until they found that no pledge had been given that Roostum Khan and the Ameers of Upper Scinde should get back their lands which had been transferred to Ali Moorad. "One of the heaviest charges against the Ameers," said Lord Jocelyn,

"was the attack which their troops had made on the British army. He must say, that when he considered their knowledge of the entire innocence of the Ameers, whom they saw so unjustly assailed; their deep feeling of devoted attachment towards their ancient rulers, and their indignant sense of the manner in which their aged chief had been treated by his unnatural brother, with the concurrence and co-operation of the British Government, he must say, he could find no fault with the Scindians for rushing into the field in defence of their own honour and that of their rulers."

Of the private character of the deposed Ameers we shall say nothing, because it forms no part of the question. By some they are described as amiable and exemplary; by others, barbarous, selfish, and cruel. Lieutenant Eastwick reports a conversation he had with Noor Mahomed, who, when he urged the benefits which would result from the introduction of manufactures and agriculture amongst the people, replied, "What are the people to us? what care we, if they pay us our revenues, whether they are poor or rich? Give us our hunting preserves and our enjoyments free from interruption, and that is all we require."

This, however, we repeat, does not affect the question, which is, whether the Ameers have been treated with justice or over-punished. We rather incline to the latter opinion.

THE attention of political readers is now concentrated upon the advertisement columns of the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom; and to those who read these vehicles of what has been termed the "daily bread of the mind" principally for amusement, the most amusing portions of the journals are the addresses of candidates for seats in the new Parliament. The strange position and relations of parties; the transition state of some of the great political questions of the day; the embarrassment in which candidates, new as well as old, find themselves through the incongruity of past votes or declarations with present opinions, and with the prospects "looming in the future," all contribute to make the addresses to constituents very entertaining, and sometimes very droll, compositions. In one we see a fierce free trader soothing an agricultural constituency, smarting under losses, with some of the generalities of the adverse party; immediately after this address we read another from a red-hot protectionist, sighing, indeed, over the departed corn-law, but not offending the prejudices of the free-trade electors by hinting at the possibility of its revival, whilst tickling the ears of his own partisans with such phrases as "careful revision of our commercial tariff," and "upholding the staple interests of the country, without unduly fostering any." In one place we have an anti-papist, addressing a constituency strongly impregnated with the Roman Catholic element, speaking with respect of Maynooth College, and justifying his vote against it by a desire to see the institution placed by a searching inquiry above all reproach. In another we read tirades against Roman superstition, and encomia upon the purity of the reformed faith, from one to whom either church is, perhaps, a matter of indifference. Reform of the representation, reform of our financial system, reform of the law,—reform in every shape,—by the skilful use of terms, can be professed by candidates of all shades of opinion, so as to lead the reader of their addresses to believe that upon these points one man is ready to go as far as another. All prescribe to themselves as boundaries "the principles of our glorious constitution;" all desire to shun excess, and manifest the utmost horror at the extremes of socialism and revolution.

These dramatic displays, as they are regarded by a calm looker-on, have their effect, and, reinforced judiciously with the oily words and cordial grasp of a man of rank, accomplish their object,—that of gaining votes. The practice is of old standing, and may lose some of its intrinsic vice through its antiquity. The ancient Romans do not appear to have

issued addresses; but their candidates practised the *ambitus*, or canvassing; the *assiduitas*, or personal solicitation; and the *prensatio*, or taking the voter kindly by the hand. Even a mode of treating, called by the gentle name of *benignitas*, and a species of bribery, termed *liberalitas*, were not illegal, until they degenerated into *largitiones*.

The result of the general election, now imminent, it is extremely difficult even to speculate upon. That the Whigs have sadly damaged themselves in public estimation as a party,—through their later measures, and especially by the manner in which they slipped from power,—their own advocates are not slow to admit. That the present ministers have made a skilful use of the advantages thrown into their hands, and stand, upon the whole, in a better position than when they undertook the administration, is generally acknowledged. On most of the great questions respecting which the passions of the people are likely to be put in motion, the opinions of the ministers lean to the popular side; and as they profess to be ready, upon the alternative of free trade or protection, to obey the wishes of the constituency, it would not be a matter of much surprise to us if the supporters of Lord Derby's government should form a majority in the new Parliament. Even in Mr. Cobden's long and laboured address to the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, besides a passing reference to "the imperfection of our electoral system," the only topic upon which he dwells is free trade,—a pretty sure proof that, in his opinion, upon the other parts of their policy, the principles of the present ministry are in unison with the sentiments of the bulk of the people.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE BURMESE WAR.

London Gazette of June 15.

India House, June 14, 1852.

The following despatches have been this day received at the East-India House:—

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee of the East-India Company.

(Extract.)

Fort William, May 3, 1852.

We have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the further papers regarding Rangoon affairs.

In these documents our sentiments are expressed in warm, but not exaggerated, terms; for, in truth, no language could be employed too strong to convey the praise which is justly due to the gallantry, the fortitude, the patience, temper and discipline which have been exhibited, during the several operations on the coast, by all branches of the combined force, and by those who have led them so well.

We beg most respectfully and most earnestly to commend the services of these brave men, according to their several ranks and recorded merit, to the gracious consideration of her Majesty the Queen, and to the approbation and favour of the Court of Directors.

We have, &c.

DALHOUSIE.
F. CURRIE.
J. LOWIS.

(Then follows the "Notification" which appeared in the last *Mail*, p. 349.)

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., commanding the Forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim Provinces, to C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Rangoon, April 22, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to advise you, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that everything remains quiet in this neighbourhood. There are various accounts of the defeated Burmese army, under the late governor of Ran-

goon, and they tend to the conclusion that he may be retreating up the country with a very small force. The inhabitants of the villages around visit Rangoon, and bring in various articles for sale. The old inhabitants are partially settling themselves in the vicinity of the old town, and great numbers of Burmese are in our employ as coolies.

It has been reported to me that a detachment of the 26th Madras N.I., in garrison at Martaban, had marched against a post occupied by the enemy, which it most spiritedly routed on the 11th inst., without loss; and that on the 14th, the pickets at Martaban were attacked, and the enemy beaten off with great spirit by the same corps, commanded by Capt. Welch, at a very trifling loss. All this will, I have no doubt, subside on the fall of Rangoon becoming known.

I have, &c.

H. GODWIN, Lieut. General Commanding the Forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim Provinces.

(Then follows the "Notification" published in the last *Mail*, p. 366, embodying the concluding portion of the foregoing despatch.)

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on the 23rd June, 1852, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street; Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last General Court were read.

RETURNS, &c.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that certain returns to Parliamentary orders, and accounts of annuities and superannuations granted since the last Court, were laid on the table.

DIVIDENDS.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends would be ready for delivery on the 6th of July.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that select committees had been appointed by the two Houses of Parliament, to inquire into the operation of the provisions of the Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. for the management of the affairs of British India by the East-India Company.

BY-LAWS.

The report of the committee of by-laws was brought up and read. It stated that the by-laws had been duly observed during the past year. The committee of by-laws was then reappointed for the ensuing year.

The Court then adjourned.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Monday (yesterday) being the day appointed for closing the first Term for the year 1852, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway at half-past 10 o'clock; and on the arrival of the Directors and the visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melville). The Directors then repaired to the Council-room, where they received a highly satisfactory Report from the Rev. the Principal.

The Deputation, after receiving the Principal's Report, repaired to the Examination Hall, where the visitors and a considerable number of the students had already assembled.

The chair was occupied by Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors, who, together with the following directors, formed the deputation:—Russell Ellice, Esq., Deputy Chairman; William Wigram, Esq.; John Lock, Esq.; Lieut.-General Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes; W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., M.P.; Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.; John C. Whiteman, Esq.; Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Eastwick, Esq.; Wm. Dent, Esq.; Major J. A. Moore; Henry Alexander, Esq.; Lieut.-Gen. J. Caulfield, C.B.

Among the visitors were the following:—H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.; His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence; the Marquess of Normanby; Earl Powis; Lord Elphinstone; Lord De Ros; Lord Wodehouse; Viscount Mahon, M. P.; the Bishop of Oxford;

the Hon. Percy Smythe; Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P.; Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M. P.; Thomas Baring, Esq.; W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M. P.; Sir Robt. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P.; Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M. P.; Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Sir John Hall, Bart.; Lieut.-General Sir Chas. Pasley, K.C.B.; Henry Kemble, Esq.; Edward Kemble, Esq.; Colonel Sim; General Barr; Colonel Hardinge; Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bart.; Rev. T. J. Rowell; Rev. A. Meggison; Dr. Colledge; Captain Hogg, &c., &c.

The following civilians at home were also present:—W. H. Woodcock, Esq.; T. P. Woodcock, Esq.; G. M. Ogilvie, Esq.; F. Millett, Esq.; R. Parry Nisbet, Esq.; D. Davidson, Esq.; R. K. Pringle, Esq.; E. H. Lushington, Esq.; G. Campbell, Esq.; W. H. Broadhurst, Esq.; H. T. Ravenshaw, Esq.; J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq.; David Cunliffe, Esq.; J. W. Cherry, Esq.

The *Chairman* having taken his seat,

Mr. Hooper read the following list of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, 1852.

FOURTH TERM.

Waterfield Highly distinguished, with prize for the best English Essay, medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Hindi, prize in Bengali, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Chapman Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit, medal in Persian, medal in Hindustani, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Jenkins Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics, medal for Political Economy and History, and medal in Law.

Tod Highly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.

Grant

Plowden

Macnaghten

Cunliffe

Batten

Simson

Melville

Ravenshaw

Binny

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Herschel Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Hindi, prize in Arabic, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Boyle Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics.

Grey

Erskine

Hay

R. L. Mangles

Wigram

White

Cockerell

Willock

Palmer

Watson

Taylor

Hogg

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

SECOND TERM.

H. A. Mangles Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Persian, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Barr Highly distinguished, with prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Law.

Molony Highly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.

Malcolmson Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.

Hardinge Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.

Clifford Highly distinguished, with prize in Law.

Colledge

G. W. Elliot

Barnard

Macnabb

Goldingham

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

FIRST TERM.

Gonne	Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Sanscrit.
Master	Highly distinguished, with prize in Law, and prize for general proficiency at Easter examination.
Probyn	Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Moriarty	} Highly distinguished.
Skinner	
C. P. Elliott	} Passed with great credit.
Magniac	

Mr. Waterfield, who was received with loud applause by his fellow-students, read the Prize Essay on "The Crusades considered in their Political and Social Effects on Europe." The essay, which was able, terse, and logical, traced the history of the Crusades from their origin in the superstitious zeal of the Christian world, roused by the preaching of earnest and eloquent monks, to their final results, shown less in the success of their intention, than in their effect upon the character and institutions of Europe. The essay, which was read with extreme distinctness, concluded with the following eloquent passage on the influence of the Crusades upon the Roman Church, in the bosom of which they had their commencement:—

"We find that where the immediate result of the Crusades is in our view prejudicial, the spirit thereby roused has, in its secret workings, removed the evil, or converted it into good. If the blood and treasure of Christendom were lavishly squandered on the fields of Palestine, the lives and property of the survivors were rendered doubly secure by the augmented strength of the government, and the growing power of the middle classes. If the military fanaticism, then almost universal, proved a bar to progress in peaceful pursuits, our modern literature and traffic may trace their origin to the spirit of energy and activity introduced by these expeditions. If they tended to exalt to an overweening height the dignity of Rome, and contributed to introduce many corruptions into the church, that power was overthrown, and those errors were uprooted in consequence of their very excesses. The evil they occasioned has long passed away, but the good shall spread wider and wider, until the sign of a new crusade shall be impressed upon the foreheads of all men—the emblem of peace and love, not the sign of war and destruction,—until the crescent shall grow dim before the sun in his strength, and all the nations of the earth shall be gathered beneath the shadow of the cross."

The Essayist, on concluding his reading, was hailed with a renewal of the enthusiastic plaudits which welcomed him on his first appearance.

Mr. Chapman read a translation of a passage in Gibbon into Persian. *Mr. Chapman* was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Waterfield, amidst similar demonstrations, read a translation of some of the first verses in the old ballad of "Chevy Chase," done into Sanscrit verse by himself.

Mr. Chapman (who was again warmly applauded), read a passage from the History of Hindustan, translated by himself into Hindoostanee.

The Chairman then delivered the medals and prizes to the successful students.

In presenting the two medals and six prizes which had been awarded to *Mr. Waterfield*, the chairman addressed him as follows—Allow me to congratulate you on the honourable distinction you have this day won, on the number of prizes you have received, and especially on your English essay, which displays great ability, great research, and great industry. I hope these successes may be the prelude to a distinguished career in the Company's service. (Cheers.)

In presenting the medals and prizes to *Mr. Herschel*, the chairman said—I must congratulate you also on the prizes with which you are literally loaded. It is a great gratification to me, and it must be an equal gratification to all present, to find that you thus sustain the reputation of the distinguished name you bear. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students as follows:—

Gentlemen students,—It is impossible that I should speak from this chair without a deep sense of the vast importance of that branch of the service of India, for which you, gentlemen, are destined; nor without an impression of solemnity, derived from the consideration that each of you will be called upon to discharge duties which involve the happiness or misery of masses of mankind. Your qualifications to enter upon your course of studies here are tested by a very stringent examination previously to admission. Subsequently, a course of study, adapted to the end in view, is prescribed, and a high standard must be attained. If you fail to pass

the required tests, you lose a term in the first instance, and ultimately, if the failure continue, you lose your appointments. I rejoice to know that such serious penalties are rarely incurred. When they do happen, they are painful evidences of the necessity imposed upon the Court of Directors to observe the greatest vigilance in guarding against the admission of unworthy or incompetent persons to the civil service of India;—for whilst this Institution presents great advantages to the deserving, it acts, and was designed to act, as a barrier to protect India from the engagement of improper men in the conduct of any part of public affairs. If your lot had been cast in this country, we might possibly speculate on the future improvement of those deficient in ability, application, or principle. But launched, as you will be, at an early period, into the discharge of responsible duties in a distant land, we cannot incur risks, or venture on experiments, that may compromise the interests of millions and the reputation of Government. (Cheers). The report which has been this day made to us of the present state of the college, is satisfactory to the Court of Directors; and it is now my duty to express the cordial thanks of the Court to the Principal and Professors for the zeal, ability, and success, with which they have applied themselves to aid you in your studies, and to sustain the reputation of the college. It has been always our good fortune to secure the services of men of the highest talents and attainments. This was never more conspicuous than at present. I may here observe that your Principal and Professors were all distinguished in their early career. It was at your period of life that their talents first developed themselves; and you will generally find, that talent and industry displayed in youth accompany a man through life. Such is the case in this Institution; and in the civil service of India a very recent example may be adduced. In June, 1846, when occupying this chair, I had the happiness to bestow the highest distinctions which this Institution can give on *Mr. Temple*. He gained four medals and four other prizes. He had not been long at the college at Calcutta before he gained the highest honours in the native languages. He was then immediately sent into our new territories in the Punjab, and employed in assessing the revenues. But a few days since I received a report from the Government of India, stating that this gentleman had already rendered most valuable services. All this has occurred within the last six years. I need scarcely observe the field before you is so extensive, and the occupations so various and important, as to call forth all the efforts of the mind, and to bring all your attainments into use. A man's character and qualifications are soon discovered in India. His powers are almost immediately called into action, and, although some years must pass in positions comparatively subordinate, yet his talents and industry cannot remain buried. The able and the laborious, the pains-taking and the active public servant, however young, is soon known to be such. He attracts the notice of his superiors, the eyes of the Government are upon him, and, ere long, promotion marks the estimation in which he is held. In India office is not conferred by favour. Let me impress upon you that, from the moment of your entering within these walls, your future success depends upon yourselves. The Government cannot, if they would, appoint the incompetent. They require in all the offices of state men of capacity and intelligence, and the higher the duties the greater the necessity imposed upon the Government to select fit men for the discharge of them. Let me further say that the natives of India are making rapid advances in intelligence and knowledge. I rejoice that it is so, and that the local Government is enabled to avail itself extensively of the services of the natives in important offices. But the professors and students of this college must be prepared fully to maintain their standard, and, if possible, to increase the present qualifications. There will soon be competition between Europeans and natives, and the race will be won by the most competent. Remember that it is the supremacy of the mind which enables us to hold India in subjection to Great Britain. A primary and indispensable qualification in all our servants is knowledge of the native languages. Called upon to communicate with the natives of the Courts upon nice points of law, upon intricacies in the adjustment of landed rights;—called upon, moreover, to administer justice in difficult cases, and to weigh conflicting testimony, how can these duties be discharged with any degree of efficiency or satisfaction unless the officer be master of the language? In this college you have the advantage of receiving elementary instruction in the Oriental languages; and this cannot fail, if duly improved, to be of the greatest service to you upon your arrival in India. You are, of course, aware that, after your arrival, you must pass a strict examination in the languages previously to your being permitted to enter upon the public service;

and the length of the period requisite for this purpose mainly depends upon the progress you have made here. You have also the advantage of instruction in Law and Political Economy, under the eminent Professors of these branches of study. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance. In this country, the bench is filled by men who have previously been in constant practice at the bar. In India the case is different. The qualifications of the future judges there are derived first from elementary knowledge acquired here, and subsequently from information and experience whilst engaged in discharging subordinate duties, especially in the revenue department, and thus becoming acquainted with the regulations of the Government, and customs and habits of the people. In like manner the mode of assessment of land, and the effect upon the community of various fiscal arrangements, make it of importance that the officers engaged in effecting such arrangements should be conversant with sound principles of political economy, and acquainted with the springs of wealth and the sources of national prosperity. (Cheers.) I will not, however, dilate at any greater length on the course of study in this place. I will advert, though only for a moment, to considerations of far higher importance, the moral and religious principles by which your conduct as public servants shall be governed. You know well that the basis of all sound morality is religion, in the doctrines and principles of which you have been constantly instructed. When removed from most of the external advantages which you have hitherto been permitted to enjoy, you will I trust, show by your conduct that you are influenced by the truths in which you have been instructed. You will be in the midst of men of different creeds from yourselves, and you will, testify by your actions, rather than by words, the practical superiority of the Christian faith. Let it be seen in the consistency with which you maintain the principles and the practices of your religion, and the forbearance with which you regard all who differ from you. (Cheers.) The natives of India have ever been treated by our Government with kindness and consideration. Let it be your constant care, that, in your persons, our national character and reputation may, in these and all other respects, be fully maintained. (Cheers.) In the discharge of your duties you may, at first, find much in the peculiarities of the natives to irritate, and the influence of climate may tend to increase that irritation. But you must cautiously guard against giving way to the infirmity of temper. If uncontrolled, it will gain the mastery, and its dominion will be fatal to your respect, your utility, and your happiness. There is one danger against which I must emphatically warn you. I allude to extravagance; it is essential to a civilian's promotion to important offices that he should be independent in his pecuniary circumstances. This cannot be if his expenditure exceeds his means. One of the evils of Indian life is the facility afforded to young men to borrow money. Let me beseech you, as you value your happiness and future welfare, never to yield to the temptation. You will find your allowance amply sufficient for all that you can require to maintain your position as gentlemen, and to make some provision for future retirement. Debt once incurred will accumulate with frightful rapidity, and destroy the bright prospects with which you now enter the public service. I trust that these brief suggestions may have the effect of impressing you with a due sense of the importance of the work in which you are now about to engage, of the danger to which you will be exposed, and of the necessity for vigilance and self-control, to enable you efficiently to discharge your duties. Remember that our eye, the eye of the Government, the eye of the public, will be upon you. You have at this moment a most gratifying evidence of the interest taken in the preparation of young men for our civil service. An illustrious member of the royal family, distinguished by the most zealous devotion to his own service, and generally by high character and attainments, has done us the honour to be present on this occasion. I am also happy and gratified to see here many members of the committees now sitting to investigate the affairs of India, in view to the determination of the important question which Parliament will have shortly to decide, whether the East-India Company shall continue to be invested with the administration of the territories of British India. I will only here say that, charged as we now are with this important duty, we endeavour to keep steadily in view the happiness of the millions for whose benefit the trust has been committed to us. In accomplishing this great purpose, we claim the services of those who have been here prepared for their duties in India, and I humbly hope that, through their agency, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, the East-India Company may continue to be that honoured instrument of raising the character and advancing the prosperity of the people of India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I bid you farewell, with the warmest wishes for your success and happiness here and in India. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The deputation and the visitors then retired, and after perambulating the grounds of the College for half an hour, repaired to the

Examination Hall, where a sumptuous luncheon was served. The chair was occupied by Sir James Weir Hogg, the Chairman of the Court of Directors; and his immediate supporters were, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord F. Fitzclarence, the Marquess of Normanby, the Rev. the Principal, &c.

At the close of the repast,

The *Chairman* rose and said—In the Examination Hall he had referred to the presence, upon this occasion, of an illustrious member of the Royal family; and he might be allowed now to say that nothing could tend more to the encouragement of an institution such as this College, than the interest taken in it by the distinguished persons who were now present. (Cheers.) Those who were acquainted with the present position of our military affairs, must be aware of the great demands which were made upon the time and attention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and it must, therefore, be more gratifying to find him present on such an occasion, as a proof of the interest he felt in, and the convictions he entertained of the advantages arising out of, this institution. (Cheers.) Without further preface, he would propose the health of their illustrious guest, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. (Much cheering.)

The *Duke of Cambridge* on rising was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said he was grateful for the very flattering manner in which the Chairman had been pleased to mention his name, and assured him that he was correct in stating that, in attending here to-day, he had been actuated by the interest he felt in the College, and by the desire to witness proceedings so extremely interesting as those which had taken place to-day. (Cheers.) He was glad that, through the kindness of the Court of Directors, he had been afforded an opportunity of attending an institution based on such admirable principles, and of witnessing the success of those young men who had been here prepared to go out to distant regions to carry out the objects and the orders of the British Government. (Cheers.) What they had seen to-day—what they had witnessed in another part of the building—must convince all present that the greatest care and attention was paid to the instruction of the young men educated in this College. Not being conversant with the languages of India, he had been, although a willing, still a stupid, listener to much that passed in the library; but he was able to discover—and it gave him much gratification to make the discovery—that great attention was paid to a branch of education so necessary to the service of the East Indies, as the native languages of the East. (Cheers.) It must be apparent to all, that the utility of the men who went forth from this College must greatly depend upon their being thoroughly acquainted with the Oriental tongues; and he felt confident that, while this branch of study received so much attention, and other studies, also necessary to qualify the civilian, were not neglected, they would witness those good results which had hitherto attended the rule of the East-India Company. (Cheers.) Vast as was the empire over which the Company presided in India, it must tend to promote the greatness and the prosperity of the mother country, if the men sent out to administer that Government, were rendered competent for their important duties, by their studies in this place; and he felt assured, by what he had observed to-day, that those intrusted with the administration of affairs in that distant portion of the empire, would perform their duties with zeal and ability which would command success. (Cheers.) There was nothing that he, an humble individual, could add to the able address which had been delivered to the young men here to-day; but he must be permitted to say that he agreed with every word the Chairman had uttered. He thought that the advice tendered to those who were leaving for India was admirable; and that the principles advocated by the Chairman in reference to their demeanour towards the natives of that country, was highly satisfactory. If those principles continued to be the guide of the Court of Directors and of their servants, he thought they might confidently trust that the English rule in India would continue to be as prosperous and glorious as it had hitherto been. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The *Chairman*, in rising to propose the next toast, said—It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of this Institution, which, for half a century, had sent forth to India an unbroken succession of public servants, distinguished alike for their talents, their integrity, and their industry. Such results as these were chiefly accomplished through the instrumentality of those who presided over the students at this College. In this respect the Court of Directors had been peculiarly fortunate, and never, perhaps, more so than at this moment. The Principal was the distinguished member of a distinguished family, whose services to India must be acknowledged by all; and the Professors were men of talent, who devoted themselves to their duties with assiduity equal to their talents. (Cheers.) He need say no more to recommend

the next toast, the only toast it was customary to propose on these occasions—"The health of the Principal and the Professors." (Loud cheers.)

The *Rev. the Principal*, on rising, was received with much applause. He said—"May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, I need hardly say, on behalf of myself and the Professors of this College, that we feel deeply gratified by the very obliging terms in which the Chairman has been pleased to notice our services, and by the kind manner in which the toast of our health has been received by this distinguished company. We can claim nothing to ourselves beyond an earnest endeavour to carry out, as efficiently as possible, the rules which the Government of the country have been pleased to lay down for the training the civil servants of the East-India Company. We are ready, moreover, to submit to the most rigid inquiry into the state of this College, believing, in all honesty, that we spare no pains to make it answer the great ends for which it was instituted, and believe, also, that it does answer those ends in a very high and satisfactory degree.

A few other toasts were given, when the company separated and returned to town.

BANQUET TO LORD F. FITZCLARENCE.

On the 19th of June, a magnificent banquet was given, at the London Tavern, by the East-India Company to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, on his departure to take the command of the troops in the Bombay presidency. The company assembled to meet the noble lord, about 200 in number, comprised those renowned in war, statesmanship, and science. Sir James Weir Hogg, chairman of the East-India Company, presided; on his right were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord F. Fitzclarence, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquess of Normanby, &c.; on his left, the Lord Mayor, his Highness the ex-Rajah of Coorgh, Viscount Melville, Viscount Canning, &c. Amongst the distinguished guests were Lord Elcho, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Lord de Ros, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Montague, Lord Broughton, Right Hon. S. Herbert, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lieut.-General Sir W. Cotton, Lieut.-General Sir G. Pollock, Sir George Bonham, the Solicitor-General, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Stanley, Lord Saltoun, Lord Colchester, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., the Attorney-General, Sir H. Verney, Bart., Lieut.-General Sir J. Lushington, Lieut.-General Sir J. Macdonald, Sir Herbert Maddock, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Right Hon. W. Beresford, Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Sir John Herschel, Bart., Sir R. Jenkins, G. C. B., Lieut.-General Sir C. Pasley, K. C. B., Sir John Campbell, Sir Henry Willock, &c.

The cloth having been removed,

The *Chairman* gave "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," and afterwards, "Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family;" adding, "it is peculiarly gratifying to the Court of Directors that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to be present on this occasion, because, having devoted himself with increasing zeal to the study of his profession, no one is more competent to appreciate the services of military men. May I be permitted to add, in the presence of his royal highness, that he emulates the brightest example of his revered and lamented father, who will long live in the recollections of Englishmen?"

The *Duke of Cambridge*.—"I fear I shall be considered as less than respectful to this society if I do not assure you how deeply sensible I am of the honour of being permitted to be present on this occasion. I am proud of that honour, because I feel the greatest respect for my honourable friend the Chairman, and the Court of Directors over whom he so ably presides. I am also happy to attend, because it is an occasion when the Chairman is about to bring under your notice a gallant friend of mine, who sits on my right, who has been selected by her Majesty, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, to fill a high position in a distant and important part of her Majesty's dominions. As a military man, I am sure the company will forgive me if I express the high gratification I feel that they have secured the military services of my gallant friend, who is, I believe, a thorough soldier. By the favour of his Sovereign and the sanction of the Court of Directors, he has been placed in a position in which it will be in his power to prove himself the real, good, and gallant British soldier that he is; and I am confident that, when the time comes for him to resign the position to which he has now been elected, he will return with credit to himself, and that the Court of Directors will have no cause to regret the confidence they have now placed in him.

The *Chairman*.—"I now propose the health of the distinguished guest to meet whom we have assembled this evening. A vacancy having occurred in the command of the troops of Bombay, the Court of Directors were anxious to select for that high appointment some officer of rank and consideration, who was devoted to his profession, who would be recognised as possessing those qualities which are requisite to the due discharge of the various and important duties which devolve on the commander of large bodies of troops, and who is also in the full vigour of health. All these important objects have happily been attained in the selection of the gallant general, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who, ever since he succeeded to the command of a regiment, has won the respect of the whole British army, as an officer whose every thought is devoted to the improvement and well-being of those placed under him—who, during those years that he has commanded an important division of the army, has shown, by his energy, talent, and zeal, how well qualified he is for the discharge of those important duties—who has not only secured for himself the approbation of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, but the confidence and admiration of all who were placed under his command, and given unmixed satisfaction to the whole community resident in the district. The Court of Directors, when they found that such an officer was available for India, at once, by a unanimous resolution, appointed Lord Frederick as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, with a seat in the council at that place. I venture to stand here as sponsor for my noble friend on this occasion, and to say that he will maintain the discipline of the army—that he will with his own eyes inspect every regiment placed under his command—that he will encourage the zealous, stimulate the tardy, and admonish the negligent, if such there should unfortunately be; that he will inquire into every detail of the army, in order to correct what may be found imperfect; that he will carry out and perfect a system of education for the soldier, and encourage the officer to improve himself in the knowledge of his profession. I venture to encourage the hope that, during his lordship's command, peace will not be disturbed in the territory of Bombay; but this I may say, if unfortunately it should be necessary for this army to take the field, I then feel confident that, under Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the war will be brought to a speedy, successful, and glorious termination. I shall only add the hope, in which I am sure every one present will fervently join, that, when his lordship's command draws to a close, he will return to his native country with his health unimpaired, and having added fresh lustre to his already distinguished reputation as a military commander.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.—"In the first place, I return my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health to this noble and illustrious assemblage; I have also to thank this company for the flattering manner in which they have received the toast, which, I grieve to say, my conscience and my feelings tell me I am unworthy of. I stand in a peculiar situation at this moment, knowing, as I do, the many and glorious men who, before now, have stood in the position which I now occupy, who have gained great renown, and with laurels to themselves added glory to their country. It is impossible for me not to feel the difference there is between me and those great men, many of whom I have for years called my friends, and whom I now see before me, both statesmen and warriors. I would especially allude to an officer belonging to your own illustrious army, Sir George Pollock. But I beg you to believe that I fear not dangers—I court them rather, because I know I have your approbation and that of the Court of Directors, expressed not this evening only, but in the India House, when I took the oath of office. I feel that I am about to go not only to serve my Sovereign in a distant land, but to serve the greatest and most opulent society the world has ever seen. I am honoured in being the servant of this honourable Company. You, Mr. Chairman, in the address you delivered to me on that occasion, so eloquently pointed out to me my various duties, both as a soldier and as a general, to those who would be placed under my command, stating that I would be to them not only a general but a parent, that they will never be effaced from my mind. Such has ever been the care of the officers, both in the British army and your own service, for the comforts of the native soldier. It has ever been the custom of your service to respect the comforts, the feelings, and even the prejudices of the native soldiers; and I believe in doing that, we are carrying out the purest feelings and principles of that religion which teaches us to do to others as we would that others should do to us. You also pointed out the duties that would devolve on me as a Member of the Council of Bombay. Let me request the Court of Directors to believe that I have been so educated and brought up by my great and illustrious commander, the Duke of Wellington, that I feel the first duty of a soldier is obedience, not only to the mili-

tary, but also to the civil authorities. For five years I held an appointment on the staff, and I am happy to say that, during all that period, no single difference ever happened amongst us, and that all the authorities, civil and military, acted harmoniously together as one body. You were kind enough to say, Mr. Chairman, that you would be sponsor for my public actions. Permit me to say I have another godfather here; I mean the Mayor of Portsmouth, who will bear me out when I say he always found me ready to support the civil power. I had the honour and happiness, Sir, of accompanying you to Addiscombe, where I saw many young men receiving their education who will be ultimately destined to serve you in India. It is impossible for me to express the pleasure I felt on that occasion. I had often wondered at the great deeds which were performed in the Indian service; but my wonder ceased when I witnessed the education that those young men received, and I am satisfied that the troops under the command of such officers would be capable of any achievement. For myself, I may now say I have passed the meridian, not indeed of manhood, but of youth. Had my appointment taken place five years ago, I might have wished to lead your magnificent army into the field; but as it is, I have now no wish for that, unless it should be necessary in order to preserve your empire in India. I cannot sit down without further thanking you for your goodness in having invited so many of my old friends to meet me here; and I can only say to them as I do to you,—for this may be the last time I may see them and you,—“God bless you.”

The *Chairman* then proposed “The Navy,” coupled with the name of Sir Augustus Clifford.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. Clifford, in returning thanks, said, “It is now twenty-five or twenty-six years since I had the honour of first meeting this noble Company on the occasion of my carrying out one of your most distinguished governors—that good and eminent man Lord William Bentinck, whose friendship I am proud to acknowledge, and which circumstance I have ever thought one of the proudest events in my life. And if I were again afloat, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to convey your distinguished guest to his destination. Having resided in the vicinity of his late command, I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing his devotion to the public service of the country, and his anxiety to benefit every person placed under his command. I congratulate you, Sir, on having such an officer to command your troops, and I feel confident that he will not only give satisfaction to his honourable employers, but add to his own reputation.”

The *Chairman* then gave, “The Army, and the Earl of Strafford.”

The *Earl of Strafford* briefly returned thanks.

The *Chairman*.—I have now the gratifying duty of proposing “Her Majesty’s Ministers.” In this free country, party spirit is sure more or less to prevail; but this generous contest is confined to the battle-field of the great council of the country, and those most prominently engaged in it can happily and cordially unite at the social board. The East-India Company have no politics; the party strife of England enters not into our deliberations; our duty is to discharge the sacred trust committed to us, apart from all strife, in watching over the happiness of the millions intrusted to our care. In the discharge of that duty we have frequent occasion to claim the co-operation of the Queen’s Ministers, which they have cordially afforded us, and on all occasions have evinced an anxious interest and an earnest desire to promote the welfare of her Majesty’s dominions in India.

Sir J. Pakington.—I feel that, in acknowledging this toast, I am precluded from touching on any question of party politics, and I shall not, therefore, dwell on the relations between her Majesty’s Government and the Court of Directors, because I think that ground will be more fitly taken up in another place. I shall, therefore, only express my ardent hope that her Majesty’s Government may continue to co-operate harmoniously with this great Company, for promoting the welfare and prosperity of the vast and magnificent portion of the Queen’s dominions which is intrusted to your care.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to beg your attention to that particular member of the Cabinet whose duty it is to preside over the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In the discharge of our functions we are placed in constant and intimate communication with that right honourable gentleman, and I hope he will permit me to bear my humble testimony to the zeal and assiduity with which he performs the important duties intrusted to his care, and, above all, to the cordiality with which he co-operates with the Court of Directors in sanctioning every measure calculated to promote the interests, develop the resources, and advance the prosperity of our empire in the East. I beg to propose “The health of the Right Hon. Mr. Herries, the President of the Board of Control.”

Mr. Herries returned thanks. The noble lord had so fully expressed the sentiments he entertained with respect to the greatness of the charge intrusted to him, that nothing remained for him (Mr. Herries) to add upon that subject. He could not, however, refrain from calling the attention of the noble lord to that important part of the duty which he would have to perform in assisting in the councils of the Bombay presidency. The noble lord would there have an opportunity of seeing what he (Mr. Herries) had already seen during the short period he had held office—what England had done, was doing, and was aspiring yet to do, for the advancement of the happiness, the prosperity, and the general welfare of the interesting people, to the promotion of whose interests his future labours would be directed. The honourable chairman had most truly stated that he had observed in him (Mr. Herries) a desire to advance, to the utmost of his ability, those interests in which he and his colleagues were so deeply concerned. There did, indeed, exist a kind of amicable antagonism between the office he filled and the Court of Directors; but though they were destined in a great degree to check and control each other, yet, when conducted in the spirit of which he had had experience on the part of the Company, the antagonism was, in fact, a harmonious disposition to accomplish one common end. He was bound to say that, in all his transactions with the honourable chairman and his colleagues, he had found nothing but the most honest zeal, and the purest intentions to promote the prosperity of that country, which, under the Crown, they had been appointed to govern. The right honourable gentleman, in eulogistic terms, gave, “The Health of the Chairman, Sir James Weir Hogg.”

The *Chairman* returned thanks. Great and important duties, he said, had been intrusted to the East-India Company, and he rejoiced that the wisdom of Parliament had required that at certain periods they should render an account of their stewardship, and prove themselves deserving of a continuance of the confidence of the Crown and the country. One of those periods had now arrived, and he looked to the result with an anxiety commensurate to the magnitude of the interests at stake, but with no apprehension. Whatever the wisdom of Parliament might determine, he ventured to indulge a confident hope that the Company would obtain from it an admission that, as stewards of the Crown, they had honestly, faithfully, anxiously, and, he might say, not unsuccessfully, discharged their important office as trustees for the most important, the mightiest, the richest, and the greatest of its appanages.

The *Chairman* proposed “The Health of the Marquess of Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India.” Shortly after his arrival in India, Lord Dalhousie found himself involved in the second Sikh war; and, under his able and energetic administration, that war closed by the subjugation of the enemy, and the annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions. Since that period he had been employed in improving the resources and ameliorating the condition of the natives, in promoting their education, and generally in advancing the interest of our Indian empire. On his way to Calcutta, in February last, he was met with the intelligence of the hostile spirit displayed by the Burmese, and the imminent prospect of immediate hostilities. Seeing the advanced period of the year, the marquess felt that not a day was to be lost in assembling troops to strike a rapid blow; and—the Commander-in-Chief being absent on a tour of duty in the north-west—he, on his own responsibility, gave the requisite orders, which were executed with such promptitude, that 3,000 British, and 3,000 native troops, fully armed and equipped, were collected and embarked between the 11th February and the 1st of March; while eighteen vessels of war, sixteen of them armed steamers, were collected in the river of Rangoon. As another proof of the energy and foresight of Lord Dalhousie, he might remark that he sent orders to Moulemein for the construction in framework of a vast number of wood houses, which were sent to Rangoon, that our troops might be put under cover; and he also sent orders for the supply of the necessary provisions, including vast droves of bullocks, that the European troops might enjoy the comfort of fresh provisions. By the last accounts it appeared that these frame-work houses had arrived, and the report of General Godwin stated that the health of the troops was good, and that the wounded were doing well.

The *Chairman* proposed “The Health of the Lord Mayor of London.”

The *Lord Mayor* returned thanks.

The next toast was, “The Civil Service of India, and the health of Mr. Bird, a distinguished member of that service;” and Mr. Bird returned thanks.

The *Chairman* then gave “The Army of India.” Let them cast their eyes over the map of that country, and they would see it thickly studded with places, the names of which would never have been known but for the deeds of the Indian army—

deeds of daring and ever enduring—deeds so numerous that the minutest historian could not chronicle them. He called upon them to do honour to that army by drinking its health in a bumper.

General M'Leod returned thanks.

The *Chairmen* then gave, as the last toast, "The Visitors, and the Duke of Newcastle," to which his Grace responded.

The company then separated.

THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

IN 1847 a company was formed for the purpose of working coal-mines in Labuan and Borneo. To this company the Board of Trade granted a charter, requiring, among other things, that 100,000*l.* capital should be subscribed for, and 50,000*l.* actually paid up within twelve months of the issuing of the charter, and that the company should not begin business until a certificate, signed by at least three of the directors, should be produced to the Board of Trade, declaring that these provisions had been complied with. To do the directors justice, they seem to have been anxious not to have recourse to deception, if fair play would answer the purpose, an elevated strain of morality which we feel bound to record, as furnishing some evidence of the curious psychological fact, that they actually were visited by some compunctious twinges of conscience. The period of twelve months within which they were to raise the 50,000*l.* expired in July, 1848. The day approached, and they had obtained only 5,000*l.*, or a tenth part of the sum. They applied for an extension of time, but this Government had no power to give. Driven to extremity, they adopted another course. They purchased on credit an unopened mine, for the price of which they debited themselves with 46,000*l.*, and which they treated as capital subscribed to the same amount. Thus was all difficulty removed, and, now no longer requiring an extension of time, they forwarded to the Board of Trade the following remarkable certificate, which we copy verbatim, as a contribution towards the history and philosophy of joint-stock companies:—

"We, the undersigned directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, hereby certify that the sum of 100,000*l.*, being half of the capital of the said corporation, hath been subscribed for, and that the sum of 50,000*l.* hath been paid up.

"Dated this 25th day of July, 1848.

"JOHN M'GREGOR, Chairman.

"CHARLES DRINKWATER BEZBUNE, Deputy-Chairman.

"H. H. LINDSAY.

"ALEXANDER NAIEN.

"HENRY WILK."

To use the emphatic and almost Scriptural language of these directors, our attention hath seldom, if ever, been directed to a more extraordinary document. A debt was never before treated as a payment, or a heavy liability as capital. We never heard of an insolvent who inserted his liabilities among his assets, or took credit, not for what was owing to him, but what he owed, nor of a company which reckoned as capital the very subject-matter upon which that capital was proposed to be invested. But it is no subject for ridicule. Either there are two codes of law and morality, the one for directors of joint-stock companies, and the other for the public, or if this be not so, the obtaining the benefit of the charter by such falsehoods is nothing less than swindling, and the issuing so grossly false a certificate very little short of perjury. Had a single shilling's worth of goods been obtained by such means, the party obtaining it would be liable to transportation; and had the solemn public duty of giving a true certificate been enforced by requiring an oath, the like penalty would have been incurred by the commission of the crime of perjury. These are legal distinctions; but in the eye of morality there is none. The duty to tell the truth in a matter which the law of the country intrusts to our veracity, is a perfect obligation which cannot be added to—even an oath cannot add to it.

We observe that the attorney and solicitor-general appeared in court as counsel for the Crown, and that they were therefore forced to know that a certificate required by Government for the protection of the public was wilfully given to a statement known to be utterly false. No lawyer can doubt that such a falsehood is a very aggravated misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Is it too much to expect from these high officials that they should put in force against these offenders the law which visits with such undeviating severity the delinquencies of clerks, accountants, and pawnbrokers? A jury has declared the charter void, because obtained by a false certificate, and by such finding has really convicted the directors of a misdemeanour. Why are the civil consequences of the falsehood to follow, and the penal to remain in abeyance? If the object of the punishment be example, where could a fitter case be found?—*Times*.

CHINESE INVASION OF CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, May 2.

Some of the wise men among us, fearing an inroad of Chinamen, are becoming alarmed at the prospect of a large immigration. They are continually arriving in batches of 500 to 1,000 in every vessel from China, and 10,000 are reported as ready to come forward in a fleet of merchantmen from Canton and other ports.

A prejudice which has for some time existed in the minds of many persons here against the Chinamen is now gaining strength, and it is feared will lead to measures of a hostile nature. The assumed evil they inflict upon the country, of carrying away nearly all the gold they amass, without any commensurate expenditure in the country, has induced the governor of the state to address a special message on the subject to the legislature. It is assumed by the governor, that the Chinamen are all hired to work for contractors, who receive nearly all the proceeds of their labour. This conclusion has been jumped at without any reliable information to justify it. The best-informed persons acquainted with China deny the truth of this assumption. The argument for the expulsion of these people is founded on narrow principles. It is assumed that the country derives no benefit from them, overlooking the direct and important benefit to American shipping afforded by their passage-money; the money they expend here in rents, purchase of land, and building of houses; the direct and indirect taxes which they pay; the large sums which they contribute to the custom-house in duties upon imported goods; the cost of their rig for the campaign in the mines, expended in the purchase of tools, boots, provisions, &c.; the passage-money and freight hence up to the interior towns, and the travelling fares they pay in getting transported to the mines. These are all direct advantages to this country which are overlooked. The indirect advantages promise to be more important still, in the extended commercial relations which their intercourse with us must produce with China.

The Chinamen, through some of their spokesmen, among whom a Celestial rejoicing in the name of Hab-wa is the chief, have published a letter in reply to the governor's message. Hab-wa and his friends' letter is a most excellent production, and full of sly humour. They tell the governor that in their country all great men are learned men, and that a man's rank is just according to his education. The inference is obvious, that the governor, being a great man by virtue of his high office, must of course be also a "learned" man. This is a severe hit. There is another, of a more generic character. "We do not deny that many Chinese tell lies; and so do many Americans, even in courts of justice." Hab-wa evidently thinks the latter failing something worse than a "white lie." The tenour of this letter has turned the tide a good deal in favour of the Celestials, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the prejudice against them will soon die away.—*Times*.

The *Calcutta Englishman* publishes a communication upon the remarkable emigration taking place from China to California. The return of a few emigrants from San Francisco with a considerable quantity of gold, it is stated, had excited an emigration mania in Canton, and created an immediate demand for freight to California. Since the 1st January, 1852, no fewer than 7,537 emigrants have started, and 9,270 more are about to depart; in all 16,807 men, who have paid about 672,280 dollars for passage. As these men never take their wives, they do not make California their home, but return to their own country as soon as they have collected a small competence.

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, JUNE 19.

The Queen v. The Eastern Archipelago Company.—This was a proceeding by *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent granted by her Majesty in the year 1847 for incorporating the Eastern Archipelago Company. The ground of the proceeding was that certain provisions contained in the charter had not been complied with. This charter incorporated the company, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in 2,000 shares of 100*l.*, for the purpose of cultivating land, working mines, and trafficking in the island of Labuan. It contained directions that, within twelve months from the date of the charter, 100,000*l.* of the capital should be subscribed, and 50,000*l.* paid up; that, within the same period, a deed of settlement should be executed and lodged in the office of the Board of Trade. The *scire facias* suggested that the parties had not entered into such agreement; that 100,000*l.* had not been subscribed, and 50,000*l.* had not been paid up; that no deed had been lodged in the office of the Board of Trade; that business had been commenced by the company before 50,000*l.* had been paid up, and before 100,000*l.* had been subscribed; that a false

certificate had been sent by the company to the Board of Trade that 100,000*l.* had been subscribed and 50,000*l.* paid up. Upon these and numerous other suggestions there were traverses.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendants on the issue as to the lodging the deed, and for the Crown on the issue relating to the paying up the 50,000*l.* The finding upon these issues virtually determined the others, certain questions of law being reserved for the consideration of the Court above.

Verdict for the Crown.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 23 & 24.

The Ameers of Scinde.—Lord Jocelyn, in moving for papers relating to a charge preferred against Meer Ali Moorad, Ameer of Upper Scinde, of having made fraudulent alterations in the treaty of Nownahur, concluded between him and the late Meer Roostum Khan, entered at some length into details which, in his opinion, bore upon the condition of the ex-rulers of Scinde, once the faithful allies of the British Government in India, now captives in a foreign land. He moved for these documents, he said, on behalf of the ex-Ameers, believing that the matters which had been brought to light with reference to the conduct of Ali Moorad Khan placed at the disposal of the Government means of repairing the injury done to those princes. Lord Jocelyn gave an outline of the transactions in Scinde subsequent to 1838, when, in furtherance of the policy adopted by the Indian Government to replace Shah Soojah upon the throne of Cabul, a treaty was entered into between that Government and the Ameers of Scinde. He explained the position of Ali Moorad Khan with relation to the other members of the Khyrpore family; he recounted his intrigues against his elder brother, Roostum Khan, which caused the latter to fly into the desert and cede to him the turban; the success of those intrigues in deceiving Sir Charles Napier; their effect upon the Ameers of Lower Scinde; the exasperation of the Belooches at the treatment of their aged chief, Roostum, and the consequent battle of Hyderabad, which overthrew the power of the Ameers, and consigned them to captivity, one portion being sent into Hindostan, and another being left to the tender mercies of the unnatural Ali Moorad Khan. He next referred to the suspicions which invaded Sir C. Napier, when about to leave Scinde in 1846, respecting the good faith of Ali Moorad, and to the investigation instituted by Sir George Clerk, which resulted in the conviction of that Ameer of having destroyed a leaf of a Koran on which the treaty of Nownahur was written, and substituted another of a different tenour, whereby he had possessed himself of lands to which he was not entitled. He showed the bearing of the treacherous conduct of Ali Moorad upon the Ameers of Scinde, the services they had rendered to the British Government at a period when their hostility would have been most pernicious, and he exposed, in forcible terms, the prejudice which, he said, the treatment of this unhappy family had excited against the British name throughout Central Asia, and which had reached even the recesses of Central Africa. He did not ask, he added, nor did these unfortunate princes ask, to be replaced upon their thrones as rulers, but merely to be allowed to visit their native land.

Sir R. Inglis felt it to be an honour and a privilege to second the motion, believing this to be a case of great oppression.

Mr. Baillie observed that the speech of Lord Jocelyn had little connection with his notice. The policy of the conquest of Scinde and the deposition of the Ameers had received the sanction and approbation of the Government, and of that House. The Government of India had already taken into consideration the condition of the ex-Ameers, in order to render it as agreeable as it could be made to them. So long ago as February, 1851, Lord Dalhousie had brought the subject to the attention of the Court of Directors, who had concurred in his views for ameliorating the state of the fallen family, and in November last the Governor-General had communicated with the Bombay Government, who had written to Mr. Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde, whose report, in December last, suggested that the Government of India might consent to the return of the Ameers to their country, with money stipends for their maintenance, and that temporary assistance should be afforded to the family of Roostum Khan. In April last the Governor-General had sanctioned this last suggestion of Mr. Frere, and had directed assistance to be furnished to the family until the Government could decide upon the whole question. There had, therefore, been no backwardness nor disinclination on the part of the Government of India to ameliorate the condition of the ex-Ameers, whom Lord Jocelyn had represented as models of virtue and fidelity. He (Mr. Baillie) did not express any opinion upon that head, though it did not follow because one Ameer

had turned out a rogue, that the rest were necessarily honest and virtuous. The Government had no objection to the production of the evidence and report of the Commission of Inquiry into the charge against Ali Moorad; but they thought it inexpedient to rake up past transactions and a question of state policy which had been so long settled—a course that would lead to a belief in India that nothing was certain or secure.

Col. Estcourt thought this was a subject in which the justice of England was in question.

Mr. Herries, in the absence of Lord Jocelyn, suggested that the first part of his motion should be agreed to, and the other matters left for future discussion.

Mr. Hume observed that the result had proved the justice of his suspicions respecting this case from the first: the Government of the day had been duped by an artful man. Parliament should have the fullest information before it, including the minutes and correspondence upon the European records.

The papers moved for were ultimately ordered, with the exception of the report of Sir George Clerk.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—A company has been formed for the construction of a railway in the presidency of Madras. The capital is to be 500,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* each, with a guaranteed interest from the East-India House of 4½ per cent., and the line is to proceed from the city of Madras into the interior, passing through Conjeeveram, Wallajanuggur, and Vellore, and ultimately reaching Bangalore. The facilities for the work, as regards the nature of the country, are stated to be unquestionable, and the existence of a large population throughout the route, and the absence of all competition from water-carriage, are likewise referred to as circumstances that would give a certainty of success to the undertaking, wholly apart from the security of the guarantee. In the first instance only a single line of rails is to be laid down, so as to enable the road to be carried as far as the capital will permit, and to insure the earliest return of profit. The general conditions of the contract with the East-India Company are precisely the same as those entered into with regard to the railways already in course of construction in Bombay and Bengal, with the exception that in those cases the guarantee is 5 per cent. The lands are to be granted for 99 years free of charge. On the opening of the line, one-half of any surplus beyond 4½ per cent. is to be applied to reimburse the India House for the interest they may have already paid, after which the railway company will take the whole, subject to the right reserved by the Government of requiring a reduction of fares whenever the dividend shall exceed 10 per cent. The India House are also to have the power of purchasing the line at the end either of 25 or 50 years, at a price equal to the average value of the shares for the three preceding years; and, on the other hand, the Company, after it shall have been opened three months, may at any time surrender it altogether, and demand the return of their capital.—*Times*.

NEW STRAM LINE TO AUSTRALIA.—The Cunard Company has decided upon establishing a first-class line of steam-ships between the United States, Panama, and Australia, in conjunction with their mail steamers to New York. The arrangements are completed, and the vessels are nearly ready to commence running, even before the railroad between Panama and Chagres is completed. By the adoption of the Panama route, New Zealand and the whole of the Australian colonies will be brought into direct and rapid communication, not only with the mother country and Europe, but also with the United States, Central and South America, California, and the South Sea Islands. It has been clearly shown in evidence before the select committee of 1851, that the extent of trade and shipping between those places and the colonies is at present very considerably on the increase, far exceeding in importance to the colonies that of the trade and shipping with India and China.

FURTHER RESEARCHES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—It is the intention of the Hudson's Bay Company to despatch Dr. John Rae to the northern coasts of America, to complete various discoveries in those regions. The gallant officer proceeds by way of Chesterfield Inlet to Cape Nicolai—Sir James Ross's farthest in 1831,—thence to survey as far north as Cape Bird—Sir James Ross's farthest in 1850; thus to complete the north-west passage!—*Nautical Standard*.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—The Council of the Society of Arts have appointed a deputation to wait upon the director of the Government School of Mines, to request that the eminent professors of that school should immediately arrange a series of lectures on gold for the instruction of emigrants to Australia.

UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN.—The *New York Herald* says that, owing to the demand for seamen, the Government is unable to obtain crews for the vessels composing the Japan squadron.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION.—The sale of the second portion of this collection was resumed yesterday at the Auction Mart. Although on the whole the things now brought forward are not so valuable as those recently disposed of, there are many objects of great interest, including the splendid display of arms, carpets and rugs, and an inlaid alabaster chess-table, which is a marvellously tasteful piece of workmanship.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JEREMIE.—On the occasion of Dr. Jeremie, the Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, resigning the posts of Dean and Professor at Haileybury College, the resident students presented him with a handsome testimonial, expressive of the esteem in which they held him. The members of the civil service in India, whose esteem for Dr. Jeremie dates from the early days of their studentship at Haileybury, also determined on presenting him with some testimonial of their affection and regard. A sum of 500*l.* was subscribed; the selection of the plate was intrusted to Mr. M. Williams, one of the professors at the College; and the execution to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the celebrated goldsmiths. We have now to announce that the testimonial is about to be presented. It is a handsome piece of plate, and consists of a pedestal or column, supported from the base by three figures, representing religion, philosophy, and literature, the column being crowned by a woman, symbolical of India. There are branches, which may be fitted to the column, when it is required to form a candelabrum.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Monarch* and *St. Croix* for the conveyance of troops, and the *Harkaway* and *Southampton* for freight of stores, to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 14. *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, New South Wales; *Eliza Hart*, Hart, Sourabaya; *Autumnus*, Jackson, and *Oriental*, Carr, New South Wales.—15. *Blenheim*, Close, Bengal; *Jane Frances*, Craib, New South Wales; *Prince Albert*, Brown, Mauritius; *Prince of Wales*, Rich, Van Dieman's Land; *Brightman*, Cowley, New South Wales; *Prescott* (American), Spear, Shanghai; *Globe*, Brown, Singapore and Mauritius.—16. *Blackwall*, Thorne, New South Wales; *Camilla*, Boyle, New South Wales; *Bengal* (American), Bray, Singapore; *Lord Petrie*, Middleton, Mauritius; *Anglesea*, Griffiths, Mauritius; *Eliza*, Warwick, Madras; *Washington Irving* (American), Plummer, Bengal.—18. *Northumberland*, M'Kerlie, Port Phillip; *Enchanter*, Duthie, Port Phillip; H.M.'s steamer *Megara*, Barlow, Cape of Good Hope; *Tyne*, Bosusabow, Saldanha Bay.—19. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Bengal; *General Hewitt*, Caterbury, New South Wales; *Arcturion*, Brown, Akyab; *Trufalgar*, Robertson, Bengal; *Aberfoyle*, M'Minnan, Port Phillip. 21. *Queen*, M'Leod, Bengal; *Arab*, Palmer, New South Wales; *Southern Cross*, M'Arthur, Hobart Town; *Christabel*, Harding, Port Phillip; *Bland*, Hosken, Akyab (to Rotterdam).—22. *Quito*, Goulding, New South Wales; *Panthea*, Glen, Bengal.—23. *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart Town; *Tigris*, Selkirk, Bengal; *Tulloch Castle*, Greig, Bombay.—24. *Stratford*, Forrest, Mauritius; *Australasia*, McPherson, Van Dieman's Land.—25. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Bombay; *Syria*, Burrell, Port Phillip; *Regina*, Liddell, Sydney; *Timandra*, Smith, South Australia; *Delia Maria* (American), Burleigh, Bengal; *Disapore*, Wilson, Bengal; *Mary Stewart*, Gardner, Penang; *Falcon*, Jarvis, Cape; *Shakspeare* (American), Brown, Akyab; *Henry Finch*, Jenkins, Maulmain; *Warrior*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Anne Longton*, Smith, Bengal (to Rotterdam); *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, Withycombe, Bombay; *Calhaya*, Baillie, Shanghai; *Lintia*, Riggs, Bengal and New York.—26. *Gloriana*, Toyaboe, Madras; *Helena*, McGregor, Portland Bay; *Ariadne*, Salter, Algoa Bay; *Ambassador*, Patnam, Akyab; *Bon Accord*, Salter, Saldanha Bay; *Sharp*, Middleton, Ceylon.—28. *Tudor*, Lay, Bengal; *Alexander*, Chapman, Mauritius; *Marie Sarah*, Petersen, Angra Reguena; *Mary and Adelaide* (American), McLellan, Bengal; *Haidee* (American), Soule, Bengal; *Johanna O'Gauant*, McDonald, Whampoa; *Golden Spring*, Robertson, Maulmain; *Hervine*, Cox, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 14. *Zoe*, James, Algoa Bay.—17. *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, Calcutta; *Wellesley*, Parish, Madras and Bengal.—18. *Holyrood*, Stott, Melbourne; *Joseph Shepherd*, Downe, Bombay.—19. *Dahlia*, Hodgson, Galle; *Scindian*, Cammell, Melbourne; *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, Ascension.—18. *Hebrides*, Melville, Port Phillip.—19. *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius.—23. *Duke of Portland*, Alexander, New Zealand.—24. *Lydia*, M'Donald, Sydney; *Rajasthan*, Wood, Hong-Kong; *Crystal Palace*, Narracot, Shanghai; *Marathon*, Wilson (from Newcastle), Bombay; *Adelaide*, Tremearne, Adelaide; *Spectator*, Harrison, Ceylon.—22. *Queen of the Wave*, M'Lean (from Sunderland), Aden.—25. *Statesman*, M'Kay (from Shields), Aden; *Tasman*, Hargreaves, Hobart Town; *West*, Jones, Batavia; *Colinda*, Renny, Cape and Bombay.—26. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta.—27. *Inca*, Prowse (from Shields), Cape; *Fleur de Lis*, Readon (from Sunderland), Madras; *Sir Edward Parry*, M'Leod, Geelong.

From LIVERPOOL.—JUNE 15. *Harvest Home*, Dawson, Calcutta.—16. *Nith*, Pollock, Bombay.—17. *Europa*, Oliver, Melbourne.—18. *Hibernia*, McMahon, Melbourne; *Lady Flora Hastings*, Wilde,

Hong-Kong; *Ann*, Stonehouse, Cape; *Jane Pratt*, Clarke, Melbourne.—20. *Araminta*, Feran, Geelong; *Amathea*, Robinson, Calcutta; *Maria*, Jardine, Port Phillip.—22. *England*, Garnett, Calcutta.—23. *Mirzapore*, Parker, Melbourne.—24. *Gambia*, Anderson, Port Phillip.—25. *Tippoo Saib*, Stewart, Port Phillip; *Medina*, Sharpe, Adelaide.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JUNE 23. *Euphrates*, Wilson, Bombay.—17. *Francis Henry*, Cairncross, Port Phillip.—27. *Statesman*, Godfrey, Port Phillip.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 21. *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide.—20. *Queen of the South* (steamer), Hyde, Cape and Calcutta.—23. *Coldstream*, Adams, Port Phillip and Sydney.—26. *Hellespont* (steamer), Watts, Cape.

From DARTMOUTH.—JUNE 24. *Cossipore*, Dundas, Port Phillip.

From HARTLEPOOL.—JUNE 20. *Oceanus*, Smith, Aden.

From SWANSEA.—JUNE 20.—*Barbadian*, McIntyre, Cape.—19. *Wilhelmina Catharina*, Steffoy, Aden.

From SUNDERLAND.—JUNE 18. *Gratitude*, Davison, Ceylon.

From CARDIFF.—JUNE 2. *Whampoa*, Quick, Shanghai.

From the CLYDE.—JUNE 19. *Montgomery*, Chisholm and Port Phillip and Sydney.—24. *Token*, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from SOUTHAMPTON, June 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindoostan*.—For ALEXANDRIA: Mr. P. Maximus, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Birley.—For ADEN: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Sutherland.—For CEYLON: Mr. Cargill, Mrs. Reed.—For MADRAS: Lieut. King, Capt. Lake, Mr. J. Cowan, Lieut. Pulley, Dr. Arthur, Mr. A. Rainey, Mr. A. Wather, Mrs. and Miss White.—For CALCUTTA: Mr. Stewart, Mr. P. Phillipson, Mr. E. Y. Walcot, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. D. H. Lee, Mr. Bedford, Mr. W. St. Leger, Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. B. Green, Mr. G. H. Wills, Miss Lissant, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. Fellman, Capt. Scott.—For SINGAPORE: Mr. Aitkin, Mr. Peppé.—For HONG-KONG: Paymaster Urquhart, Mr. Crampton, Lieut. Pedder, M.N. Mr. Stearns.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CONWAY, Mrs. Seymour, d. at Staines, June 17.
DA COSTA, the wife of J. G. s. at Cheltenham, June 16.
GOLDSMID, the wife of Henry E. Bombay civil service, s. in Devonshire-street, June 17.
GORDON, the wife of James A. M.D. s. at Burford-lodge, Dorking, June 26.
GRIMES, the wife of Capt. H. S. 46th Bengal N.I. s. June 24.
HOLLAND, Hon. Mrs. Frederick, twin daughters, at Hinchleywood, Ashbourn, June 25.
LAWFORD, the wife of John L. d. at Upper Clapton, June 21.
SMITH, the wife of Adam F. d. of Calcutta, d. at Brussels, June 6.

MARRIAGES.

BEATSON, William D. M.N. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Mary A. d. of Edward Bevan, at St. Andrews, Clifton, June 15.
BOLTON, S. W. 2nd Bombay greas. to Adelaide F. d. of the late R. B. Hankin, at Clifton, June 12.
HAGGARD, Thomas T. Bombay art. s. of John, of Doctors' Commons, LL.D. to Emily F. d. of Thomas H. Bosworth, at Westham, Kent, June 15.
LOCK, Lieut. Henry, Madras army, to Elizabeth J. d. of the late Capt. William Hunter, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Lynn, June 16.
NEWMHAM, Capt. N. J. 23rd Bombay lt. inf. to Louisa E. d. of the late Maj. William H. Foy, Bombay art. and step-d. of William Newnham, The Bury, Englefield-green, at Egham, Surrey, June 16.
XIMENES, Lieut. Horace, 8th (the King's) regt. s. of the late Lieut. gen. Sir David, K.C.H. to Mary, d. of N. E. Brown, at Galway, June 14.

DEATHS.

BURY, Maj. W. S. late of the Madras army, at Brook-hill, Wexford, June 12.
COLVIN, Caroline L. d. of Bazett D. aged 4 months, June 18.
GRANT, Capt. Francis, late 41st Madras N.I. at Edinburgh, aged 46, June 8.
GREEN, Commander Frederick W. Indian Navy, at Loughborough-road, Brixton, aged 60, June 5.
HAMILTON, Henry, M.D. late surgeon H.M.'s 13th L.I. at Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, June 4.
HART, Septimus L. infant s. of the late Capt. S. V. W. Bombay Army, at 59, Portland-place, June 16.
MARTIN, the wife of Capt. T. D. late of the 28th Bengal Native Infantry, at sea, on board the ship *Blenheim*, June 7.
MONCKTON, John, of Fine-shade Abbey, Northamptonshire, at 23, Saville-row, June 14.
SPILLER, Col. William, Bombay army, at Fern Acres, Fulmer, Bucks, June 25.
STONE, Major William, late of the 1st Madras N.I. at Worthing, Sussex, aged 70, June 13.
TURNER, Henry, midshipman of the ship *Vernon*, on her voyage from Madras, aged 13, March 10.
VIGNE, the Rev. George, of Tillingham, at 28, Norfolk-crescent, June 15.
WYLLIE, Physician-general John, C.B. late of the Madras estab. at Arudean, Dollar, June 16.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 16th and 23rd, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. Woodcock, retired.
Mr. H. Boulderson, do.
Mr. H. Pidcock, do.
Mr. James Nairne.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Brown.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Timbrell, artillery.
Lieut. E. A. C. D'Oyley, do.
Maj. J. Glasford, engineers.
Lieut. E. J. Lake, do.
Lieut. C. D. Innes, do.
Capt. J. H. Mayow, 2nd Europ. regt. fusiliers.
Lieut. col. T. McSherry, c.z., 1st N.I.
Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 15th N.I.
Lieut. col. W. J. Gairdner, c.z., 16th N.I.
Lieut. col. J. Manson, 20th N.I.
Capt. T. B. Martin, 28th N.I.
Capt. A. S. O. Donaldson, 45th N.I.
Lieut. J. Fraser, do.
Maj. J. Ewart, 55th N.I.
Maj. M. Hyslop, 59th N.I.
Capt. Sir G. Parker, Bart., 74th N.I.
Capt. C. H. Wake, retired.
Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D.
Surg. James Stokes, M.D., retired.
Surg. Mark Richardson, do.
Assist. surg. R. W. Macaulay.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. O. Mayne, 6th cav.
Lieut. W. M. Williams, 13th N.I.
Capt. H. Walpole, 41st N.I.
Surg. John C. Fuller.

Bombay Estab.—Second-lieut. T. C. Crowe, artillery.
Lieut. B. Burgess, 20th N.I.
Brev. maj. P. T. French, 23rd N.I.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. G. H. Evans, M.A., assist. chaplain.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Francis W. Cox, pilot service.
Mr. Le Patourel, do.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Boyce, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Philip H. Egerton.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Second-lieut. De V. F. Carey, artillery.
Lieut. A. L. Newman, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. R. B. Norton, 35th N.I.
Assist. surg. J. T. Glover, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. M. Molyneux, 2nd Europ. regt.
Lieut. W. C. Callow, do.
Lieut. A. H. Cooke, 21st N.I.
Lieut. H. J. Jepson, 41st N.I.
Lieut. C. P. Y. Triscott, 43rd N.I.
Assist. surg. H. E. Hadwen.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. W. W. Hende.
Capt. H. W. Brett, artillery.
Second-lieut. J. W. Playfair, engineers.
Lieut. J. P. Sandwith, 1st N.I.
Capt. G. A. Leckie, 21st N.I.
Assist. surg. J. J. Faithfull.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward Bode, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. A. H. Lillie, 13th N.I., 6 months.
Lieut. F. L'Esrange, 30th N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. R. Aikman, 8th N.I., do.
Lieut. J. J. Wright, 27th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Robert Gordon, 4th N.I., do.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. A. Heathcote, Indian Navy, 6 months.
Mr. W. P. Fendall, do. do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. M. J. Rowlandson, 32nd N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Burn, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination on Saturday, the 12th inst., have been appointed to the several services, as follows, viz.—

For the Engineers.

Arthur Moffatt Lang	Grenville Pulteney de Palizieux
Henry Francis Hancock	Falconnet
Edward Wood Humphry	James Murdoch Campbell
John Rivaz Monckton	Julius George Thomas Griffith
Charles Simeon Thomason	

For the Artillery.

John Henry Bryce	William Bentinck Cumberland
Thomas Nelson Holberton	Francis Charles Trevor
Hastings Edward Harington	Thomas Hawkins Turner
Robert Arthur Smith	Charles Hunter
Octavius Sturges	Duncan John M'Grigor
John Richard Pearson	Benjamin Lumsden Gordon
Edward Salwey	

For the Infantry.

Henry George Wadham Spens	Henry St. Maur Wynch
George Sutherland Pope	Richard George Jebb
Charles Edward Lennox	Charles Jameson
George Archibald Bishop	Thomas Dougal
Henry Puelleine Lysaght	Charles Frederick Middleton
Douglas George Manning	Arthur Grant

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 11, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Henry Holden Stewart to be lieut. by purch., v. Hives, who retires. Dated June 11, 1852.

22nd Foot.—Capt. William Henry Poulett, from the 2nd Foot, to be capt., v. Chute, who exchanges. Dated June 11, 1852.

29th Foot.—Acting assist. surg. John Smith Chartres to be assist. surg., v. Stewart, promoted in the 94th Foot. Dated June 11, 1852.

60th Foot.—Henry Pardoe Eaton, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Clarke, whose retirement was announced in the *Gazette* of 22nd April, 1852. Dated June 11, 1852.

70th Foot.—Lieut. Oswald Pilling to be capt. without purch., v. Schreider, dec. Dated April 9, 1852.

Ens. Daniel Armstrong to be lieut. without purch., v. Pilling. Dated April 9, 1852.

Ens. Henry Berkeley Good, from half-pay Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to be ens., v. Armstrong. Dated June 11, 1852.

98th Foot.—Samuel Cooper Walter, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Twyford, promoted. Dated June 11, 1852.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Robert Torrens Pratt, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Mahon, promoted. Dated June 11, 1852.

94th Foot.—Assist. surg. Ludovick Charles Stewart, from the 29th Foot, to be surg., v. Thompson, dec. Dated June 11, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 25, 1852.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Assist. surg. John Andrew Woolfrees, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to be assist. surg., v. Jacob, dec. Dated June 25, 1852.

87th Foot.—Lieut. George Granville Gower Munro, from half-pay Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to be lieut., v. Maunsell, appointed to the 39th Foot. Dated June 25, 1852.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. Francis Kegan Cox to be lieut. by purch., v. Potts, who retires. Dated June 25, 1852.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Wellesley*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 15. 192 Queen's troops. Lieut. Duperier, Ensigns Tweedie and Swift, of H.M.'s 80th; Lieut. Biron, H.M.'s 87th.

Per *Lord George Bentinck*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 15. 222 Queen's troops. Lieut.-col. Grattan, c.z.; Ensigns Graves, Stacpoole, and Esmonde, of H.M.'s 18th; Ens. Austin of H.M.'s 24th, and Assist.-surg. Haynes.

Per *Bucephalus*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 24. 150 Queen's troops. Lieuts. Follows and Ellis, H.M.'s 53rd; Ens. Pocklington and Hales, of H.M.'s 18th; and Ens. Faithful, of H.M.'s 75th.

Per *Barham*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 26. 144 Queen's troops. Capt. Steele, Cornets Grant, Gordon, and Ellis, of H.M.'s 9th Lancers; Major Wilmer, Lieut. Spilling, and Cornet Jackson, of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons; Lieut. Kelly, H.M.'s 18th; and Assist.-surg. Chartres, H.M.'s 29th.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 16th June, 1859.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Governments in India the following Schedules:—

BENGAL.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st July to 31st December, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

MADRAS.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st July to 31st December, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December last, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended by Act II. of 1850.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 23rd June, 1859.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th July next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

3,500 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of July, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

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C.B., K.C.T., and S.
John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cuthite, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
William Rothery, Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.
Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.
Brodie McChie Wilcox, Esq., M.P.AUDITORS.—Robert Gardner, Esq.; Robert Hichens, Esq.;
William Oxenborough, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

SOLICITOR.—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 18, Cavendish Square.

ACTUARY.—David Jones, Esq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 18th of May, 1859, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20		£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 19 8
30	On or before	1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40	12th of May,	1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50		1,000	43 15 0	26 10 3
60	1847.	1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

. The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

AGENTS IN INDIA.CALCUTTA—Messrs. Braddon & Co. | MADRAS—Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. Leckie & Co.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

ADDISCOMBE.—On the 1st of August next, Mr. W. KIESER, A.M., will be ready to receive a limited number of Pupils to prepare for Addiscombe, or direct appointments.

Instruction will be given in all the branches taught at Addiscombe, and the time devoted to each subject will be proportioned to its importance in the curriculum of study of that College.

Besides a Resident Tutor of experience and ability, Mr. K. has secured the services of F. RUMBLE, Esq., Grad. Inst. C.E., for Fortification and Civil and Military Drawing; and for Hindostanee, those of SYED ABDULLAH, who has acquired a high reputation as a Moonshiee and interpreter in India.

French and German will be severally taught by well-educated natives.

Terms, £120 per annum, or £14 per month.

To assist those Pupils who are desirous of passing the next examination in August, Mr. K. will be ready on the 6th July.

THE GROVE, BLACKHEATH.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**A MINISTER of the GOSPEL**, who, after spending upwards of ten years as a Missionary in India, was compelled, by failure of health, to return to his native land, and who is now residing in a healthy suburb of London, without any pastoral charge, is desirous of receiving into his family a few **YOUNG PEOPLE as BOARDERS**,—either Boys or Girls,—to whose moral and mental culture he and his Wife would sedulously and prayerfully devote themselves. The Advertiser has received a first-rate classical and philosophical education, and has—as also his Partner—had much experience in Tuition.

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ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—A GENTLEMAN, accustomed to tuition, who has recently returned from India, where he spent upwards of ten years, and was in the constant habit of conversing with the natives in several of the vernaculars, will be happy to give **PRIVATE INSTRUCTION**, either at his own house or at the residence of pupils, in any of the following languages:—Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Oordec, Hindi, and Bengalee.

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SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING, on the plan of a small and select family circle, are offered to Ladies and Gentlemen from India, by a Lady of high Oriental connections, who has resided many years in various parts of the Continent, moving in the best foreign society. Her house is pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of Hyde Park North and Kensington Gardens, and a footman is kept. High testimonials of respectability will be given and required.

Address, A. M. D., BARNHAM's Library, Albion Street, Hyde Park Square.

116, Jermyn Street, St. James's, London.
THE public are hereby informed that the business of Mr. SAMUEL NOCK, GUN-MAKER, has been removed from Regent Circus, Piccadilly, to 116, Jermyn Street, a few doors from Regent Street, Waterloo Place, where it will be carried on as heretofore, and solicit a continuance of that liberal support so long enjoyed.

Their branch house at Calcutta, Messrs. MANTON and Co., have always on hand a large assortment of their Guns, Rifles, &c., and will be carried on in future in connection with each other.

Gentlemen proceeding to India are respectfully solicited to an inspection of their stock, which will be found replete with every article in the sporting line necessary for their equipment, and at reasonable prices. Superior Tiger Rifles always on hand, and good Double Guns from £25 and upwards.

EAST-INDIA LAW AGENCY, No. 27, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

This Agency has been established for conducting Appeals in the Privy Council; for the Recovery of Debts, and other Money and Property from parties residing in India; for effecting Compromises of Debts with Indian Creditors; for the preparation of Deeds, and the general management of all Indian matters in which the professional services of a solicitor are desirable.

The London Branch is conducted, as above, by Mr. W. D. H. OEHME, Solicitor, and a Member of the Incorporated Law Society.

The Indian Branch is carried on by Messrs. OEHME and BARROW, Solicitors, Proctors, and Notaries Public, Calcutta.

A TREATISE ON FORTIFICATION AND ARTILLERY.

By HECTOR STRAITH, late Major in Her Majesty's Army; Late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at the Hon. East-India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

6th Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Atlas, 25s. 2s.

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Many inquiries having been made as to the DURABILITY of GUTTA PERCHA TUBING, the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY beg to call attention to the following Extracts of Letters from parties who have used it for a considerable length of time.

From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart.

"VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT,
March 10th, 1852.

"In reply to your letter respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

From C. HACKER, Esq., Surveyor to

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

(Second Testimonial, after Two Years' Trial.)

"OFFICE OF WORKS, WOBURN PARK,
January 10th, 1852.

"In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Sections, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job."

Tubing of any required length, of every size up to six inches in diameter.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

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ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

PEAKOME'S SADDLERY, &c. for all parts of the world.—Noblemen, gentlemen, and emigrants, are solicited to purchase at fair remunerating prices, and compare them with extortionate prices charged by others.—Best hogskin saddles complete, four guineas; ditto second quality, 70s.; best double bridles, 18s.; best patent carriage collars, 15s.; best pair-horse carriage harness, 18 guineas; round double reins, 40s.; best single harness, £7.

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The next extra Steamer will be despatched from Southampton for Alexandria on the 3rd October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 26th September. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from **SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA**.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from **SOUTHAMPTON** to **BOMBAY** by their Steamers leaving England on the 29th July, and of alternate months thereafter, such passengers being conveyed from **ADEN** to **BOMBAY** by their steamers appointed to leave **BOMBAY** on or about the 15th of the month, and thereafter, and affording, in connection with the Steamers leaving England on the 29th July, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, from **BOMBAY** and **WESTERN INDIA**.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East-India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—**MALTA**.—On the 29th and 29th of every month. **Constantinople**.—On the 29th of the month. **Alexandria**.—On the 29th of the month. (The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—**Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar**, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B. The Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

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FOR PASSAGES to INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and the CAPE.—The experience of upwards of 20 years enables Messrs. Grindlay and Co. to afford the best information, advice, and assistance to parties about to proceed to the above places, either via the Cape, Southampton, or the Continent.

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BESEMERES and SONS, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and Ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite overland travellers to India to inspect this **PORTABLE BEDSTEAD**, price 12s. 6d., invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress; it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 34 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of their Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weight under 50 lbs. Overland Trunks, One Guinea each. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, estimates and information of every expense of the passage and journey, forwarded by post. Lists of Linen, priced, may also be had.—**Outfitting Warehouse, Nos. 61 to 64, Houndsditch, London.**

Corrected to May 6th.

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER & ARMY LIST,

Published Half-yearly;

Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By **F. CLARK,**

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

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Sutley	1280	W. Grogson	Calcutta direct	28 —
Seringapatam	1000	H. Gblett	Bombay direct	5 July.
Owen Glendower	1000	W. J. Fare	Ceat and Bombay	30 —
Earl of Hardwicke	1000	L. Brown	Ditto	30 Aug.
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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta, June 3rd; Madras, 10th; Point de Galle, 14th; Aden, 27th; and arrived at Suez, July 3rd.

The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay June 5th, and arrived at Aden on June 23rd.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong, May 24; Singapore, June 1st; Penang, 3rd; and arrived at Point de Galle, June 11th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 6th inst.; they reached Malta on the 11th inst. (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles on the 13th inst. (per *Banahce*).

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 21st inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 3	Bombay	June 5
Madras	— 10	Ceylon	— 12
China	May 24		

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yazdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ANOTHER step has been made, we trust, towards the termination of hostilities with Burmah, by the capture of Bassein, which was taken in the last war without opposition, —the governor having abandoned and burnt the town, on the approach of our forces,—but has not been won upon the present occasion without a struggle. On the 17th May, General Godwin and Commodore Lambert, with 400 men of H.M.'s 51st Regiment, 300 men of the 9th Madras N.I., 60 Sappers and Miners, the Royal Marines, some seamen of H.M.S. *Fox*, and a few Artillerymen, embarked at Rangoon on board the steamers *Tenasserim*, *Sesostrie*, and *Mozuffer*, which ascended the Bassein river; and, after being joined by the *Pluto* on the 19th, the squadron anchored abreast of Bassein. The troops were landed immediately. The Pagoda was first carried, and then a strong mud fort was, after an obstinate defence, gallantly stormed by the detachment of H.M.'s 51st, accompanied by Lieutenant Rice, R.N., Lieutenant Ford, with the Sappers and Miners, and joined by Lieutenant Ansley, with a detachment of the 9th Madras N.I., the whole commanded by Major Errington. On the opposite bank of the river, a stockade was carried by a party commanded by Captain Campbell, of the *Sesostrie*. The enemy suffered, it is stated, very severely. Our loss was 3 men killed; 7 officers and 24 men wounded. After leaving a detachment at Bassein, General Godwin returned to Rangoon.

The intelligence from this place is to the 26th May, at which period no further engagement had taken place, the Burmese having made no attempt to disturb the force. The Governor of Rangoon and his family narrowly escaped falling into our hands. An expedition was sent against him, consisting of two companies of the 18th Royal Irish, and two companies of the 35th Madras N.I., under Lieut.-Col. Apthorp, of the latter corps. After a trip by water of twenty-five miles, and a march of seven through a very hot, close jungle, the force came upon the Governor; but although he had 1,500 men with him, he fled when our

force got within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy. A number of hackeries, containing powder, muskets, swords, &c., fell into the hands of our troops. The Governor of Dalla had not been quite so fortunate. The *Phlegethon*, while going up the Irrawaddy on a surveying expedition, to ascertain the state of the channel, &c., fell in with him and his family on their way to Ava. The passengers escaped, but treasure to the amount of Rs. 11,000, with much valuable property, was taken.

Several expeditions had been undertaken to ascertain the depths of the numerous branches of the Irrawaddy river, but without finding a navigable channel for any but flat-bottomed vessels. It is expected, however, that these streams will deepen in the rains, and then our vessels will be able to steam right up to Prome.

The *Phlegethon* returned on the 25th May to Rangoon, from a trip up the river; she went twenty miles above Donobew, and no fortifications were found there, merely the town, and the remains of the works destroyed in the last war. The people flocked in hundreds to the steamer, begging to know if the country is to be annexed by the British: about 300 of them came down in boats with the steamer. The Burmese inhabitants were returning to Rangoon in great numbers, and their earnest request is, that we would not again give them over to the tyrannical government of Ava.

The cruelties inflicted upon the wretched people by the native authorities are described as frightful. "Were we to describe even a small portion of the atrocities inflicted on defenceless women and children, for the adhesion of their husbands and fathers to our cause," says the *Friend of India*, "we should be met with a smile of incredulity."

"These cruelties have at length created a reaction. At a place five miles from Rangoon, in a village of about a thousand houses, the villagers armed themselves with a hundred muskets and two hundred spears, and having dressed themselves up to resemble foreigners, drove off 300 of the viceroy's marauders. In another district, the Peguers rose upon his troops, and thoroughly expelled them, after three days of severe fighting. The leader of this successful rising was Moung Loong, a Talein. Soon after, a cluster of villages between Rangoon and Mow-bee combined together and beat off their oppressors. Other villages are rising in various directions, and the Peguers are universally declaring themselves the partisans of the English. Thousands of families have flocked to Rangoon, and obtained our protection. Those who have the best opportunities of knowing the popular feeling throughout the Delta feel the most perfect conviction that, if the Governor-General were at liberty at once to declare Pegu British, the people would rise en masse and expel the Burmese, leaving little for our troops to do. The inhabitants of Pegu, whose ancestors were once lords of the ascendant in Burmah, have a whole century of wrongs to avenge; and they have most readily taken advantage of the present humiliation of their oppressors to inflict the most signal retribution on them. We believe that in no country which we have ever entered before have the inhabitants been so ready to receive us, and so eager to transfer their allegiance to us, and to obtain our protection. Our mild and equitable rule in the adjacent provinces of Moulmein and Arracan, has prepared the people of the intermediate districts to hail our advent with the most heartfelt joy, and to form the largest expectations from it. The question which we have now, therefore, to decide is, whether we shall a second time repel their advances, and hand them over again to the tender mercies of their remorseless and exasperated oppressors, or receive them under our protection, and give them British institutions."

It would, indeed, appear as if the Burmese empire were on the eve of dissolution. The army which our forces encountered at Rangoon is said to have been greatly overestimated. We are now told that it consisted of peasantry, impressed for the occasion, who could be kept together only by success and the hope of plunder, and who deserted in large bodies on the first reverse. From deserters who had come in, it appeared that the viceroy had only 3,000 men under his own standard at Mow-bee, and two small bodies of 1,000 each at two other posts; there was also a report

that another body of about 3,000 men were employed in stockading another position. Eight thousand men, therefore, constituted the entire number of our opponents.

A report was in circulation upon our eastern frontier, that the king was dead; but it is supposed that a change in the royal councils had given rise to this rumour. According to Mr. Crawford, the Burman form of government is an absolute despotism; but the sovereign is assisted by two councils: one, a public council, consists of four woongees, each of whom has a woondok, or deputy; the other, a privy council, composed of four atwen-wons, or inside officers, who are the king's private advisers.

The news from Arracan was satisfactory. No attack had been made even on the most exposed of the districts—that of Sandoway, and there appears to be little danger of any invasion. The apprehensions which were at one time entertained, from the assemblage of Burmese troops on their own side of Arracan, have entirely disappeared since we attacked Rangoon.

The little war on the far north-west frontier seems to be increasing in its dimensions. After a succession of petty encounters, in which little or no damage was suffered on either side, on the 13th May the hill fort of Praumgurrh was attacked and destroyed. It is described as a very strong village. The heights were covered with the enemy's skirmishers, who kept the Guide Corps, the 66th Goorkahs, and Coke's infantry, pretty well employed in returning their fire. A considerable number of the enemy were slain by the guns. Our loss is said to amount to twenty-three killed and wounded; there were no casualties amongst the officers. A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* writes:—

"The ground in advance of Praumgurrh was especially suited to light infantry movements, being terraced in the ordinary manner of the hills for facilitating irrigation. The whole force had advanced steadily to within some seven or eight hundred yards of the place, the infantry of the guides skirmishing in front; the guns had been placed in position, and were about to open, when the sepoys of the 1st Punjab infantry (Sir C. Napier's undisciplined rabble) could be held back no longer. They rushed forward in the most impetuous manner up to the village, which was found surrounded by a wall, effected an almost immediate entrance, poured through the streets, and followed the enemy up the hill, beyond it, in a manner that was the admiration of all who witnessed the boldness, suddenness, and success of the attack; the Guides emulating them in their exertions. So rapid was their advance, that some shells from the guns fell amongst them, fortunately without doing them any harm."

Subsequently to this affair, the Punjab Guide Corps had a skirmish with a party of the enemy, in which Lieutenant Hardinge, commanding the cavalry, was wounded, and Major S. Brown, of the 66th Goorkahs, died soon after, of a *coup de soleil*. On the 17th, Sir Colin Campbell heard that a large body of Swattees had come down into the Raneezaie valley, and were at Skarkote, the first village at the mouth of the valley; accordingly, on the following morning, he moved down towards them, and whilst reconnoitering at the head of a troop of the Guide Cavalry, a volley was sent into the force, by which six of our men were knocked over. Sir Colin immediately brought up the Guides, Goorkahs, and H.M.'s 32nd. The enemy stood their ground well for some time, but at length gave way, leaving 130 dead bodies on the field. The Swat cavalry was pursued by ours to the very foot of the Kohat hills. We had nine men killed, and some twenty or thirty wounded; no officer touched.

A private letter says:—

"Sir Colin Campbell led the Guides himself; the Swattees showed a bold front; but after one charge they broke and fled in all directions. The guides under Lumsdaine have suffered severely,—twelve killed and twenty-one wounded; he (Lumsdaine) had a narrow

escape. The Swatees will not again try the valley as a battle-field, but they will most decidedly show themselves not wanting in pluck if we go into their hills, a move which seems to have been pretty nearly decided on."

Sir C. Campbell had made arrangements for entering the Swat hills on the 23rd May. The *Delhi Gazette* says: "We have every reason to believe that a large force will take the field early in the ensuing cold weather, for the purpose of effectually checking the depredations of the hill tribes. Lalpoorah will, it is said, be the direction in which this force will, in the first instance, march."

The intelligence from Afghanistan, if it can be relied upon, is of some importance. According to the advices received by the *Delhi* paper, Gholam Hyder Khan and Mahomed Ameen Khan, sons of Dost Mahomed, with eight thousand troops, cavalry and infantry, and twelve guns, marched from Cabul for Herat, as stated in our last Summary, and, at the date of the latest accounts, they were encamped near the fort of Kazee, whence they were to move on to Herat. It appears, however, by intelligence received from Herat, that a pitched battle had been fought between the Candaharee sirdars, with a large number of troops, and the troops of Yar Mahomed's son, under Shere Mahomed Khan Huzara, numbering between twelve and thirteen thousand men of all arms. The engagement lasted eight hours, during which it is said about two thousand men were killed. Among the Candaharees, the son of Kohundil Khan was killed. The Candaharees ultimately took to flight, the Heratees pursuing them as far as Furrab. The Candaharees, being unable to remain longer at Furrab, were obliged to march direct to Candahar, which they reached after suffering great privation. The Heratees returned to Herat in triumph. Gholam Hyder had been ordered by Dost Mahomed Khan to halt.

News had arrived from Toorkistan, to the effect that the ringleaders of the revolt at Nimluck, against the son of Ukram Khan, had come to terms, after paying a fine of seven thousand rupees. The son of Ukram Khan has, it is said, appointed a new ruler at Nimluck.

The Indian public was somewhat startled by a statement that the King of Oude was preparing for war with the British Government. It since appears that the demonstration was the result of a temporary fit of insanity.

Calcutta and the southern and eastern parts of Bengal have been visited by a violent hurricane, which has done immense damage to property. The shipping escaped with less injury than might have been anticipated. The principal sufferers are the owners of houses, both natives and Europeans. In Calcutta alone, according to the Chief Magistrate's returns, 2,657 thatched huts, 526 tiled huts, and 40 pukka buildings, were destroyed during the hurricane; eleven persons were killed and two wounded. At Dum-Dum the monumental pillar to the officers and men of the troop of horse-artillery killed at Cabul was blown down, the riding-school levelled with the ground, together with the officers' fives-court, the Golundaze lines, and part of the bazar.

An unfortunate misunderstanding, leading to an actual collision and loss of life, occurred between the 6th and 64th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry at Agra.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Ens. Frank McPherson, 8th regt. (the King's) on board the ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, Indiaman, aged 20, April 1.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Clinton Baddeley, 47th N.I. at Jhelum, May 11; Major S. Browns, 56th N.I. in camp at Abcozale, May 10; Lieut. C. S. Paton, engr. at Simla, aged 26, May 14; Brigadier-General Rich, commanding Benares div. at Nynce Tal, May 25.

BENGAL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COURT OF AVA AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE BURMESE MINISTERS TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE GOVERNOR OF MARTABAN.

The Egga Maha Tanadee Patee, and the great officers and ministers of state, who are ever prostrate at the royal feet of the Meng Tarahgyee Phoooya, who is all powerful, Lord of the Universe, Master of the Tsat-tang Elephant, and all White Elephants in the Burman Dominion, Lord of Life, who is like unto the Lotus Flower, declare that—

Commodore Lambert, the officer in command of the war-vessels of the Queen of England, came to Rangoon, in the Burmese dominions, with a letter requesting that certain merchants who had been unjustly oppressed by the Governor of Rangoon, should have reparation made them, and suggesting the propriety of the dismissal of the Governor. In accordance, therefore, with the great friendship existing between the two countries, the Atwengdaw-mre (perpetual privy councillor), Mahameng Gyam, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Menggyee Menteng Raza, were deputed with letters to the officer in command of the war-vessels, Commodore Lambert, and with a despatch to be transmitted by him to the English Government, to the effect that the Governor of Rangoon would be recalled, and a fit person appointed in his room. On the 2nd January, 1852, the officer in command, Commodore Lambert, wrote and delivered a letter to the Deputy Governor of Rangoon, urging that equal promptitude should be shown in the final settlement as had attended the dismissal of those officers who had been the cause of the misunderstanding between the two countries.

While thus the original business was in a fair way of adjustment, there came from the Commodore Lambert, the interpreter Edwards, and some superior officers, with a letter, but in consequence of their not immediately finding the Ayaboing of Hantawadee Pyee Shewedoung Myowoon Thado Mengyee Maha Mengtha Meng Goung Gyo (the present Governor of Rangoon), the Yewoon (deputy governor) and other officers requested them, as they were about to return, to leave the letter with them; this they refused to do, and after they had gone back, they made a report so calculated to breed discord, that the Commodore, saying that he felt angered and insulted, took possession of the King's ship. The Governor of Dallah was then sent to wait upon the Commodore, who informed him that he desired that the sum of Rs. 9,948, which Captains Lewis and Sheppard had been required to disburse to the former Governor of Rangoon, should be repaid, when the ship might be returned. To this a reply was made, that, to prevent any misunderstanding arising between the two countries, the sum of Rs. 9,948 should be repaid, but that his Majesty's ship must be brought back to the place whence she was removed.

Intimation was then given that the negotiation would be proceeded with, upon the Ayaboin Pyee Shewe Doung Myowoon repairing in person on board the [Commodore's] vessel, which was met by a proposition to provide temporary accommodation at some place half-way (between the Viceroy's house and the Commodore's vessel), where the two plenipotentiaries might confer together; but the officer in command of the war-vessels, Commander Lambert, making no reply whatever, and persisting in silence, a subsequent message was sent to him on the 10th January, 1852, begging him not to take away the vessel; to which he replied, that he would not carry her off, and that she might be sent for and taken back; but before the persons sent to take her could arrive, the Commodore went off with her in tow, and, being opposed by the military posts on the way, a conflict ensued.

This communication is now made with the view of eliciting, in reply, the intentions of the English Government; and it cannot be determined whether it has deputed Commodore Lambert simply to dispose of the question relating to the merchants, or whether he has been sent to begin by an attack, which should have the effect of bringing on hostilities between the two countries.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE KING OF AVA.

Fort William, Feb. 18, 1852.

I have received the letter which your Majesty caused to be addressed to me, relative to the events which have recently taken place at Rangoon, and which was transmitted through the hands of the Governor of Martaban.

Your Majesty desires to elicit a declaration of the intentions of the British Government, and inquires whether Commodore Lambert was deputed simply to dispose of the question relating to the merchants, or whether he has been sent to begin an attack which should have the effect of bringing on hostilities between

the two countries. If your Majesty's servants at Rangoon had been faithful to your Majesty's interests, and had conveyed to you a truthful report of all that passed between them and the British officers on the occasion to which reference is made, your Majesty would have seen no cause to inquire what were the intentions of the Government of India, or to doubt the pacific character of its mission. Your Majesty's officers have not correctly represented to you the events which occurred, but have concealed from your knowledge their own misconduct, which has compelled the British Government to change its language, and to prepare for compelling, by force of arms, the reparation it sought by a friendly representation.

The reply which your Majesty addressed to the letter from the Government of India was, in all respects, worthy of a just and sagacious ruler. It admitted the justice of the claims which had been advanced, directed the removal of the Governor of Rangoon, and promised redress by the hands of a new governor, fully armed with powers to afford it. That redress has not been granted by your Majesty's servant at Rangoon; on the contrary, gross and repeated insults have since been offered by him to the British Government, in the person of its officers, and every *amende* has been evaded or refused.

When Commodore Lambert, on the arrival of the new Governor, proposed to renew negotiations relative to the merchants who had been oppressed, the Governor intimated his readiness to receive, at any time, a communication from Commodore Lambert upon the subject. On the following day, a letter, written on behalf of the British Government, was addressed by the Commodore to the Governor of Rangoon. Although the present Governor and his predecessor had not observed the respect which was due, nor the custom of their own country, and had sent their letters by the hands of men of no rank or consideration whatever, yet those persons were not rejected by the Commodore. And when he despatched his letter to the Governor of Rangoon, it was sent, not by the hands of any such inconsiderable persons, but by the officer next in rank to himself, accompanied by officers of the army and of the fleet. Yet the Governor of Rangoon presumed to refuse all admittance to these officers, bearing a letter to him on the part of the British Government. He not only presumed to refuse to them admittance, but he offered to them insult and indignity. The Deputy-Governor did not approach them, as your servants have falsely reported to your Majesty. No officer was deputed to them. They were approached only by the lowest; they were compelled to remain beyond the door; and were publicly subjected to disrespect and insolence, such as would have been regarded as ignominious by the meanest subordinate in your servant's durbar. The Governor of Rangoon aggravated the injury he thus offered to the British Government, by the audacious and offensive assertion that British officers, thus deputed on an important duty to a high officer, at noon-day, presented themselves at his residence in a state of intoxication. A deliberate insult can never be offered with impunity to the British Government, or to its servants.

The Governor of Rangoon having persisted in refusing to express his regret for the conduct of which he had been guilty, Commodore Lambert rightly considered that the negotiations were at an end, that the demands of the British Government had been refused, and he proceeded (as your Majesty had been informed he would do, if the demands of this Government should not be complied with) to take such measures as should enforce the rights conferred by treaties, should effectually protect the interests of the subjects of the British Government, and should fully vindicate its honour and power.

This Government would thereafter have been justified in rejecting all communication with the Governor of Rangoon; but having no secret intentions, and seeking no pretext for war or conquest, it once more endeavoured to effect an adjustment of the differences that had arisen. The Government of India added nothing to its demands. It required only the reparation it originally specified, together with the indispensable condition that the Governor of Rangoon should express his deep regret for the insult he had put upon the officers of this Government. These most moderate and just demands have been rejected by your Majesty's servant, whom you deputed with power to settle the differences between the states.

Its demand having thus been rejected by your Majesty's servant on your behalf, the Government of India resolved at once to enforce its rights, and to vindicate its power. For that purpose, large preparations were at once commenced, and are now in progress. The receipt of your Majesty's letter has not interfered with, and will not delay or diminish these preparations.

It is still within your Majesty's power to avert from your kingdom the disasters of war; but this can only now be done by a prompt disavowal of the acts of your Majesty's servant at Ran-

goon, and by a full compliance with the several demands, which are hereinafter enumerated:

1. Your Majesty, disavowing the acts of the present Governor of Rangoon, shall, by the hands of your Ministers, express regret that Captain Fishbourne and the British officers who accompanied him were exposed to insult at the hand of your servants at Rangoon, on the 6th of January last.

2. In satisfaction of the claims of the two captains who suffered exactions from the late Governor of Rangoon; in compensation for the loss of property which British merchants may have suffered in the burning of that city by the acts of the present Governor; and in consideration of the expenses of preparation for war, your Majesty will agree to pay, and will pay at once, ten lacs of rupees to the Government of India.

3. Your Majesty will direct that an accredited agent, to be appointed in conformity with the 7th article of the treaty of Yandaboo, and to reside at Rangoon, shall be received by your Majesty's servants there; and shall, at all times, be treated with the respect due to the representative of the British Government.

4. Your Majesty will direct the removal of the present Governor of Rangoon, whose conduct renders it impossible that the Government of India should consent to any official intercourse with him.

If, without further delay, negotiation, or correspondence, these conditions shall be consented to, and shall be fulfilled on or before the 1st day of April next, hostile operations shall be stayed, peace between the States shall be renewed, and the King's ship shall be restored. But if—untaught by former experience; forgetful of the irresistible power of the British arms in India; and heedless of the many additional proofs that have been given of its might, in the successful fall of the powerful sovereigns of Bhurtpore, of Scinde, of the Sikhs, and of many other princes, since last the Burman rulers vainly attempted to resist the British troops in war—the King of Ava shall unwisely refuse the just and lenient conditions which are now set before him, the British Government will have no alternative but immediate war.

The guilt and the consequences of war will rest upon the head of the ruler of Ava.

BURMAH.

TRANSACTIONS AT RANGOON.

No overtures had been made by the Burmese court, and our demonstration, which was intended "to strike a blow, which should strike terror into the Burmese," had failed to produce that effect. It is stated in some of the reports which have been received, that the king was dead, but from other statements which have reached us, and appear more entitled to belief, we learn that the report is premature, and that there has only been a ministerial revolution at Ava, which has ended in placing the war party in the ascendant. This may be the origin of the report given by the correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, that a very "bellicose" message had been sent to General Godwin. It will be a very remarkable circumstance, indeed, if any pacific proposals upon which dependence can be placed, should be made to us before we begin our march in good earnest towards the capital. The Woongee, who fled from the pagoda, on the 15th of April, was reported to have established his headquarters at a place called Mow-bee, about forty miles from Rangoon, and seven miles from the banks of the Irrawaddy, on the great military road leading to Promé. A secret expedition under Col. Apthorp, of the Madras army, consisting of about 700 men, was sent up the Irrawaddy in the steamers on the 8th of May, in the hope of capturing him, though he was reported to have an army of 20,000 men with him. In the east, the final cypher is generally redundant. The smoke of the steamers, which the Burmese consider as the angel of death, was seen from his encampment, and he prepared himself for flight. But before he decamped he is reported to have sent to Col. Apthorp to say that he would fight him, man to man, on the plain. The Colonel again is said to have replied that he was ready to meet him, ten to one. The Viceroy or Woon had a ragamuffin rabble of between 2,000 and 3,000 men with him, but not a single gun; his last gun he bequeathed to us on his flight from Rangoon. Our troops disembarked from the steamers and marched off to the encampment seven miles through a broiling sun, but when they were yet three quarters of a mile off, the Woon and his army fled leaving their food in the flesh-pots, and so Col. Apthorp returned with his troops to Rangoon, without actual success, but still with the important intelligence that the viceroy's army had been so reduced in numbers and courage, that the appearance of a single British regiment was sufficient to put them to flight. On this side of Promé, therefore, there is no hostile army. It is reported that a high officer is coming down with 8,000 men from the capital to drive us into the sea. Our only fear is, that he may be coming down to cajole us with hollow offers of peace, which it will require no ordinary degree

of moral courage to reject, after the declarations made by the prime minister in the House of Lords.

The *Muhanuddy* steamer, in endeavouring to move up the river, got aground and broke her back. The 67th Bengal N. I. under the command of Col. Sturt, had been relieved from duty in Arracan, by the 5th Madras N. I. and proceeded to Rangoon. The health of the troops was improving at Rangoon; skeleton timber houses had been sent round from Moulmein, through the indefatigable exertions of Col. Bogle, and were in course of erection at Rangoon, where the troops will now be carefully housed for the monsoon. The steamers in the river had captured the state boat of the viceroy, and also fallen in with the vessels containing the Governor of Dalla and his wives. The governor himself contrived to make his escape, but some of the ladies, and Rs. 11,000—according to others Rs. 13,000—in money, fell into the hands of the captors. The natives had been flocking back by thousands to Rangoon, and erecting huts and opening bazars, which presented a singular and most gratifying contrast to the scene which was exhibited on the last occupation of the town in 1823.

It is evident that the Burmese are unable to collect any force which can give us any disquietude. The strength of the kingdom is broken, and the remains of the army which met us at Rangoon are now employed only in preventing the return of the inhabitants to that town, and in plundering and oppressing all those who manifest any disposition to join us. The circumstances which have occurred in the interior of the country, since we took possession of the town, have completely altered all the anticipations which had been previously formed of the character of the war, and the labours it may impose on us, but this is too large a subject for us to enter upon this week, and we propose, therefore, to discuss it in our next issue.

There has been a painful suspicion abroad for some time, that Captain Impey, formerly assistant to the Commissioner at Moulmein, whose name was recently struck off the roll of the army, was among the Burmese, and had been assisting them with his military knowledge. The rumour is repeated by the correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, who says: "The report is gaining strength daily that ill-starred fellow Impey is with the enemy, and has been at great pains in disciplining the Burmese soldiers, and that it was only owing to the superior training introduced by him that the Burmese have been able to fight so well." The rumour, however, is altogether without foundation. Captain Impey has been for some time living at Bankok under the assumed name of George Aylmer, drilling the king's troops. He recently wrote to a friend of ours at Singapore for some clothes and furniture, and hoped to be appointed agent to the Singapore merchants, at the capital of Siam. The missionaries at Bankok also allude in their letters to his being there under a different name.—*Friend of India*, May 27.

CAPTURE OF BASSEIN.

The following epitome was kindly furnished to us by the secretary to Government:—

"General Godwin and Commodore Lambert, with 400 men of H.M.'s 51st regt., 300 men of the 9th M.N.I., 60 sappers and miners, the royal marines, some seamen of H. M. S. *Fox*, and a few artillerymen, embarked at Rangoon on board the steamers *Tenasserim*, *Sesostria*, and *Mozuffer*, on the 17th of May. They proceeded to the Bassein River, which they ascended after being joined by the *Pluto* on the 19th. On the afternoon of the same day, the squadron anchored abreast of Bassein without a single accident. There were large stockades on both sides of the river. The troops were landed immediately. The pagoda was first carried, and after that a strong mud fort was, after an obstinate defence, gallantly stormed by the detachment of H. M.'s 51st, accompanied by Lieut. Rice, R.N., Lieut. Ford, with the sappers and miners, and joined by Lieut. Ansley, with a detachment of the 9th M.N.I., the whole commanded by Major Errington. On the opposite bank of the river a stockade was carried by a party commanded by Capt. Campbell, of the *Sesostria*. The enemy in the mud fort suffered very severely in the contest.

"Total killed and wounded:—3 men killed, 7 officers and 24 men wounded.

"Names of officers wounded:—Lieut. George Rice, R.N., severely; Lieut. John Elliot, royal marines, slightly; Major Errington, H.M.'s 51st, slightly; Capt. Darroch, H.M.'s 51st, slightly; Capt. Rice, H.M.'s 51st, very severely; Lieut. Carter, H.M.'s 51st, severely; Lieut. Ansley, M.N.I. 9th, severely.

"Crowds of natives are daily coming in with their families. The health of the troops is improving daily since the rains set in.

"General Godwin, after leaving a detachment at Bassein, returned to Rangoon."—*Englishman*, June 2.

Rangoon, 24th May.—Last night the General with part of the force returned from Bassein, I proceed to give you all the particulars I have gathered on the subject, and, as far as they go, they may be relied on.

"The fleet, consisting of the *Sesostria*, *Mozuffer* and *Tenasserim*, left this at 2 p.m., on the 17th, the *Pluto* having proceeded some thirty-six hours before to get soundings. Bassein, which is some sixty miles above Negrais, was reached by the fleet on the afternoon of the 19th. The *Pluto* had intercepted a boat which was on its way down to give warning, and on taking the crew on board, nothing could be got of them but that it didn't matter much whether news reached the governor of Bassein or not that a force was coming up against him, as everything was in a perfect state of readiness there to blow us out of the water. The steamers passed close under some works to their right, when suddenly some bindings were cut, some tatties or screens fell down, and a masked battery discovered itself, but strange to say, did not open fire. A little higher up, the troops were landed on the same side of the river. Capt. Latter, advancing some paces ahead with a corporal of the 51st, began to parley with the Burmese behind their works, saying, that if they would not fire on us, we would not fire on them; the reply was, that if our force advanced one step further on, they would fire on us. Capt. Latter said, in that case, we would turn them out root and branch. Hereupon, our gallant interpreter had a brickbat, or clod of earth, thrown at him, which struck him in the face and knocked him over; at the same moment a heavy discharge of musketry and jingals and round shot was poured into us. The corporal accompanying Capt. Latter was killed on the spot, and fell over him whom every one supposed to have been killed. A large mud fort bothered our troops, which, however, was taken from the upper right angle, a considerable *détour* having to be made to get to it, and here our chief loss was sustained; the place was, however, soon gained. No scaling ladders were required, our fellows getting round by gateway and traversing the place. The Burmese went helter-skelter through the place till they were brought up by a large tank, and here many of them were bayoneted and shot. The Burmese bravely resisted us, not leaving their guns till we had mounted their defences, and many were cut down, Lieut. Ford, the officer commanding the sappers, himself shivering with his sword the skull of a Burman who was below, and in the act of thrusting a spear at him. The whole affair occupied fifty minutes, and a gallant one it was; 5,000 of the king of Ava's picked soldiers were there, and 2,000 men of Bassein. A fair-faced, dark-whiskered man was plainly seen on the works directing the artillery; but whether he was an European or Armenian could not be discerned. The number of Burmese bayoneted shows how bravely the Burmese remained at their posts. Their loss is calculated at 800. The gunnery from the ships was terrific and most effectual; considering our small numbers, our loss is considerable too. Three officers of the 51st wounded, Major Errington, commanding the whole party, was struck in the thigh by a spent round shot. Capt. Rice and Lieut. Carty wounded, the latter severely, having the ball still in his thigh. Two men of the 51st killed, and about twenty-five wounded. Lieut. Ansley, of the 9th N.I., was wounded in the hand, the ball flying up into his arm where it remained; one naick of that regiment was killed and 11 wounded; of the little body of eighteen gallant sappers under Lieut. Ford, though they were in the thick of it, not one was touched. A gallant captain of the 51st had the greater part of one of his whiskers carried away by the roots, as he rejoiced in a large pair of black bushy ones. Fifty-eight pieces of cannon, ranging from 3 to 24-pounders, and upwards of 20 jingals, were taken; an immense number of war boats were sunk and burnt. While the military were at work on the right, the naval brigade landed on the left, and took a strong work there, in which Lieut. Rice of the *Fox* was wounded. The four companies of the 9th were left there, and two companies of the 51st. The remainder of the 9th are to be sent from this to garrison Bassein immediately. This will leave us very weak; as it is, the 35th N.I. have so few officers (only two subalterns fit for duty) five or six being on the sick list, the rest away on sick certificate, that they have lent the services of a subaltern officer of the 9th to relieve them in the nightly picquets.

An expedition starts for Pegue in a week, we hear. If that is taken, and troops have to be left there, we shall be very short of them here. From the last specimen at Bassein, the Burmese shew themselves determined to withstand us to the last, and every inch of ground will be contested. Depend on it, no place will fall so easily into our hands as Rangoon has done. No loot of any value was taken at Bassein. I hear of some thousands pound, and the usual number of gold umbrellas, glass, crockery, clothing, &c.—*Ibid*.

The following extracts are from the journal of an officer with the force at Rangoon; they are taken from the *Englishman*:—

"The work that is being thrown up from the west gateway of the pagoda to the opposite angle of the west side of the stockade, with the view of disconnecting the long arm of stockade that projects to the west, is progressing, and will be completed probably in a month. The ground selected for the site of the barracks for our European troops, is where part of the new town (burnt down by the firing from the shipping) stood. The ground has been cleared away, but not a plank is yet erected, so that there is not a chance of the barracks being completed before a month, if then. The site is towards the S.W. angle of the stockade, about midway between the line of stockade on the south, and the wall of the Pagoda. The native corps have been left to make their own arrangements, they will be better off than the Europeans. In front of the lines of the 40th were a row of skeleton houses, the uprights and raised floors, and bamboos forming the roof, being alone left; leaves and mats have been taken off the houses in the vicinity; and with the help of Burmese workmen, who are to be had in abundance, the men have housed themselves very comfortably. There is fortunately a fine large house in rear of the left of the 40th lines, in which the majority of the officers live. This house, from its having been formerly the residence of the Phoenigies (priests) who officiated at a neighbouring temple (the said temple makes an excellent mess-house), has been named, perhaps not quite appropriately, the 'Convent.' There are two smaller houses near, in which the rest of the officers are ensconced. The Dagon pagoda, or Tree Pagoda, I may tell you, stands in the centre of a raised terrace; its form is that of an inverted speaking trumpet; the gilding is greatly effaced, but the open bell-shaped lantern-like work on the top is said to be of pure gold, and still retains its original brightness; this gives the otherwise clumsy-looking mass below it an airy and elegant appearance. The upper terrace, which is square, and whose sides are about 400 yards in length, is raised above the second terrace, say 25 feet; the third or lowest terrace is an equal distance below that again. There are four flights of steps up the centre of each, three of which are covered, the east, south, and west. The 18th royal Irish are at present lodged in the south steps, and the 80th in the west steps. In a former part I have alluded to the opening of the idols—then it had just commenced; for a week after that, the work of delving into every image in the place, of which there are hundreds, was perseveringly carried on, but apparently not with the knowledge of the prize agents, as the European artillery sold in great numbers the silver images, and bottles of rubies that were found inside—out of one image eight artillery men sold 120 rupees worth of curiosities. Very few of these images are of solid silver, and the rubies are very small, and uncut: one or two valuable ones cut and handsomely set have been found. I have seen a sapphire or two, and some cat's-eyes, and lots of crystal. The bells that hung from the open lantern-like things in the tops of the pagodahs (there are hundreds of smaller pagodahs all over the place), and sent forth such a pleasant tinkling sound when the wind blew, have been pulled down by these uncouth Europeans." "To give one an idea of the strength of their stockades, conceive a row of upright timbers extending for miles, as they do round the entire place, except in parts of the north and east sides, each timber fit to be part of the mainmast of a ship, these timbers three deep, and so close to each other that a walking stick could not be passed behind; behind these upright timbers is a row of horizontal ones laid one above another, and behind all is a bank of earth twenty-four feet broad on the top, and at the base forty-five feet. The height of the tops of the uprights from the bottom of the ditch in which they are deeply planted is generally fourteen feet, the upper part of the ditch and that nearest the stockade is filled with a most formidable *chevaux de frise* in the shape of the pointed branches of trees stuck firmly into the earth, and pointing outwards; beyond this is the deep part of the ditch, which in the rains is of course filled with water. The upright timbers are strengthened by connecting planks, the ends of which are inserted on the tops, the other end of the planks being similarly secured by strong wooden pins in the band inside."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, MAY 4.

Dwarkanauth Bural and another v. John Lyall and others.—This was a case of great mercantile importance, as it raised the question of the liability of a house of business to pay a bazaar dealer for goods purchased for them by their banian according to the custom of Calcutta. The plaintiffs are bazaar dealers, and the defendants are partners in the firm of James Lyall and com-

pany. They had directed their banian to procure for them various goods to the value of Rs. 50,000 to be shipped to Sydney; and amongst other articles a quantity of log line, which the banian had ordered from the plaintiff, who delivered it at the defendants' godowns. The plaintiffs alleged that they had given credit to the defendants, who on their part stated that they had purchased from the banian, and had paid for the articles by crediting him in his account for their value. The banian had made some payments to the plaintiffs, and then became insolvent, and put the plaintiffs in his schedule as his creditors for the balance. This was repudiated by the plaintiffs, who brought their action against the defendants. The plaintiffs endeavoured to prove a special contract with the defendants, but the evidence was not credited by the court, and the point therefore turned on the custom of Calcutta.

Messrs. *Prinsep and Peterson*, for the plaintiffs.Messrs. *Clarke and Hogg*, for the defendants.

Judgment.—*Peel, C. J.*—The action is brought to recover the balance of a sum due for goods sold. To establish the right of a suit, a contract must be established between the plaintiff and these defendants. The sale was not immediately from the plaintiffs to the defendants, but if at all to them, it was immediately through a person who was a banian of the house of the defendants. The sole question is whether the goods were sold on the credit of the defendants. There was no doubt that the goods were the goods of the plaintiffs, that they were sold for the price stated, and that they ultimately came into the hands of the defendants, and that the plaintiffs have not been fully paid for them. They had therefore a right of suit against somebody. If the banian was the agent of the defendants in making the purchase, then the defendants are primarily liable on the general law of principal and agent; and that is the first point to be considered, because there has been some evidence offered for the defendants which seems intended to throw doubt on the existence of that relation between a mercantile firm and its banian. In all commercial cases the evidence of merchants as to the usages of trade is important. We should give the same effect to it that would be given by a special jury of merchants at Guildhall deciding on the facts of a case. But these witnesses are nearly of the same nature as those who are in the penal law termed "*experti*" on points within their peculiar cognizance. They are not required to instruct us on the general law of principal and agent, but merely to inform us as to facts which may authorize a finding contrary to the general law, by reason of an exception usage varying it. There is a discrepancy between the evidence of the witnesses for the defendants on this point. Two gentlemen, Mr. Haworth and Mr. Mackinlay, gave their evidence to the effect that it is an agency relation; and this we think is a correct view of the subject. Two other gentlemen, apparently speaking with less reflection, and rather speaking as to a legal result than as to a fact, consider that the banian is not in the relation of an agent to a principal, but is, as to purchases made by him in the bazaar for the house, rather to be considered as a buyer on his own account, and a new seller to the house. If this were so, many important variations on the previously understood law, and much to the prejudice of the mercantile community, would result from it. Treated as agents, and their post evidently a fiduciary one, they are liable to the civil and criminal responsibility which attaches to breaches of an important fiduciary relation. If, for instance, bills or other documents within the factor and agent's Act are misapplied, they are brought under the operation of that Act. They are subject also to those important restrictions which prohibit an agent from gaining an advantage at the expense of his principal, and are accountable for profits made, which should be the principal's. But if the relation be viewed merely as one on contract of buyer and seller, the benefit of those securities against fraud and wrong is lost to the principal; property in the hands of the banian might then, in certain cases, be viewed as subject to the clause as to reputed ownership in the Insolvent Act, and on a sudden and unforeseen insolvency of the banian, the goods of a house actually in advance to its banian might be swept away into the hands of the official assignee for the benefit of the banian's general creditors, though in fact paid for with the money of the house. None of these mischiefs can result if the relation be viewed as it has been hitherto understood, as that of an agent to a principal. And as it is not pretended that any contract has established any difference, as between the banian and the house employing him as such, between his purchases for the house and his sales for it, we can see no ground for establishing a one-sided relation, including the latter and not extending to the former. We are therefore clearly of opinion that the purchase of these goods was a purchase for the house by an agent of theirs for the purchase. Still it by no means follows that credit was not given exclusively to

the banian. It is not a consequence of showing that a known relation of principal and agent exists in a given transaction, that the principal must therefore necessarily be liable to the claims of the party dealing with the agent, whether the principal be known or unknown. The ordinary law of principal and agent is, that the principal may sue or be sued on a contract made with his agent, though the other party knew nothing of the principal. But the agent may so contract as to be exclusively liable; as for instance, where the form of the instrument leaves no legal resort to any but himself, or where his principal is a foreign one, or where the credit is given exclusively to the agent, as when the seller says in effect, "Though this purchase is made for your principal, I will know you only as my debtor." The fiduciary relation there exists, but the legal remedy of the seller is not co-extensive with it. Now the usage of trade may be most important as evidence to show with whom the contract was made, because, *prima facie*, it is reasonable to conclude, that parties contracted with reference to it. We have an instance of this exclusive credit established by usage of trade in the case of policies of insurance in London, where by a very long course of trade it has been the practice for the underwriter's right to the payment of the premium to be limited to the insurance broker, though the latter is the avowed agent of a known principal in effecting an insurance for him. So in like manner the usage of trade is cogent evidence to show that such an exclusive credit is given here on purchases by a native banian for his house, in the bazaar, of native dealers. This has been deposed to by many respectable witnesses in this cause, speaking to a mercantile experience in this place for many years past. Their evidence is confirmed by at least one witness for the plaintiff himself, who deposes to the same effect. There are some circumstances which may tend to explain the origin of such a custom and its reasonableness. The evidence would certainly have been stronger had it been confirmed by more native testimony, because the testimony, although that of very respectable gentlemen, is in its nature open to the objection of being that of men interested to avoid a liability, not in this case, but in general cases. But though it is not so strong as it might have been, it is far too strong to be set at nought, and it would be to set it at nought to say it is not sufficient to show the usage, as being the evidence of many most respectable witnesses, and nothing in fact opposed to it, which can in the least avail against it in this cause, and it being in fact supported by some evidence for the plaintiffs. It is stated by Mr. Prinsep that formerly banians were much more opulent than now. If so, this may explain the rise of what appears on the evidence to have been a long-continued usage, that the native sellers looked to the native banian as the buyer from them. Another reason may be, that the laws of the Hindoo seller and the European purchaser are different; and that if they had to deal with the latter, and to look to him exclusively as the buyer from them, their contracts would be governed, if they had to sue for their money, by the English and not by the Hindoo law, one less known to them, and the provisions of which they might, so far as they understood them, not like so well. If this were not so, then if the banian were considered merely as the known agent acting for a known principal on the spot, who was a British subject, then it would follow that the native dealer in the bazaar could not resort at all to the banian, but must resort to the principal, because an agent who discloses himself or is known as an agent in the transaction for a principal who is not a foreigner but on the spot, cannot, unless by express contract he make himself so, be rendered liable on the contract which he makes for his principal. On the whole, therefore, there are circumstances connected with the state of the place and the parties dealing in it, which support the probability of such a custom growing up. No custom should be established except on clear and strong evidence, such as this case supplies. We therefore think that it is established *prima facie* that the contract was between the plaintiffs and the banian, and not between them and the defendants. No doubt parties may contract themselves out of any law, whether general or exceptional, and if the parties did not take the credit of the banian, they might have declined to deal with him, and have said, "We will look to the merchants, and not to you;" but that should have been communicated, otherwise the principals may be misled in settling with their own banian. An attempt to show this was made by attempting to prove a direct resort to a member of the firm; this we thought improbable at the time; it is certainly not the practice, where there is a banian and a native establishment, and it received the most direct contradiction from the gentleman himself, one of the defendants. Reliance is placed on the receipt, but there is nothing in that inconsistent with the case of the defendants. It is not like an invoice debiting a particular party, and that party one who might not be debited. We should expect a re-

turn and repudiation of that inconsistent document. But if the agent buys on his own credit exclusively goods for his principal, he may consistently direct the delivery to be made to his principal, and his principal's signing such a receipt is no acknowledgment, either expressed or implied, that he is to be debited for the goods by the seller who delivers them. We should deem that the evidence fails to show that in this instance a deviation was made with the defendants' sanction from the ordinary course of looking to the banian for such purchases by him as the sole party liable.

The plea of payment is not established. It is true that it is shown that the defendants have paid their own banian for these goods; but he was not the agent for the plaintiff to receive payment, and that payment would not bind them. As the case presents many important questions, and we may not have fully estimated the weight of all the evidence, the plaintiffs have liberty to move, if they think fit to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Prinsep elected to be nonsuited, with leave to move to enter a verdict for the defendant, or for a new trial.

THE LONDON MAIL of the 24th of April arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of May, per the *Oriental* steamer. The subsequent Mail of May the 24th left Aden on June 11th for Madras and Calcutta, per the *Pottinger*.

DISTURBANCE BETWEEN NATIVE CORPS.—The *Agra Messenger* gives an account of a disturbance between the 6th and 64th regiments of N.I. stationed in Agra, which might have proved serious but for the presence of mind displayed by an officer of the former. A bad feeling had for some time been manifest between the two regiments, which broke out into open violence on the 14th. Stones and other missiles were freely thrown, and more dangerous weapons might have been employed but for the officer, who ordered the roll-call to sound, relying on the instinct of discipline to bring back the sepoys to their ranks. The men fell back, but not till several sepoys had been severely wounded, and it will be necessary to move them to another station. The *Hurkaru* says that the contest recommenced on the following day, and the artillery were called out; the men, however, separated in time. The *Morning Chronicle* adds that, in consequence of the disturbances, the brigadier had deemed it necessary to remove both the corps from their lines, the 6th being sent to Secundra, and the 64th some miles from their lines. A station Court of Inquiry was being held to investigate all the circumstances connected with the disturbance.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—The judge-advocates are likely to have plenty to do in the Upper Provinces this hot weather. Only a few days ago we recorded a batch of courts-martial ordered at Agra (p. 383), and now we learn with sorrow that several officers are about to be tried at Lucknow, for being concerned in a duel, which was fought with one pistol, and no seconds, either at Goruckpore or Lucknow, we know not which. The names of the officers have been given us, but we refrain from publishing them at present.—*Englishman*, May 20.

THE "BLACK ACTS."—The *Englishman* says, that the order of the home authorities to pass the Black Acts has been received in Calcutta.

CURIOUS CASE.—The *Englishman* publishes a report of a very curious case recently decided by the Sudder Adawlut. The plaintiff, a "*purohit*," or father confessor, had been discharged by the defendant, a Hindoo gentleman, and demanded to be restored. The moonsiff and principal sudder ameen of Sylhet decided in favour of the claim, upon which the defendant appealed to the Sudder Court. The question to be considered was really whether the civil courts could take cognizance of matters of this description, and four of the Sudder judges decided that they had no jurisdiction, the case being purely a case of conscience, which the court could not hope to decide aright. Mr. Mills, however, differed from the other judges, holding that the former precedents of the court which allowed such cases to be entertained, should be upheld. The suit was dismissed, and the decisions of the lower courts reversed, both parties paying their own costs.

THE MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE in Calcutta is singularly rapid, at least if we may judge from the correspondence columns of our contemporaries. Two native mango-sellers, owners apparently of "The Grand Mango Fair," at the Exchange, have addressed a letter to the *Englishman*, declaring that they have been greatly injured by an article in his paper. They were accused of demanding exorbitant prices, and rebut the charge with a degree of indignation only to be compared with that of some of the London shopkeepers who find their wares shown up in the *Lancet*. They ask whether it is possible that they can be guilty of such an imposition as to sell their fruit at a profit of 500 per cent., and finish the epistle by a sly advertisement of their goods, "which are seen on tables of the first class of people."

Violent Storm.—The great event of this part of India is a storm of fearful violence, which passed over Calcutta in the night of the 14th ult. It was equal, some think more than equal, in strength, to the one of June 2nd, 1842,—ten years ago this day—which did so much damage among the shipping. Furious as was the recent hurricane, however, we did not get the strongest part of it here, the centre having passed to the eastward. The damage done afloat was more among the small river craft than the shipping. The shore along the whole front of Calcutta was one mass of tangled wreck, the remains of boats and their cargoes. None of the larger vessels off town received any severe injury, though a few of them were driven ashore for a short time. The most noticeable shipwreck is that of the *Nereides*, at the Sandheads, with the loss of the greater part of her crew. Her pilot, chief mate, and three or four of the men, have been picked up in the Sunderbunds. Two of the sailors who were thrown on those desolate islands, were, it has been stated, so nearly reduced to starvation, that they were fain to satisfy the cravings of hunger on the putrifying body of a shipmate who died soon after they got on shore! The damage done on land in Calcutta and the adjacent country was very great. Hardly a house in town escaped injury, while, according to a police return, above three thousand huts and above forty brick buildings were blown down. According to the same official statement eleven lives were lost in the town. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance connected with the storm, and the best evidence of its fury, is the fact that (by police computation) about thirty-five thousand crows and kites lay dead in the streets, beaten down from the trees which had been their roosting-places! The atmospheric convulsion appears to have been felt more or less over nearly the whole of India. Since its occurrence we have had extremely hot weather. —*Hurkaru*, June 2.

The 74th N.I.—We regret to state, that a letter dated the 19th May, on the river, twenty miles below Barripore, Beaulah, gives distressing accounts of the voyage of the 74th N.I. from Dacca. Their first misfortune was cholera, which still continues, and upwards of twenty men have already fallen victims to its ravages. On the night of the 14th, and morning of the 15th, the Cyclone burst upon them, six boats were completely destroyed, several blown high and dry inland, amongst which were three of the officers' boats, one of which had to be abandoned, it had taken such a long inland journey. On the 18th, they lost another large boat. —*Englishman*.

Mr. Herklots.—We have this week the melancholy duty of recording the death, on the 26th of May, of Mr. Gregory Herklots, of Chinsurah, the last relic of the old Dutch establishments in India, which, when he entered the service, comprised a body of more than fifty civilians. Mr. Herklots was born at Bremen, at the beginning of 1768, and came out to India in 1789, when he was appointed a member of the Dutch service at Chinsurah. The highest office he attained in it was that of magistrate; but this was only owing to the confusion consequent on the hostilities in which the Dutch were twice involved with England. Had the Dutch power remained unbroken, he would have risen to the highest post in the service. In 1791, Mr. Herklots was married to a young widow, who proved to be a most excellent wife, and the union continued to be a source of the highest conjugal and family happiness to both, during the long period of fifty-five years it subsisted. They had a large family of sixteen children, four of whom only survive them. At the time of his death, Mr. Herklots had also thirty-seven grand-children, thirty-nine great grand-children, and one great-great grand-child, in all, a patriarchal family of eighty-one descendants, a most extraordinary sight in a country so remarkable for the fluctuations of society and the rapid extinction of families. —*Friend of India*, June 3.

Fraudulent Transaction.—It was some time ago rumoured, and we believe the *Englishman* mentioned it, that the London agent of a Mofussil Bank had made large advances to a branch house at home on shipments of certain goods which, on arrival here, turned out just half the quantity invoiced. We have since ascertained that these shipments consisted of copper, and that, although the boxes were in appearance of the customary five-hundredweight size, they never could have contained more than half that quantity. Unfortunately, this transaction has not been confined to one shipment, but consisted of a succession of consignments, on each of which advances were made by several banks and banks' agents in London, on the hypothecation of the usual shipping documents. As the consignors and drawers of the bills have failed in England, and the consignees here have likewise gone through the Insolvent Court, the shipments in question had to be landed and disposed of by the holders of the documents. An idea may be formed of the extent of the loss, by the fact, that one of the shipments on which Rs. 20,000 had been advanced, hardly realized Rs. 10,000. As far as we have

been able to learn, the total loss falling upon the parties who made advances, will amount to somewhere near two lakhs of rupees; and as the estates of the insolvents hold out no prospect of a dividend of more than five per cent. it will take rather a long time to make good the loss by exchange operations. This is the result of making advances on the "pig in the poke." We hope, for the sake of the parties concerned, that the difference in the quantity will be "satisfactorily explained;" because we cannot believe that any shipper would have the temerity knowingly to be a party to such a disreputable transaction. —*Hurkaru*, May 25.

European Officers with the Burmese.—Some rumours have been afloat in Calcutta, stating that certain French officers had proceeded to Rangoon for the purpose of joining the Burmese. From information that has reached us, we are disposed to believe the following account to be strictly correct. Two Frenchmen, one of them a cavalry officer, formerly in the Spanish service, took their passage in the ship *Emperor*, under the disguise of Spanish Jews, and although suspicion had been excited that they were other than they represented themselves to be, the facts were not fully elicited until the vessel had sailed, when a report of the circumstance, giving the real name (Captain Dugency) of one of them was made to the proper authorities. We know not what steps the authorities may deem fit to take in the matter, but the best plan in our opinion would be to send a despatch by the *Berenice* which will start immediately, and will reach Rangoon before the *Emperor*, desiring the commodore to deem these French visitors as contraband, and to return them by the first steamer. —*Englishman*, June 2.

Public Works by Private Persons.—The list of the public works executed by private individuals, which is published annually in the *Calcutta Gazette*, seems to grow every year "small by degrees and beautifully less." We trust we yield to none in our admiration of disinterested benevolence, but it is impossible to avoid a smile at the contrast between the length of the pompous official list, and the meagre deeds it is intended to celebrate. There is one heavy item in the catalogue, which is important, not only from its magnitude, but from its connection with a peculiar feature in native society. Radhamoney Dassee—popularly called Rassmoney—a Hindoo lady, is set down as having erected a temple at Dukhinsur, at an expense of Rs. 50,000. This Rassmoney Dassee is the widow of Rajchunder Mar, a man of very low caste, who inherited an immense fortune from his father in Calcutta, and died nearly twenty years since, leaving his widow one of the richest dowagers in the country. All Hindoo widows left in independent circumstances, fall of necessity into the power of the Bramhuns, and a very large proportion of the finest temples in the country owe their origin and endowments to their piety or superstition. Steeped to the lips in ignorance, and utterly destitute of occupation, the priest obtains over them a power equal to that exercised by a father confessor over a Parisian *devotée*, and, as a matter of course, employs it to the advantage of his creed, and his own order. This is the reason why, in this country, female liberality invariably takes the shape of massive temples with splendid endowments, the former watched over and the latter enjoyed by the priests, who suggested both. In the present instance, the temple at Dukhinsur is merely one of a series of great works executed by this native lady, who has been for years the greatest benefactor of the Bramhuns in Bengal. —*Friend of India*, May 27.

The Screw War Steamer "Rattler." is a perfect puzzle to the Burmese: it is a contrivance they cannot understand—a mystery they are unable to solve. They gape and wonder and are lost in amazement; in short, they can make nothing of it. They see a large ship move, without a rag of canvas and independent of wind and tide, where she likes and how she likes; and all this with no visible machinery to impel her through the water. They see a funnel, it is true, and smoke issuing from it, but there are no paddles, nothing that agitates and ruffles the water through which and in spite of which she works her way by some silent and secret agency. Numbers of them have paddled round and round her in their canoes to discover, if possible, the unknown cause of motion; but it is of no use—they can detect nothing. They return baffled and confounded, and I dare say by this time their minds are so far made up on the subject, that the *Rattler* is put in motion by an agency nothing short of infernal. —*Letter from Rangoon*.

Volunteering for Foreign Service.—A number of native regiments, including two or three Sikh corps, have volunteered for service in Burma.

Jotee Persaud.—The application to the Supreme Court on behalf of Isoreepersaud, for an injunction to restrain Lalla Joteepersaud from receiving any further advances from Government, has been rejected.

THE RAILWAY.—The process of ballasting and laying down the rails has been commenced at Bali Khal.

CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—The "Fifth Report of Operations in Translating, Printing, and Circulating the Sacred Scriptures in the Languages of India, by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries," informs us that, between the years 1847 and 1851, no fewer than 222,761 copies of the Bible were distributed amongst the natives of this country.

MONEY is said to be so plentiful in the Calcutta bazaar, that loans on deposit of Company's paper may be obtained from the shroffs at the rate of 3½ per annum.

AN INDIAN COMMISSION.—Under every point of view, the deputation of a parliamentary commission to this country, even if there was sufficient time left for its labours, appears to be unadvisable. All the information which the parliamentary committee can require, relative to the nature and operation of the institutions we have given to India, is to be obtained in England, from the various retired officers of Government, and from private individuals unconnected with the state, who have passed their lives in India. As the object of the committee is to investigate and report on the efficiency of our measures, not the personal character of our public men, the committee might, moreover, summon from India any of those members of Government who were likely to furnish them with the most valuable data for the compilation of their report. Such a course was freely adopted in the case of Ceylon, when a committee was appointed with the view of annoying an obnoxious Governor, and there could be no impropriety in pursuing the same plan, for the accomplishment of a nobler object, which affected the welfare of many millions of our Indian subjects. It is also a matter of great importance that the opinion of intelligent natives regarding the present character and ulterior improvement of Government measures in India, should be submitted to the committee at home, and receive all due consideration. And this cannot be more effectually accomplished than by the transmission of Memorials from the various native communities at each of the Presidencies, embodying their views and wishes. — *Friend of India.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Notification.—*Fort St. George, May 13, 1852.*—The Most Noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to resolve that, in the event of a medical officer posted at the sudder station of a district being required to attend professionally a public officer on duty in the interior of the district, he will be entitled to draw eight annas per mile as travelling allowance, and five rupees per diem during the period of his necessary absence from the sudder station.

Fort William, May 14, 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Governor of presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 32, of the 17th March, 1852.

"Para 16. By the G. O of 19th July, 1822, it is declared 'that the attendance of the medical officers in their professional capacity on the families of the officers of the corps to which they are attached is an imperative part of the duty to be performed by them,' and that this order 'is applicable to medical attendance by presidency surgeons, garrison surgeons and staff surgeons of stations, on the officers of the army, and their families, who may make application to them for professional advice.' Your decision, that the principle of this order is applicable to all cases in which a military officer requires aid for himself and family, has our full approval."

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS FOR BURMAH.

Fort William, May 21, 1852.—The Governor-General of India in Council has the greatest satisfaction in publicly announcing that the 3rd and 4th regiments of Sikh local infantry, and the Ramghurh light infantry battalion, together with the cavalry and artillery attached to it, have come forward voluntarily and entirely of their own accord, to proffer their services for employment beyond sea, in Burmah.

It has afforded the Governor-General in Council the highest gratification to observe the soldierly feeling displayed by these regiments, in thus volunteering for foreign service; and considering that these are local regiments, engaged to serve within certain assigned limits, his Lordship in Council recognizes as doubly meritorious the spirit which has led them to ask leave to pass, not their own limits only, but those also of the Company's territories, and to proceed by sea to the seat of war.

Should the war with Burmah be prolonged, and should distance and other considerations not prove to be impediments, the

Governor-General in Council will very gladly employ these regiments, and with the most entire confidence in the gallantry and efficiency with which they will discharge their duty in the field.

Fort William, Foreign Department, May 27, 1852.—The Governor-General in Council, having learned by a despatch from Lieutenant-General Godwin, C. B., commanding the forces in Ava, Arracan, and the Tenneserim provinces, that the name of Brevet-major Boulderson, deputy judge advocate general of the force, who had also acted as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, and was commended by the lieutenant-general, was omitted in G. G. O., dated April 28th, and having further been informed that Captain Rundall had been erroneously mentioned in the despatch as commanding the Madras sappers and miners, instead of Lieutenant Ford; his Lordship in Council desires to correct the omission and the error, and to offer to Major Boulderson and to Lieutenant Ford the thanks which are their due.

These regiments have been thus prominently mentioned, because the offers of their services were the earliest received by government. But it is with the most cordial satisfaction that the Governor-General in Council is further enabled to notify for public information, that the 33rd, the 37th, and the 10th regiments of native infantry, as well as the regiment of Loodianah, have all come forward in the most creditable and soldier-like manner, eager to be the first to request that they may be employed in foreign service, and sent by land or by sea to Burmah.

These four regiments have set an honourable example to their comrades of the line; and while accepting their loyal offer of service, the Governor-General in Council assures them, that, should occasion arise, they shall have afforded to them the opportunity of evincing in Burmah that spirit and devotion to their duty, which their coming forward in the way they have done abundantly proves them to possess.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN DOUGLAS REID, 2ND (GRENADEER) N. I.

Head-Quarters Simla, May 8th, 1852.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Cawnpore on Tuesday, Apr. 27th, 1852, Ens. D. Reid, 2nd (grenadier) N. I., was arraigned upon the following charge:—

For conduct disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in having been in a shameful state of intoxication, at Umballa, on Feb. 10, 1852; he having been found in broad day-light, on the afternoon of that day, lying in one of the public roads in the cantonment, insensible from drunkenness, and exposed to the gaze of a crowd of natives who surrounded him.

Finding.—Not guilty, and is acquitted.

Approved and confirmed.

W. M. GOMM, General, C-in-C., East Indies.

Ensign Reid is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CAPT. AND BREV. MAJ. RICHARD OUSELEY, 50TH N. I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 11, 1852.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Thursday, March 4, 1852, Capt. and Brev. maj. R. Ouseley, 50th N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

First. For having, about the month of November, 1846, in wilful disobedience of the standing G. O. by Gov., dated Nov. 7, 1821, sold a house and its furniture, at Chota Nagpore, to the Rajah of Patchyt, for Rs. 10,000, or thereabouts, without the permission of Government.

Second. For conduct disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, when senior assist. to the Gov. Gen.'s agent, south-west frontier, at Chota Nagpore, on or about Oct. 15, 1848, fraudulently misapplied to his own use Government money, under his charge, to the amount of Rs. 19,945, or thereabouts.

2nd. In having, at Chota Nagpore, on or about Oct. 15, 1848, in a letter addressed to the Assist. acc. gen. to the Government of Bengal, and in a certificate bearing the same date, falsely certified that the sum of Rs. 81,219-7-1 had been on that day delivered over in cash to his successor, Capt. J. C. Hannington, he, Capt. Ouseley, well knowing that, instead of that sum being in the treasury, there was an actual deficiency of Rs. 19,945, or thereabouts.

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge. On the first instance of the second charge, not guilty, and the Court acquit him thereof; guilty of the second instance of the second charge.

As regards the preamble of the second charge, the Court acquit the prisoner of conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, but find him guilty of unbecoming conduct.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Revised finding.—The Court, after attentively considering the letter No. 25, dated Head-quarters, Camp, Phillour, April 9, 1852, from Maj. J. M. Drake, dep. judge adv. gen., and after a reconsideration of the evidence bearing upon the first instance of the second charge, do respectfully adhere to their former finding thereupon.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General,
Head-Quarters, Simla, C.-in-C., East Indies.
May 5, 1852.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief, not having approved of the sentence of the Court, deems it inexpedient to inflict any further reprimand than will be conveyed by the promulgation of the case in orders.

Brev. maj. Ouseley is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. made over ch. of mag. of Dacca to G. P. Leicester, May 14.
ALEXANDER, G. H. M. to offic. as agt. to the lt. gov. of Banda, dur. abs. on leave of G. W. Fagan; to offic. as jud. of Bundelcund, dur. abs. on leave of G. W. Fagan, May 12.
BAYLEY, H. V. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, May 29.
BEST, W. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Banda, May 12.
BIRCH, E. G. del. over ch. of off. of superint. of survey of 1st or N. div. fr. J. Watson, May 14.
BLOCK, A. H. G. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. prov.
BOILEAU, C. E. to offic. until further orders, as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshernugger, May 13.
BRUCE, T. to be comm. of Jessore, May 20.
CRAWFORD, J. A. to be an asst. to sub-treasurer.
CUST, R. reatt. to N.-west prov. returned fr. leave, May 19.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. assu. ch. of offices of mag. coll. and salt agt. of Pooree, fr. H. L. Dampier, May 15; coll. of Burdwan, to be coll. of Moorshedabad, May 29.
DRUMMOND, F. B. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Tirhoot, May 20.
EDWARDS, R. N. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagulpore, May 6.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagulpore, May 6.
GILMORE, M. S. made ov. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Cuttack, May 13.
GLOVER, F. A. B. to be mag. of Purneah, May 20.
GRANT, C. vested with spec. powers, May 20.
HALKETT, H. C. rec. ch. of collectorate of Tipperah, fr. J. L. Spackie, May 6.
HENDERSON, W. H. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, dur. abs. of T. B. Mactier, May 6.
HEYWOOD, R. O. made over ch. of office of asst. supt. of survey of 4th or western div. to R. R. Sturt, May 21.
HILLERSDON, C. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Suharnupoor, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda, until further orders, May 12.
HOBBOUSE, C. P. to be 3rd asst. to accountant gen. and to accountant to govt. of Bengal, fr. May 6.
JACKSON, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, resu. ch. of his off. fr. G. H. M. Ricketts, May 13.
LATOUR, E. to be coll. of Shahabad, May 21.
LEMARCHAND, J. to offic. for Maxwell dur. his abs. May 11; vested with powers of dep. coll. in district of Cawnpore for purpose of trying offences against the opium and abkarry laws.
LUSHINGTON, F. A. to be superint. of stamps and stationery and ex offic. dep. sec. to board of rev. May 21.
MACKENZIE, C. W. to be a dep. mag. in Cuttack dist. May 20.
MAPLES, W. to be 2nd asst. to accountant gen. and to accountant to govt. of Bengal, fr. May 6.
METCALFE, H. C. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, May 20.
MEYER, A. J. to be sub asst. surg. of Sumbulpore, in the S.W. frontier, May 13.
MILLS, A. J. M. commiss. of Jessore, to be do. of Moorshedabad fr. May 5; but to continue to offic. as jud. of court of sudder dewanny, &c. May 20.
MONCKTON, E. H. C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Etawah, May 12.
MUSPRATT, J. R. rec. ch. of mag. of Chittagong fr. F. B. Simson.
RADCLIFFE, E. F. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly.
RICKETTS, G. H. M. del. over ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset to E. Jackson, May 13.
RUSSELL, A. W. rec. ch. of sub. div. of Muggoorah in Jessore.
SCONCE, A. civ. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, to be do. of Chittagong, May 20.
SNELL, R. H. to be asst. to coll. of customs, May 21.
STAINFORTH, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, to be do. of Hooghly, May 20.
STURT, R. R. rec. ch. of collectorate of Bhagulpore, May 21.
THOMPSON, A. R. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, May 28.

TUCKER, W. T. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Patna, to be in ch. of sub. div. of Barr, dur. abs. of Vincent, May 13.
TURNBULL, G. D. to be mag. and coll. of Booldundshuhur, May 12.
WARD, J. J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, made over ch. of his off. to F. L. Beaufort, May 5; to be coll. of Burdwan, May 20.
WATSON, J. rec. ch. of off. of superint. of survey of 1st or n. div. fr. E. G. Birch, May 14.
WILKINS, G. D. coll. of Shahabad, to be coll. of Patna, May 21.
WYATT, T. resu. ch. of current duties of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COCKERELL, F. R. 15 days.
FAGAN, C. W. 2 years to hills n. of Deyrah, Cape, and N. S. Wales.
FORBES, W. A. 2 mo. fr. July 1, to Cashmere.
HALKETT, H. C. leave cancelled.
HENDERSON, H. B. 1 mo.
JACKSON, E. leave canc. fr. May 13.
JENKINS, R. P. 1 mo. 15 days to Cashmere and Murree.
LANCE, G. E. 6 mo. to the hills.
LAWFORD, H. B. 1 week.
MACTIER, T. B. 1 mo.
MADOCKS, H. R. 2 mo. fr. July 1.
MAXWELL, P. 6 mo. on m.c.
SAUNDERS, P. F. to Europe, on junior furl. on m.c.
SIMSON, R. 1 mo. to Cashmere.
STURT, R. R. 10 days.
VINCENT, F. A. 3 mo.
WILSON, A. G. 2 mo.
WILSON, J. C. to June 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
GAWEN, Rev. J. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BADDELEY, Lieut. C. 47th N.I. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of McAndrew, April 27.
BAYLEY, Lieut. D. to act as adjt. to 7th L.C. dur. abs. on leave, of Boileau, or till further orders, April 26.
BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. to be canton. mag. at Rawul Pindee, May 21.
BIRCH, Ens. F. W. 59th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BIRD, Capt. R. W. 1st asst. to supt. at Aginere, to offic. as supt. of Jawad Neemuch, and as asst. to gen. supt. for suppression of thuggee, dur. abs. of Capt. Mackintosh, May 11.
BODDAM, Ens. W. W. posted to the 16th N.I.
BRIMFIELD, Lieut. H. 17th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Capt. J. S. T. Tulloh.
BROUGHAM, Lieut. T. art. to be capt. fr. May 16, in suc. to Miles, ret.
BROUGHAM, Capt. T. art. to rank fr. March 18, v. Richardson, retired.
CAMPBELL, Ens. M. D. 63rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
CAMPBELL, Ens. W. C. D. fr. 68th to 8th N.I. at Shahjehanpore.
CAMPBELL, Ens. H. 63rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. exec. engr. Cuttack div. rem. to Allahabad div. pub. works, May 31.
CARTER, Capt. to rec. ch. of adj. office 5th inf. Scindiah's conting. dur. abs. of Lumsden, May 14.
COMYN, Ens. A. de O. 6th N.I. resigned the serv. of E.I.C. fr. May 31.
COUPER, Lieut. J. K. 2nd N.I. adj. 2nd regt. Punjab cav. to be a sub.-asst. stud. dept. May 28.
D'AGUILAR, Lieut. fr. 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh loc. inf. to act as adj. 4th Punjab inf. latter appt. since can. May 14.
DARLING, Ens. P. 24th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
DAVIDSON, Ens. J. P. posted to 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee.
DELANE, Lieut. W. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 16, in suc. to Miles, ret. to rank fr. March 18, v. Richardson, retired.
DENNY, Ens. C. A. posted to 7th N.I.
DORIN, Lieut. H. A. 27th N.I. to be dep. asst. of 1st class, v. Simpson, May 21.
DRURY, Lieut. C. C. 34th N.I. to rank, May 18.
FLETCHER, Ens. C. F. 48th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FERRIS, Capt. W. S. 12th N.I. to be paymr. to combined force under com. of Lieut. gen. Godwin.
GAYNOR, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. fus. to offic. as 2nd asst. mil. auditor gen. dur. abs. of Ferris.
GIBBON, Ens. W. M. fr. 71st to 44th N.I. at Dinapore.
GORDON, Ens. W. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, v. Baddeley, dec.
GREATHED, 2nd Lieut. W. W. H. ensg. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 14, v. Paton, dec.
GULLY, Ens. F. J. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 5, v. Hopper, retired.
HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. perm. to res. app. as adj. of 4th Punjab cav.
HALL, Lieut. G. W. M. 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Smith.
LAMBERT, Ens. E. A. G. posted to 71st N.I. at Peshawar.

LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. pronounced entitled to a decree of *honor* in Ordoe.
 LISCOMBE, Ens. J. T. fr. 4th to 34th N.I. at Wuzerabad.
 LLOYD, Lieut. B. V. 2nd asst. to supt. at Ajmere, stationed at Beawur, to offic. as 1st. asst. for Capt. Bird, May 14.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. to act as 2nd in com. of 5th Inf. Scindiah's contingent, May 14.
 LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 MAINWARING, Brev. capt. J. I. 42nd N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee.
 MILES, Brev. maj. F. A. art. granted cert. of high profile. in Persian and Hindoe, April 29; ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a maj. May 16.
 MILL, Brev. capt. G. art. to be capt. in suc. to Richardson, ret. to rank fr. May 16, v. Miles, ret.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. to be a maj. of brig. in suc. to O. Harton, ret. May 26.
 PASKE, Lieut. E. H. 58th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. on leave; of Elwyn, April 27; to be 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh loc. inf. v. D'Aguliar, rem. serv. placed at disp. of for. dept. for employ as 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh loc. inf. May 14.
 PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. dep. com. 3rd class, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, rec. ch. of Balrodt district.
 RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. 58th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Davies, and in the room of Paske, appt. act. adjt.
 RICHARDS, Lieut. E. J. 2nd in com. of Mhairwarrah, local batt. to offic. as 2nd asst. for Lieut. Lloyd, at Beawur, May 14.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. C. A. posted to 56th N.I. at Umballah.
 ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. 45th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 15, in suc. to Capt. H. H. Say, ret.
 SHAW, Ens. W. F. posted to 4th N.I.
 SIMON, 2nd Lieut. E. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Richardson, ret. to ranks fr. May 16, v. Miles, ret.
 SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. C. 23rd N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 SIMPSON, Capt. R. S. 27th N.I. to be asst. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Maj. F. Lloyd, prom. May 21.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. T. P. art. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 STANNUS, Brev. maj. H. J. 5th L.C. to be fort adj. of Fort William and supt. of gentlemen cadets, May 18.
 STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. to rec. ch. of office of asst. qu. mr. gen. Sirhind div. v. Tucker.
 STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. att. to Sylhet L.I. batt. to continue in ch. of Kooky levy at Cachar dur. abs. of Lieut. A. Turabull.
 SUTTON, Ens. C. posted to 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 SWINTON, Cornet G. K. 43rd L.C. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 THOMSON, Ens. J. posted to 34th N.I. at Wuzerabad.
 TITCOMBE, Ens. T. 42nd N.I. qual. in Hindustani, April 29.
 TOMES, Capt. F. C. 18th N.I. to be dep. asst. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Dorin.
 WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. posted to 8th N.I.
 WATSON, Ens. F. H. to do duty with 36th N.I. at Moradabad.
 WILSON, Ens. F. H. posted to 2nd Eur. fus. at Agra.
 WOOD, Lieut. J. C. dept. commr. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbudda territories, rec. ch. of Soanoe district fr. Lieut. Pinkney.
 YOUNG, Brev. capt. C. B. eng. to be exec. engr. of Cuttack div. public works, May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Lieut. W. D. asst. commr. of Umritsar, 1 mo. to Simla.
 BIDDULPH, Brev. maj. G. 3rd irr. cav. May 10 to Oct. 10, to Nynce Tal and Almorah.
 BIRCH, Lieut. F. W. 59th N.I. fr. May 15 to Oct. 1, to Sullutpore.
 BUTTANSHAW, Ens. T. 47th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Cashmere.
 CAREY, Lieut. T. A. 17th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere.
 CHESNEY, Capt. A. H. M. dept. comm. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbudda territories, 3 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m.c.
 CLARK, 1st Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. May 15 to Nov. 1, to Landour and hills north of Deyrah.
 CLIFFORD, Lieut. R. W. 10th L.C. fr. April 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
 COLLINS, Capt. C. McF. Eur. est. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Kunawur.
 ELLIOTT, Capt. W. R. 8th N.I. fr. March 11 to April 10, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta.
 FINNIS, Lieut. col. J. 38th L.I. to remain at Barrackpore, on m.c.
 GORDON, Ens. W. 47th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla.
 HOUSTOUN, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. fr. May 15 to Nov. 1, to Landour.
 INGLEFIELD, Ens. F. H. 6 mo. to Madras.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. F. 62nd N.I. fr. April 16 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 MYLNE, Lieut. W. C. R. 74th N.I. fr. March 20, to rem. at pres.
 OLIPHANT, Lieut. W. S. executive officer 3rd div. Peshawar road, 6 mo. fr. May 15, on m.c. to Cashmere.
 OLPHERT, Lieut. art. to Europe, on m.c.
 PAKENHAM, Lieut. G. D. 4th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. C. A. 6 mo. to Madras.
 RYBOT, 1st Lieut. G. O. art. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
 SIBBALD, Lieut. col. H. C.B. 56th N.I. fr. April 26 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c.

TERROT, Lieut. C. C. J. acting 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab Inf. to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m.c.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. 4th tr. 3rd brig. H.A. fr. June 1 to Oct. 31, to Nynce Tal.
 WILSON, Brev. maj. 10th N.I. May 1 to July 1, in ext.
 WILSON, Brev. maj. J. D. 10th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. attached to 29th N.I. to proceed to Shadkudar and asst. med. aid to troops at that outpost, April 27.
 BELL, Asst. surg. A. M.D. transferred fr. Lucknow to med. ch. of Nagpore pres. May 27.
 CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. to be civ. asst. surg. of Balasore and asst. to salt agent of that district.
 COLLYER, Asst. surg. N. in temp. med. ch. of 53rd N.I. to offic. as gar. asst. surg. v. Wrighton, on leave.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. rec. adm. to the serv. to place himself under orders of superint. surg. Lahore dire. of med. superint.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. placed at disposal of C.-in-C. for emp. with 9th irr. cav. at Jhelum, May 21.
 HENDERSON, Vet. surg. C. 1st L.C. to ch. of horses of art.
 MEYER, A. J. to be sub-asst. surg. of Sumbulpore, in S.W. frontier, May 13.
 PAGE, Vet. surg. T. passed colloq. exam.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRETT, Vet. surg. W. P. central stud dept. to Nov. 30, in ext.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Col. J. B. Gough res. du. of qr. mr. gen.; Lieut. col. Lugard res. du. of asst. adj. gen.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. the Hon. H. M. Monckton, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and Simla; Lieut. W. G. Draper, to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. G. T. Ricketts, to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. W. H. Slade, to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and hills N. of Deyrah; Cornet Hopson, to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. J. Macqueen, to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and hills N. of Deyrah.—9th Lancers. Capt. Drysdale, May 6 to Oct. 31, to Simla and Mussoorie.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Gordon, to Nov. 15, to Nainee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.—15th Hussars. Lieut. Hartman, 2 years to England.

INFANTRY.

8th Regt. Lieut. Walsh, to Aug. 15, to Bombay.—10th. Lieut. R. Clifford, to Aug. 22, in ext.; Capt. Dunbar, to Oct. 14, to Mussoorie; Capt. Pattison, Aug. 14 to Feb. 13, 1853, in ext.; Lieut. Bluett, 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Mussoorie, on m.c.; Asst. surg. Webb, 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Landour and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.—24th. Lieut. R. Halahan, to do du. with convalesc. at Dugahai, dur. rem. of season.—51st. Lieut. E. C. Singleton, to be capt. fr. April 19, in suc. to Blundell; Ens. J. F. Trydell, to be lieut. fr. April 19, in suc. to Blundell; Ens. S. T. Sargent, to be lieut. fr. April 23, in suc. to Bateman, dec.—60th. Capt. the Hon. H. L. Powys, to Oct. 17, to Kussowlie, on m.c.; 2nd Lieut. H. Semple, to Nov. 1, to Simla.—70th. Lieut. Fairclough, to Feb. 28, 1853.—75th. Ens. Mitchell, to July 31, to Nainee Tal; Ens. Priaux, to July 31, to Deyrah.—83rd. Ensign Huskinson, to Aug. 18, to Poona.—87th. Capt. Hamilton, May 1 to Oct. 31.—94th. Surg. R. G. D. Banon, 6 mo. fr. April 21, to Kussowlie and hills N. of Deyrah.—96th. Lieut. Lees, to act as interp.; Lieut. Bray, to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALDER, the lady of W. J. B. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 BALFOUR, wife of G. G. C.B. d. at Darjeeling, May 2.
 BARBER, the lady of Lieut. R. T. H. 63rd N.I. twins, still-born, at Sealkote, May 18.
 BELLS, wife of W. O. s. at Azimgurb, May 21.
 BOWLINE, Mrs. J. M. d. at Calcutta, May 14.
 CHARRIOL, Mrs. J. A. s. at Pondicherry, May 20.
 CRAIG, Mrs. C. s. at Howrah, May 26.
 CUNNINGHAM, wife of Maj. A. s. engr. s. at Gwalior, May 21.
 DIAPER, Mrs. s. at Gwah, May 20.
 FERRIS, Mrs. Samuel C. s. at Calcutta, May 28.
 GREENAWAY, the lady of Thomas, d. at Cawnpore, May 24.
 HOGG, Mrs. F. d. at Shergoty, May 30.
 JOHNSTONE, wife of A. S. d. at Ferozepore, May 15.
 JONES, wife of J. A. s. at Calcutta, May 20.
 LANDALE, wife of B. R. d. at Dinapore, May 15.
 LOUGHNAN, the lady of R. J. s. at Patna, May 10.
 MACKAY, the lady of Alex. s. at Serajunge, May 8.
 MAINWARING, wife of Lieut. N. W. 73rd N.I. d. at Meerut, May 22.
 MIDDLECOAT, the lady of J. H. P. s. at Calcutta, May 17.
 MORNAY, wife of Henry, d. at Calcutta, May 15.
 PORTER, Mrs. J. P. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 POWER, the lady of Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. s. at Saugor, May 5.

ROSTAN, wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, May 21.
 SAUNDERS, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 SHANE, Mrs. J. T. s. at Jessore, May 11.
 SHUTE, wife of Capt. D. C. 19th N.I. s. at Nynce Tal, May 18.
 STURT, wife of Lieut. col. 67th N.I. s. at Calcutta, May 13.
 WALLICE, wife of Surg. G. C. M.D. 37th N.I. d. at Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

EGLINTON, Robert L. to Jane, eldest d. of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, at Calcutta, May 18.
 MAUGHAN, Robert, to Ann Maria Frances, d. of Thomas Payne, of Calcutta, May 22.
 SMITH, James, to Ann Smith, late a ward in the Lower Orphan Asylum, at Calcutta, May 22.
 WELLS, F. T. H.C.M. to Emily Mary, widow of the late J. Leggett, at Calcutta, May 27.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Thomas Walter, on board the *Hosannah*, aged 32, April 9.
 BADDELEY, Lieut. Clinton, 47th N.I. at Jhelum, May 11.
 BABONAU, H. W. of Bhongong Factory, Purneah, at Darjeeling, aged 31, April 4.
 BARBER, Robert, s. of Lieut. R. at Sealkote, May 18.
 BLYTH, Ernest G. s. of Geo. at Lahore, aged 10 mo. May 18.
 BEIERLY, Joseph, of apoplexy, at Futteghur, aged 72, May 9.
 BROWNE, Maj. S. 66th N.I. in camp at Aboozale, May 10.
 BURGESS, Amelia, d. of Lieut. 74th N.I. at Nynce Tal, May 11.
 HERKLOTS, Gregorius, at Chinsurah, aged 84, May 26.
 MACVITTE, Richard, at Calcutta, aged 14, May 21.
 MERKER, Emily Grace, d. of Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. at Loodianah, May 12.
 NICHOLETTIS, the infant son of Maj. at Seetapore, Oude, April 23.
 PALMER, Basil, of dysentery, aged 51, May 16.
 PATON, Lieut. C. S. eng. at Simla, aged 26, May 14.
 REBELLO, Alex. at Calcutta, aged 36, May 10.
 REDDIE, Jas. at Calcutta, April 5.
 RICH, Brig. gen. R. comm. Benares div. at Nynce Tal, May 25.
 ROBERTS, Emily Isabella, d. of J. B. at Landour, aged 8, May 31.
 ROOKE, James, at Chinsurah, aged 2 mo. May 20.
 ROSS, Amelia, wife of J. R. B. dep. coll. at Calcutta, aged 22, May 19.
 SMALE, Mary Jemima, d. of Capt. at Darjeeling, aged 3 mo. in May.
 SPARKS, Harriet Cecilia, d. of Lieut. J. G. 21st N.I. aged 7 mo. May 17.
 WATSON, Catherine Ann, wife of the late Geo. at Calcutta.
 WRIGHT, George, at Calcutta, May 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 17. *Aneas*, Wright, Mauritius; steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez; *Adelaide*, Stephens, Port Adelaide; *Mohussor*, Thompson, Mauritius.—18. *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Glasgow; *Amazon*, Coote, Adelaide; *Limehouse*, Chester, New Port; *Mercator*, Smith, Sunderland; *Fairfield*, Hornell, Liverpool; *Bowditch*, Stickney, Boston; *Angelo*, Nicholson, Mauritius; *Canute*, Parker, Bombay; *Parland*, Smith, Mauritius; *Hero*, Buck, Judda.—19. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Morison, Liverpool; *Mary Catherine*, Brockman, Sydney; *Anne Louise*, Delbecke, Singapore; *Annette*, Dineson, Newcastle; *Argo*, Carlham, Bourbon; *Shand*, Christie, London.—20. Steamer *Berenice*, Nisbett, Rangoon.—21. *Calloe*, Wildfang, Liverpool; *Centurion*, Edward, London; steamer *Fire Queen*, Boon, Rangoon.—22. *Bombay*, Calvert, Aden.—23. *Albion*, Caston, Liverpool; *Cœur de Lion*, Clendon, Portsmouth.—27. *Walpole*, Symmes, Boston and Cape; *Hindoo*, Hohlman, Cowes.—29. *Oriental*, Lovell, Suez, Aden, Madras, and Galle.—30. *Marie*, Petherbridge, Otago and New Zealand; *Robert Pulsford*, King, Liverpool; *Milan*, Briton, Bourdeaux.—31. *Arthur*, Main, Liverpool; *Thomas Fielden*, Strong, Port Phillip.—JUNE 1. Steamer *Enterprise*, Fryer, Rangoon; *Ægis*, Davis, Newport.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Precursor* (May 17) from MADRAS and SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. Smith, Lieut. Drury, Mr. Page, Mr. Rutter, and Mr. Richards.—From SUEZ: Lieut. Drury's servant, Mr. Tregear, and servant.—From CEYLON: Miss Swann and Cooper.—From SINGAPORE: Mr. Simmons.—From MADRAS: Mr. A. F. French and servant, Rev. J. V. Bull and servant, Lieut. Searle and servant, Lieut. Vizard and servant, Ens. Power and servant, Mr. Mills, Mr. F. Carson, Mr. A. Money, B.C.S., Mr. Money, two children, and Mons. A. Lapont.
 Per *Bowditch* (May 18), from BOSTON.—Mr. F. A. Filton, Mr. C. F. Bligs, and Mr. J. Dallou, jun.
 Per *Angelo* (May 18).—Mr. G. Ruriere.
 Per *Thomas Brocklebank* (May 19) from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. W. Harrison.
 Per *Mary Catherine* (May 19), from SYDNEY.—Lieut. F. G. Moore, 22nd regt. Queen's; Mrs. Moore, and Mr. Collins.
 Per *Shand* (May 9), from LONDON.—Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Stevenson, and Mr. Boustead.
 Per *Jeanne Edouard*.—Mrs. J. J. Arnaud and Son.
 Per steamer *Fire Queen* (May 21), from RANGOON.—Major Montgomery, Maj. Reid, Capt. S. Montgomery, Lieut. F. Playfair,

Eas. H. Low, Mr. Gabagan, Apoth. Watson, Mr. T. Churcher, 2nd engs.; Mr. Young, Mr. J. Armour, band-master.—From MAULMAIN: S. T. Loutit, Esq.; W. Black, Esq.—From AKYAB: Capt. G. and Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Lewry, Lieut. J. M. Earl, F. Barot, Esq.; Mr. Rose.

Per *Centurion* (May 21), from LONDON.—Mrs. White, Miss Scott, Miss Blesley, and Mr. French.

Per *Bombay* (May 22), from ADEN.—Mrs. Calvert and child, and J. Williams.

Per *Cœur de Lion* (May 27), from PORTSMOUTH.—Mr. Wallace, engineer; and Mrs. Tender and child.

Per *Walpole*.—J. G. Whitney.

Per steamer *Oriental* (May 29), from MADRAS and SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. Pennington, Mr. Cock, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Roney, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ring, Messrs. Wigers, Walker, Lancy, G. Smith, H. Smith, Pickering, Deaham, Perry, J. Stubbs, J. Lambert, and J. Gordon; Lieut. Bishop, Miss Butter, Mr. Perkins, Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. H. Browne, Mr. Scott, Mr. Tweedie, Capt. Croker, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Coleman, and Mr. Baker.—From MALTA: Maj. Plowden, and Mr. and Mrs. Carr and 2 children.—From SUEZ: Mr. J. J. Woolley and Mr. V. Thomas.—From BOMBAY: Mrs. Spencer and Mr. D. Framjee.—From MADRAS: Mr. Wm. Finney, Mr. C. Buchan, and Mr. R. Trotter.—From GALLE: Mr. Morton and Mr. Ritchie.

Per *Thomas Fielden* (May 31), from PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Strange and Master Strange.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 12.—*Ayrshire*, Miller, Penang and Singapore; *Dublin*, Robinson, London; *Gladiator*, Thompson, London, via Cape; *Hollander*, Callaghan, Boston; *Jupiter*, Besmeer, Mauritius; *Rob Roy*, Rankin, Liverpool; *Triton*, Wyland, Akyab and Falmouth; *Wataga*, Thrane, Whampoa.—14. *Esurain*, Cloughton, Penang and Singapore; *Nereides*, Michael, Liverpool; *Nepaul*, Hiddle, London.—18. *Jas. Tycomb*, Maling, London; *John Mathie*, Groome, Liverpool; *Ariel*, Collie, Cape; *Inglewood*, Wrangles, China; *Pekin*, Grainger, Straits.—20. *Clarissa*, Ritchie, Straits; *Frances*, Higgins, Boston; *Hydree*, Row, Mauritius; *Mirzapore*, Gonock, Penang and Singapore; *Patriot King*, Wise, Liverpool; *Sandford*, Callan, Hong Kong; *Zion*, Bell, London.—22. *Element*, Bercaly, New York; *Punjab*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Cheruskier*, Anderaon, London.—23. *Affghan*, Sharp, Singapore and China; *Loodiaah*, Donnell, Liverpool.—24. *Arrow*, M'Kenzie, China; *Cornubia*, Ellison, London; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore and China.—26. *Nile*, Lighton, Mauritius; *Sacramento*, M'Intyre, London.—27. *Lismaine*, M'Eacharn, London; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmein; *Kilblain*, M'Laren, Mauritius; *Alexander Hall*, Findlay, London.—30. *Patrican*, Burke, London; *Chinsurah*, Furness, Rangoon; *Eagle*, Farran, London.

JUNE 3.—Steamer *Hindostan*, Lovell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pekin*, May 18, for SINGAPORE and HONG-KONG.—For SINGAPORE: Mr. J. E. Rallie, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Gonsalves, and Mr. William Ebbs.—For HONG-KONG: Mr. Magniac, Mr. P. B. Holyeake, Mr. D. Weshart, Mr. Jowanjee Masickjee, and Mr. Rustonjee Ruttonjee and servant.

Per steamer *Hindostan*, June 3, for SUEZ.—For MADRAS: Lieut. Playfair and servant, Mr. Inglefield, Mrs. Louisa Russell and child; Major Turton, Mrs. Turton and child; Mr. Money's 2 servants; Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. Stephenson, Mrs. Stephenson's child, and Mr. Molloy.—For GALLE: Capt. Packenham, Mrs. Packenham and servant; Maj. Ramsay's syce, a Cingalese servant, Golam Meckigee, and Mr. W. Cohen.—For ADEN: Mr. Campbell.—For SUEZ: Mons. Huber, Mr. C. Parker, and Mr. G. H. Trimmings.—For MALTA: Mr. F. Hawkins.—For SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. Wills, Mrs. Wills, 2 children, and servant; Mr. J. Fergusson, Mr. Tell, Mrs. Tell, Miss Ble and child, Capt. Say, Mrs. Wiedman, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Molloy's child and one Eu. servant; Mr. McMan, Mr. S. Parrott, Mr. Jevanjee Pestonjee, Mr. Rustonjee Karajee, and 2 servants; Mrs. Money, 2 children, and servant; Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. W. C. Stanford, Mr. Saunders, Mr. W. Black, Mr. R. Stopford, Capt. Turnbull's child, Master J. W. Rowe, and R. C. Reynolds.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 3, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	7 4	to 7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. .. do.	2 10	.. 2 12
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. .. do.	do.	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	5 6	.. 5 8
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. dis.	11 0	.. 11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. do.	9 0	.. ..

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2650 prem.
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	500 to 505
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 11 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12 .. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 3 .. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7 .. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

In our own presidency the arrangements of the government of India for the prosecution of the Burmese war have occasioned extensive discontent. The army of Madras has been most unfairly used, and although its high feelings of loyalty and the restraints of military discipline preclude any outward show of dissatisfaction, the slight which has been put upon it is not the less keenly felt. During the wars in Scinde, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, the Madras army was called upon to do garrison duty for the armies of Bengal and Bombay, that they might be present in the field; and this duty, harassing as it was, the Madras soldiers cheerfully and efficiently discharged. On the present occasion, therefore, they had a right to expect that from their contiguity to the scene of action they would be allowed to furnish exclusively the force to Burmah and take the share, so obviously marked out to them by local and other circumstances, of the renown and profit of successful soldiership. But what is the fact? Although every single day's delay was of the utmost importance, on account of the near approach of the wet season in Burmah, and although there were at least ten regiments of Madras Native Infantry and four European corps, all ready for service, and all stationed on, or within a few hours' march of the sea-coast of the Madras Presidency, the general Government of India appear to have delayed the embarkation of the force in order to allow of European and native regiments of the Bengal presidency being brought down many hundred miles from the interior, and thus enable the Bengal army to share in the operations; instead of leaving the whole business to the Madras Government, who, if invested with full power to make the necessary arrangements, would have been able to evince far more promptitude and efficiency in the despatch of the requisite force, and it is not saying too much, might by this time have brought the war to a successful issue.

The flagrant treatment of the 5th M.N.I. has especially awakened indignation. This corps was stationed on the sea-coast at Vizianagrum, and was under orders for foreign service. Two steamers were despatched from Rangoon, as the 5th hoped to transport them to the scene of war, but, as it turned out, to carry them to Khyook Phyoo, a post in Arracan, to relieve the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty there, who were the favoured corps destined by the Supreme Government for the honour of active service. The course pursued towards the 5th regiment is felt to be the most severe blow that the Madras army have yet had to sustain. It is altogether new in kind, and unless those who have the power now interfere, it may be only the commencement of a system which would reduce the Madras army to the position of a militia for garrison duties, as it has already been invidiously styled by a Bengal officer of rank. The Madras troops are most readily available for transport to the scene of action, whilst those of Bengal must be brought from a great distance at a large sacrifice of time and money; and yet, under these circumstances, a Madras regiment, after being warned for active service at Rangoon, is diverted from that destination, and sent to a Bengal station to take the garrison duty of a Bengal regiment, which then proceeds to the scene of war. And although the 5th M.N.I. embarked at Vizagapatam with cheers in order to show their readiness to obey the orders of Govern-

ment, yet we can more easily imagine than describe the feelings of disappointment and depression of this old and distinguished corps, which retains the tradition that they crossed bayonets with French troops (one of the rare instances on record), and the sympathy felt for them throughout all ranks and classes of this presidency; and the feelings of pain excited in 70,000 manly breasts are sufficient proof that the corps is deemed deserving of better treatment.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 9.

MR. STAINES.—We regret to hear of a melancholy accident that happened on the Neilgherry hills, on the 8th inst., by which there is every reason to believe Mr. J. R. Staines, a coffee-planter, has lost his life. The unfortunate gentleman having occasion to leave Ootacamund on business, reached the bungalow at Calhutti, on the evening of the 7th, where he rested during the night. Before proceeding on his journey the following morning, Mr. Staines went to take a bath at the waterfall below the bungalow, which he had often done before. His servants having waited a considerable time in expectation of their master's return, becoming alarmed went down to the waterfall; they found Mr. Staines's clothes lying on the side of the fall, but no other traces of him could be discovered in any direction. A report was at once sent in to the magistrate at Ootacamund, who immediately ordered the tahsildar with a number of peons to make a search; but every effort has proved unsuccessful, the body of Mr. Staines not having been found up to the time our correspondent wrote. The general supposition is, that it must have got wedged into some of the openings between the rocks that lie in the course of the current.—*Athenæum*, May 15.—[The body was subsequently found.]

ON-DIRS.—It is rumoured in military circles, that Brevet-Major Marshall, 33rd regt. N.I., is likely to succeed Major Forbes, deputy secretary to Government in the Military department, about to retire from the service in the early part of next month, and that Brevet-Major Gabbet, of the artillery, has been offered the appointment of inspector of ordnance on the works, and commanding the artillery in Fort St. George.—*Spectator*, May 14.

DELAY OF THE MADRAS DIVISION.—It is rumoured that unpleasant interrogatories have been addressed from Bengal to the Government of Fort St. George, asking for an explanation of the tardy despatch of the Burmese expedition from this port. That the Governor-General was disposed to be ejaculatory when informed of the late departure of the Madras division, has been known for more than a month past to everybody here; which may account for the anomaly noticed by the *Spectator*, who observes that the apologists of the local Government have been at the pains to forward their assurances that everything was quite satisfactory, to journals at a distance from Madras, rather than to those on the spot. The *Mofussilite* at Meerut and the *Times* and *Telegraph* at Bombay, having not the same means of knowing the truth as those at Madras, were not likely to receive the communications irreverently; they have consequently obligingly assured the public that the story set afloat by the Madras papers was "all nonsense." The Madras papers may bide the event without fear for their character. In the mean time, if the secretary to Government is anxious to do us a favour, he may let us have a peep at Sir Henry Pottinger's reply to the Governor-General. What can he possibly say?—*Athenæum*, May 25.—That Lord Dalhousie may have been vexed, to find that the Madras expedition did not reach the rendezvous so early as was desirable, is very probable; as likewise that he should have called upon Sir Henry Pottinger to afford an explanation; but we have heard—and *se non è vero, è ben trovato*—that the explanation was such as became an older and a better soldier and politician to afford him, accompanied with the request that it might be brought to the special notice of the high authorities at home. Lord Dalhousie possesses strong interest, not only in the Duke of Wellington, but with the existent ministry, his party being just now in the ascendant: but a man of Sir Henry's mark and recognised capacity will not want friends in Parliament, to see that fair play is dealt out to him, and that the saddle of censure is buckled to the back of the right horse.—*Crescent*, June 2.

BUTCHERS v. TROOPERS.—On the 20th inst. a row, which would not have disgraced Donnybrook in the olden time, occurred in the General Bazaar between the mutton butchers and a number of troopers of the 2nd Light Cavalry. The butchers, we understand, got the worst of it, and one of them is now lying in the Civil Hospital in a dangerous state, from a severe wound about half an inch above the left eyebrow. We understand that both the butchers and troopers are Mussulmans, and some dispute which originated on the last Mohorum festival, was the cause of the row. We are informed that high words arose between a trooper and one of the butchers, when the former took off his

slipper and struck his opponent on the mouth with it; the friends of each party closed in, and the fight became general. A man of the Hussars got into the midst of the crowd, no doubt better to enjoy what he considered capital sport, but he found it easier to approach the combatants than to make his escape, and got severely pounded, both parties very likely trying their hands on him; the affair is now under investigation of the police court.—*Bangalore Herald*, May 25.

THE MOPLAHS, we are assured, are perfectly quiet at the present time; but parties whose local knowledge gives weight to their opinion, think it most probable that there will be another outbreak before the close of the monsoon. They appear (says our correspondent) to have formed the resolution of driving the Nairs from those localities which they chiefly inhabit. Though more wealthy, the Nairs are not so numerous as the Moplahs, live frequently on farms detached from each other, and withal, are less energetic, fierce, and determined than their Mussulman rivals. We have not yet heard of the conclusion of the trial of the Moplah Abdoolah, at Tellicherry, for participation in the last outbreaks.—*Ibid*.

RELIEFS.—We are told that the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 8th Madras cavalry are this year to stand fast where they are, and that the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 7th, are to move,—the 4th from Kamptee to relieve the 7th at Jubbulpore, and the 6th the 1st: the reliefs to take place in November.—*Bombay Times*, June 5.

CAPTAIN G. H. S. YATES, 8th M.N.I., has retired from the army.

BUYING OUT.—A letter from Bangalore says,—“Lieut. Col. Bullock (Madras Cavalry) has been purchased: this promotes Anderson of the 4th. Lieut. Colonels Litchfield and Munsey are said to be in the market. Likely to be more sellers than buyers if there be any truth in the report from home that the regular cavalry of India is to be broken up in 1854, and irregular corps raised in their place (a move which would sweep away our troop and saddle contracts and off-reckonings), and 3-4ths of the officers offered pensions of the rank immediately above that they may then hold. This is mere gossip, and as such I give it you.”

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1852.—In consequence of the demise of Col. (Lieut. General) Thomas Stewart, of the Infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—

Col. John Kynaston Luard, c.b., to half a share from the off-reckoning fund, from the 25th March, 1852, vice Stewart deceased.

REWARD TO MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR PROFICIENCY IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1852.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Government of India have decided that medical officers, being military, are entitled, on passing the test of qualifications in two or more native languages, established in G. O. G. 16th April, 1852, No. 68, to the reward of Rs. 1,000.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, June 8, 1852.—The following movements are ordered:—

C. Company 1st battalion artillery, including gun lascars, from Bangalore to Mount.

‡ C. Company 2nd battalion artillery, including gun lascars, from Mount to Bangalore.

Head-quarters of the 2nd Native Veteran Battalion and the Native Infantry Depot, from Walajahbad to Arcot.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. jud. of Mangalore, resu. ch. of court. BISHOP, J. F. coll. and maj. of Tanjore, resu. ch. of district, fr. T. W. Goodwin, June 4.

CADELL, W. M. to cont. to act as sub. jud. of Combaconum, dur. emp. of W. Fisher, on other duty, Mar. 18.

CHAMIER, C. F. to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Canara; Cotton, R. R. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Salem, May 18; assu. ch. of court, May 20.

FISHER, W. to be sub. jud. of Combaconum, but to cont. to act as sub. jud. of Mangalore, dur. emp. of F. Copleston, on other duty.

GOODWYN, T. W. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Salem, dur. abs. of Forsyth, May 25.

HODGSON, W. to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, dur. employ of McDonnell; on other duty, May 18.

HUDDLESTONE, W. to act as head assist. to mag. and coll. of Canara dur. abs. of Chamier, May 21.

HUDSON, W. princ. sud. ameen of Vizagapatam assu. ch. of court, May 3.

LUSHINGTON, T. D. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Masulipatnam, June 1.

MALBY, F. N. coll. and mag. of Canara, res. ch. of district fr. A. Hall, June 4.

MCDONELL, O. R. to act as sub. jud. of Salem, dur. employ of Cotton on other duty, May 18.—Ass. ch. of court fr. M. Cotton, May 31.

READE, C. W. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Chingleput, May 14; assu. ch. of court, May 24.

SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Combaconum, del. over ch. of court, to G. M. Swinton, May 28.

WOODGATE, C. F. attained rank of 2nd class, May 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

MASTER, J. H. May 26. NORMAN, M. May 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMES, C. H. 4 mo. to Bangalore and Neilgherries on m. c.

CHAMIER, C. F. 6 mo. to Neilgherry hills on m. c.

GOLDIE, J. H. 2 mo. to Palmaranair or Bangalore.

GREENWAY, G. S. 1 mo. to sea coast.

KINDERSLEY, J. R. 5 days and 25 days to remain at Chittoor,

ROBERTS, C. A. 1 month.

SCOTT, S. 1 month.

TRAVERS, O. 3 years, to Eur.

UNDERWOOD, W. E. 15 days, in ext. to reside at Bangalore.

WEST, C. W. post-master at Cannanore, 6 mo. to Bangalore.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

FIRTH, Rev. R. to act as gar. chapl. of Fort St. George, v. Powell m.c.

LUGARD, Rev. F. G. to be bishop's special commissary at pres. for administering oaths to clergy, &c. dur. abs. of the act. arch-deacon, May 14.

LUTZENS, Rev. W. W. 1 mo. leave of absence.

POSNETT, Rev. R. 3 mo. to hill station in Mysore, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Capt. J. S. 47th N.I. to join his reg. at Secunderabad.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. E. fr. 12th to 38th N.I.

BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. placed at disp. of resident at Travancore, for emp. in Nair brigade, June 4.

BARROW, Lieut. De S. 14th N.I. qualified as interpreter, May 18.

BLACH, Capt. B. W. Art. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount v. Oakes, dec.

BLACKBURN, Ens. J. I. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 6, v. Murray, dec.

CADELL, Capt. A. T. comm. of ordnance, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Masulipatnam, June 1.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. R. 28th N.I. ret. fr. offic. as memb. of pres. mil. ex. com. May 11; qual. as interp. in Telooogo. The Moonshee allow. to be disbursed to him, May 14.

CARR, Ens. R. 37th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, March 13.

CARTHEW, Lieut. M. 26th N.I. returned to duty.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. H. L. 10th N.I. returned to duty.

CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th N.I. qual. in Hindustani.

CLEMONS, Lieut. C. R. 29th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.

COFFIN, Lieut. col. J. C. fr. 6th to 12th N.I. May 11.

COX, Ens. W. O. posted to 41st N.I. v. Cumberlege, pro. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.

CRAWFORD, Ens. J. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, May 18.

CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 6, in suc. to Logan, prom.; qual. in Hindustani, May 13.

DEVEREUX, Brev. capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 24, in suc. to Haads, prom.

DOBIE, Capt. H. M. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, May 14.

DOBIE, Capt. R. T. 39th N.I. to act as dept. paym. in Malabar and Canara, dur. abs. of Fauce, June 4.

DREVER, Lieut. T. 2nd Ens. L.I. ret. to duty, May 6.

FERGUSON, Lieut. H. M. 45th N.I. to be adj. v. Tower.

FERRIS, Capt. W. S. 12th N.I. to be paymr. to combined force under com. of Lieut. gen. Godwin, May 21.

FORREST, Lieut. F. C. 41st N.I. to rank fr. July 25, 1851, v. Reid, retired.

FULLERTON, Lieut. C. J. 11th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. May 24.

GIB, Lieut. W. A. 49th N.I. passed exam. for interp. in Hindustani.

GOMPERTZ, Ens. E. D. fr. doing duty with 50th N.I. to do duty with 16th N.I. to join via Neilgherry hills.

GOSLING, Maj. H. C. 7th N.I. returned to duty.

GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. to act as asst. to gen. supt. of operations for suppression of thugges, at Bangalore, dur. abs. of Edwards on m. c.

GRANT, Lieut. R. G. H. art. passed first exam. as interp. in Hindustani.

HANDS, Brev. lieut. col. F. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Mar. 24, in succ. to Luard, prom. posted to 25th N.I.
 HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L.C. passed final exam. as interp. in Hindoostanee.
 HAY, Brev. maj. T. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be maj. fr. Mar. 24, in succ. to Hands, prom.
 HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. 38th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, May 13.
 HIGGINSON, Ens. H. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. March 24, in succ. to Hands, prom.
 HIGGINSON, Lieut. T. E. L. gr. mr. and interp. 40th N. I. having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, app. as interp. and gr. mr. in Caweller.
 HOLL, Lieut. col. C. fr. 38th to 6th N.I. May 11.
 HOOK, Capt. C. C. 11th L. C. returned to duty May 14, to join his regt.
 JACKSON, Capt. J. 11th N.I. to be fort. adj. at Bellary, so long as his corps forms part of the garrison, May 21.
 JONES, Lieut. K. G. 2nd L.C. qual. in Hindustani.
 LAWFOORD, Corn. E. M. 4th L.C. qual. in Hindustani, May 12.
 LINDSAY, Ens. A. W. C. 50th N. I. posted to 30th N.I. v. Blackburne, prom. to join, May 12, to rank from Aug. 26, 1851.
 LUARD, Brev. col. J. K. c.b. to be col. fr. March 24, v. Stewart, dec.; posted to 11th N.I.
 MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L.C. to act as asst. to ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, at Kurnool, dur. abs. of Russell.
 MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. art. qual. in Persian lang.
 MAGNAY, Ens. J. 38th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, May 13.
 MARSHALL, Brev. maj. H. 33rd N.I. to be dep. sec. to govt. in mil. dept. v. Forbes.
 MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. to be adjt. of Sebundy loc. corps, v. Murray, dec.
 MILLAR, Lieut. F. J. 33rd N.I. qual. in Hindustani.
 NEPEAN, Ens. H. M. 37th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, May 13.
 ONSLOW, Ens. A. B. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Higginson, pro.; to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.
 PATON, Ens. W. 26th N.I. ret. to duty, June 2.
 PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to join and do duty with detach. at pres. May 22.
 RAMMELL, Lieut. H. S. 29th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for general staff, May 18.
 RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani; the moonshee allow. to be disbursed to him, May 14.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 RICHARDS, Brev. maj. J. W. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, June 2.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. G. B. 7th L.C. passed exam. for interp. in Hindustani.
 ROSS, Lieut. J. S. 36th N.I. ret. to duty.
 SMITH, Capt. J. 13th N.I. to be brig. maj. of Madras field force in Burmah, fr. April 12, v. Griffith, dec.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. appt. of qu. mr. and interp. to cancel in consequence of this officer having failed to pass his exam. in Hindustani.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. passed exam. for interp. in Hindustani.
 THOMSON, Lieut. H. G. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 TYRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. returned to duty, May 17.
 WALLACE, Ens. J. D. C. 20th N.I. to be adjt. at recommendation of C. in C. May 18.
 WALPOLE, Capt. H. 16th N.I. app. to act as dep. paymr. in Malabar and Canara is cancelled, June 14.
 WATSON, Ens. H. 33rd N.I. to continue to do du. with 21st N.I. till July 31.
 WAY, Ens. T. H. posted to 35th N.I. v. D'Oyly, dec. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.
 YATES, Capt. G. H. S. 8th N.I. retired fr. the serv. of E. I. C. on pens.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.
 TIGHE, J. S.

INFANTRY.
 GRIFFITH, R. May 26.
 MARSH, G. C. May 30.
 THEUT, G. C. June 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNETT, Ens. H. O. B. 44th N.I. fr. March 23 to April 10, to enable him to join.
 BARRADALE, Ens. R. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 BARROW, Lieut. D. S. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 6, to Kulladghee.
 BROOKS, Capt. A. E. 2nd N.I. batt. leave cancelled fr. date of joining.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. 51st N.I. in ext. to July 31.
 CARLETON, Lieut. G. art. to Europe, on m.c.
 COFFIN, Lieut. col. J. C. 12th N.I. leave cancelled.
 COOKE, Capt. W. J. 8th N.I. 2 yrs. to sea and N. S. Wales, on m.c.
 CROSS, Brev. maj. W. 38th N.I. May 7 to Nov. 30.
 HAMMARIS, Lieut. E. J. 4th L.C. May 6 to Oct. 5, to Kandahar.
 HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. G. E. 1st fus. 2 mo. fr. April 20, to Raman-droog, on m.c.
 FORBES, Brev. maj. F. 4th L.C. fr. June 5 to Sept. 5, to Bombay.

HARCOURT, 2nd Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. to Aug. 1, in ext. to Madras.
 HUTCHINSON, Brev. capt. C. H. Art. asst. to civ. eng. 1st div. 3 mo. to pres. and Neilgherries.
 LE HARDY, Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. May 30 to Aug. 15, to Kulladghee.
 MACKENZIE, Maj. H. 34th L.I. June 1 to Sept. 30.
 MARSHALL, Brev. Maj. H. 33rd N.I. leave cancelled.
 M'MUNN, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. to Europe on fur. on m. c.
 MILLER, Ens. F. T. 16th N.I. fr. May 21 to Nov. 30, to Neilgherries on m. c.
 MOORCROFT, Capt. R. 19th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 20th N.I. 30 days.
 PRINGLE, Ens. A. 27th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
 ROBSON, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. fr. June 5 to Aug. 31, to Western coast, Neilgherries and Coimbatore.
 SHAW, Ens. D. 39th N.I. fr. May 11 to Oct. 1, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. fr. May 15 to Nov. 30, to Bangalore, Madras, and Eastern coast, on m.c.
 STEVENSON, Maj. D. H. 12th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 TRIST, Lieut. J. H. G. 21st N.I. fr. June 15 to Aug. 31, to Madras and Eastern Coast.
 TURTON, Ens. T. T. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 10, to Madras and Ceylon.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. 2nd Eur. L.C. 1 year fr. April 1, to New S. Wales and sea, on m.c.
 WROUGHTON, Capt. N. 2nd N.V. batt. to July 31, 1853, in ext. to Jaulnah and Aurangabad, on m.c.
 YALDWYN, Brig. J. W. to July 1, to remain at pres.
 YATES, Capt. G. H. T. 8th N.I. to June 9, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. K. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, June 4.
 BUTLER, W. garrison surg. of Bangalore, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, May 18.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. E. B. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, June 4.
 EVEZARD, Asst. surg. E. D'A. to duty with left wing H.M.'s 26th foot.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. A. M.D. acting med. storekeeper at pres. to be a mem. of board of medical officers for exam. of sick officers, v. Gilechrist, June 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BOND, J. C. K. May 30.
 EVEZARD, E. D'A. May 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. 3 mo. m. c.
 ASTON, Vet. surg. T. unattached, May 20 to Oct. 20, eastern coast.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. 2 mo. fr. May 1.
 GRIFFITH, Ens. R. rec. arr. to do du. with 21st N.I.
 PRINGLE, Ens. A. 27th N.I. May 17 to Nov. 30.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of F. c.s. d. at Mangalore, May 29.
 ARROW, wife of Brev. maj. 15th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, May 11.
 BARTLEMAN, wife of J. L. s. at Salem, May 18.
 BARROW, wife of Lieut. De Symons, 14th N.I. d. at Kulladghee, May 9.
 DALBY, wife of G. E. s. at Cuttack, May 1.
 DICKINSON, the lady of Asst. surg. J. L. s. May 24.
 FORSTER, wife of Lieut. col. B. mil. aud. gen. d. at Madras, May 20.
 HARDING, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Alleppey, May 25.
 LE TREIS, wife of Dr. C. d. at Ingerand, May 14.
 PIMLOW, wife of John. s. at Black Town, May 29.
 ROSE, wife of J. d. at New Town, May 11.
 STEWART, Mrs. Alex. d. at Egmore, May 31.
 SWAYNE, Mrs. H. s. at Madras, May 12.
 WILKINSON, wife of, Lieut. engs. s. (still-born), at Bangalore, June 6.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. to Marian M. Agnes, d. of Surg. W. Gilechrist, at Madras, May 24.
 DAWES, S. R. to Miss B. D. Lafond, at Madras, May 20.
 D'ROZARIO, P. to Jane Anne, d. of G. Jacobs, at St. Thome, May 24.
 GIBSON, J. to Lydia Merchant, at Vepery, May 18.
 HORNE, Lieut. P. D. H. Art. to G. F. d. of Lieut.-col. Bruce, 39th N.I. at Cannanore, May 10.
 JOHNSTON, J. to Mary Anne Simpson, at Black Town, May 26.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 27th N.I. to Laura Catherine, d. of Maj. G. Wright, at Madras, June 9.
 SARGENT, Rev. R. J. to Sophia Harriet, d. of the late Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius, at Madras, May 12.

SNUGG, C. G. R. to Miss Margaret Knowles, at Masulipatam, May 19:

DEATHS.

BISHOP, T. at Palamcottah, May 2.
BROWN, W. C. at Madras, aged 13, May 15.
BURN, Capt. W. G. late H.M.'s 3rd drag. at Madras, aged 61.
DAVIDSON, T. H. at Madras, May 11.
DREWSON, Miss Catherine, at Madras, aged 37, May 29.
EYKYN, James H. at Tripassore, May 19.
FREEMAN, Mrs. Mary Anne, at Chicacole, aged 23, June 21.
HALKETT, John, at Cocanada, May 24.
MALBY, Wm. C. inf. s. of F. N. at Mercara, May 14.
MISTER, Edward, at Ootacamund, May 7.
SKKY, Capt. Fred. A. S. at Royapooram, May 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 13. *Santipore*, Robinson, Sydney; *John Line*, Palmer, Mauritius.—14. *Dorothy*, Adams, Mauritius.—16. *Columbus*, Holton, New Zealand.—17. *Hampshire*, Reynell, London; *Bride*, Nattrass, Port Phillip.—12. *Hellespont*, Cooper, Galle; *Sir Robert Peel*, Dixon, Cape Town, Mauritius, and Point de Galle.—21. *Charles Dumergue*, White, Calcutta.—24. *Pyrenees*, Eagle, Bimlipatam; *Devoman*, Stanisser, Port Natal and Colombo.—26. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Surz, Aden, and Galle.—30. *Malabar*, Noaks, London.—31. *Ludovic*, Lotelier, Pondicherry.—JUNE 1. *Bengal*, Edington, Port Louis, Mauritius.—2. *Cacrada*, Brightman, Point de Galle; *Investigator*, Gilmore, London.—H.C.'s steamer *Sir Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Paumben.—8. *Ann Cropper*, Mor ton, Port Louis, Mauritius; *Charlotte*, Lyster, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Jovin Corina* (May 9), from MASULIPATAM.—Misses Jane and Mary Shankey.
Per *Sir John Bercsford* (May 12), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Threadgold and 3 children.
Per *Santipore* (May 13), from SIDNEY.—Mrs. Robinson.
Per *Dorothy* (May 11), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Finney, Mr. Balgen, Master Howslow, Mr. F. Martin.
Per *Hampshire* (May 17), from LONDON and ISLE OF WIGHT.—W. E. Stuart, Esq., 15th King's Hussars; F. Tyrrell, Esq.; and Dr. Eveyard.
Per *Pyrenees* (May 24), from BIMLIPATAM.—Dr. Alfrid, M.N.I. and servant.
Per *Devoman* (May 21), from PORT NATAL, PORT LOUIS, and COLOMBO.—From LONDON—Messrs. Pickering, H. Jevons, and D. Harwood.
Per steamer *Oriental* (May 25), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON—Maj. Gosling, Messrs. Masters, Griffith, and Carthew; Lieut. Ross, Eckner, and Watson.—From MALTA—Mr. Norman.—From SUEZ—Mr. Kinloch.—From BOMBAY—Capt. McCullum, Mrs. McCullum and 2 children, and Miss McCullum.—From GALLE—Messrs. Binning and Shand.
Per *Malabar* (May 30), from LONDON, PORTSMOUTH, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and TRANQUEBAR.—Passengers at Tranquebar.—Bishop, Esq. and — Atherton, Esq. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Miller and family, Capt. and Mrs. Cafe and child, Mrs. Wilkinson, 2 Misses Jamieson, Asst. surg. Bond, Lieut. Sheaffe, Mr. Marsh, cadet, and — Douglas, Esq. Steerage, Mrs. Patton and Francis Oliver.
Per *Ludovic*, (May 31) from PONDICHERY.—Messrs. Banelet and Burquez.
Per *Investigator* (June 1), from LONDON.—Mrs. Richards, Misses E. Blundell, Yaldwyn, and Richards, Maj. Richards, 21st M.N.I.; Ens. King, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Ens. Patan, M.N.I. Mr. Therry, M.N.I.; Mrs. Ross and servants, Mrs. Betts, ayah. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. M'Rae, Misses Armstrong, A. Armstrong, Currie, and Miss Broomfield, Dr. Armstrong, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Dr. M'Rae, H.M.'s 53rd regt. Dr. Haverly, H.M.'s 95th regt.; Dr. Haile, 60th regt.; Dr. Miller, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Lieut. Monatt, H.M.'s 24th regt.; and Mr. Alexander, B.N.I.
Per *Ann Cropper* (June 8), from PORT LOUIS.—Master Morton.
Per *Charlotte* (June 8), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Lyster and child.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 13. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Paumban; *Alexander*, Macey, London.—17. *Bolton*, Harvey, London.—19. *Jovin Corina*, Tannen, Northern Ports; *Chieftain*, Chalmers, London via Coringa, *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Northern Ports.—20. *Santipore*, Robinson, London via Calingapatam; *Rajah Rajaswaree*, Smith, China; *Hellespont*, Cooper, Coringa.—Brazilian, Duffey, Liverpool; *Bidston*, Benson, Sonapore and Liverpool.—26. *Oriental*, Lovell, Calcutta; *Devoman*, Stanisser, Pondicherry.—28. *John Line*, Palmer, Mauritius.—JUNE 1. *Hampshire*, Reynell, Coringa.—3. *Pyrenees*, Eagles, London; *John Line*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Charles Dumergue*, White, Northern Ports.—10. Steamer *Hindustan*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (May 13), to CUDDALORE.—Mrs. Leggett and servants.

Per *Chieftain* (May 19), to LONDON via Coringa.—Col. and Mrs. Clarke.

Per *Lord Elphinstone* (May 19), to NORTHERN PORTS.—Mrs. Wale, 4 children, and 1 servant; Maj. Cotton, lady, and servant; Mr. Salmon, Capt. Dobbie, Mr. H. Gooch.

Per *Rajah Rajaswaree* (May 20), to CHINA.—For SINGAPORE. Capt. R. Moorcroft and Cooke.

Per *China*.—Joseph Dymes, Esq.

Per steamer *Oriental* (May 20), to CALCUTTA.—William Finney, Esq. and 3 natives.

Per *Pyrenees* (June 3), to LONDON.—R. W. Norfor, Esq. lady, and 5 children; Maj. Garstin, 2nd L.C.; Mrs. Perreux, 6 children, and 2 natives; Ens. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I.; and E. Pugh, Esq.

Per steamer *Hindustan* (June 10), to SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON. Maj. J. Forbes, Mrs. Maj. Griffiths and infant; Capt. G. Yates, Mrs. Yates, child, and servant; Ensigns A. Pringle and R. Borradaile. To POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Keddie.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 10, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1 dis. to 2 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	1½ to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	9½ to 10½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	8½ to 9½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 6½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	8½ to 9½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan 9 to 10 prem.	
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	8½ to 9½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	14½ to 15 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 ..	1 to 2 prem.
1829-30 ..	1½ to 2½ prem.
1841 ..	5½ to 6 prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33 ..	10½ to 11 dis.
1835-36 ..	8½ to 9½ do.
1843 ..	
5 per cent. transferable book debt ..	9 to 10 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	8½ to 9½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	16 to 16½ per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper

On existing cash credit accounts on do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances

On Private Bills, at or within 30 days

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns

Bank of England Notes

Spanish Dollars

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0d.

H.M. Treasury Bills,

Bank of England Post Bills,

Mauritius Government Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, none.

„ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. dis.

„ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, 31st May.

In the matter of Sayee.—This woman, or girl, Sayee, who is between fourteen and fifteen years of age, is the daughter of a Marathi schoolmaster, employed by the mission of the Free Kirk of Scotland. She has till lately been residing with her father, and was one of his pupils, but her relations, who feared that she might participate in her father's leaning to Christianity, took her away by force from his house, and she was afterwards rescued from them by her father and the Rev. Hormusjee Pestonjee, assisted by the police. Her grandmother and caste people obtained from Sir Erskine Perry, on the 29th, a writ of *habeas corpus* on the Rev. Dr. Wilson, calling upon him to produce the girl in court, as it was alleged she was detained by him contrary to her wish.

The following affidavit was read:—

"We, Guzabae, of Bombay, Hindoo, widow of Sutwajee Amrutrow; Govind Nurrayen Bhut, of Bombay, Hindoo priest, and Suddoo Ramjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, make oath and say; and first I, Guzabae, of Bombay, Hindoo, widow of Sutwajee, say that I am the grandmother of Sayee, who is the daughter of my son Wittoo Sutwajee, an assistant in a Marathi school at Colabi; that the said Sayee is now of the age of fourteen years, and that the said Wittoo has ceased to observe many of the customs of his caste and religion, and has also, by force and threats, prevented her from adopting the usual signs of a Hindoo girl of her class, and, notwithstanding her age, has not allowed her to be married, of all of which she has often complained to him; that several of her caste people, having heard that her father and others wished to compel her to adopt the profession of the Christian religion, went for her on the 26th of May to her father's house and accompanied her to the house of one Bappoo Surder, a distant relation of hers and mine, that I was with her at the house, and she said she did not want to remain any longer with her father, because he was trying to force her to become a Christian, and that she would not be one, and that he ill-treated her in consequence; that about five o'clock on the same day, her father came, accompanied by a Parsee, who professes Christianity, and whose name I am informed is Hormusjee Pestonjee, and by several police peons and one European constable, and her said father and the said Parsee, took away Sayee, in my presence, by force and against her will, and put her, weeping and striking her forehead, into the buggy of the Parsee; that, before she left, she informed me that she believed it was the intention of her father and the Parsee to compel her to turn Christian on the following Sunday, and for that reason she had sent word to her caste people to take her from her father's house; and I, Govind Nurrayen Bhut, for myself say, that I am a priest, and well know the said Guzabae Wittoo and Sayee; that I was present at the house of Bappoo Sinda on the occasion mentioned in the deposition of Guzabae, and then and there saw Sayee taken away forcibly by her father and Hormusjee Pestonjee, in the buggy of Hormusjee Pestonjee; that Sayee told me that, while at the house of Bappoo Sinda, she was afraid to remain with her father, because he ill-treated her and wished to compel her to profess the Christian religion; and I, Suddoo Ramjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, for myself say that I am of the same caste as Sayee and Guzabae; that, on the 26th of May, I was told that Sayee had been taken away, as mentioned in the deposition of Guzabae, and was informed that she had been taken to the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee; I therefore went the next day to the house of Dr. Wilson, wherewith said Hormusjee Pestonjee besides, and was informed by the neighbours that he had the day previously brought there a Hindoo girl in his buggy; and thereupon I went to the gate of the bungalow, and found at the entrance four private sepoys, who, when I asked them to let me see Sayee, refused, saying they had not their master's orders; and notwithstanding that I remained there more than half an hour, they would not let me enter, although they confessed that a girl of the name and description of Sayee had been brought there the day before."

The Return to the writ was then read as follows:—

"I, John Wilson, do certify, That, from about or near 1840, Sai, or Sayee, in the writ named, has been brought up in schools under my general superintendence, of which her father, Vithu Satwaji, was the teacher; that on the 26th of May, 1852, the said Sai was forcibly taken away from a house in Colaba, where Vithu Satwaji lives, and conducts a Marathi school, and that Vithu Satwaji, having with the assistance of the Rev. Hormusjee Pestonjee and the police, rescued Sai from the persons who had so illegally and forcibly seized her, of her own free will and consent, and with the free will and consent of Sai, placed her in the Native Girls' Boarding School in Girgaum, Bombay, of the Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, under the immediate care of Mrs. Mary Anne Rosa Seitz, but of which I am first superintendent; and I further certify that I have never in any manner detained the said Sai against her will or otherwise, but on the contrary, Sai is at perfect liberty to quit the said boarding-school and to live elsewhere; and I further certify that, since the present writ has been served upon me, I have acquainted Sai with the purport thereof, and requested Sai to attend at the place in the writ named, at the return there, according to the exigencies of the same writ; and she having consented thereto, I have the body of the said Sai here, and ready as by the said writ I am commanded."

Mr. Dickinson was proceeding with the affidavit of Dr. Wilson, but Sir E. Perry remarked that the girl was in court, and the question was, whether or not she was detained by her father against her will, and this could be most readily decided by putting the question to her.

Mr. Dickinson thought that, in fairness to his client, his affidavit should be read, to prevent any imputation being thrown upon the course adopted by Dr. Wilson, who would not shrink from the strictest investigation into the affair.

His Lordship did not see that any imputation was sought to be cast on Dr. Wilson; his name was not even mentioned in the previous affidavit. It was not at all probable that the father ill-treated his child and that a missionary took part in such conduct.

Mr. Dickinson having remarked on the impropriety of examining a Hindoo female in open court, before so large an assemblage of strangers,

Mr. Holland suggested that the girl should be questioned in the judge's chambers, in the presence of the attorneys on either side, with the father, grandmother, and interpreter of the court; and this, having been approved of, was acted on.

The judge retired to his private chambers with the girl, her father, grandmother, and friends, and the counsel on both sides. He then proposed that the girl should still further retire with her grandmother and the Hindu interpreter, who was to report to him on the subject of the interview; but, on Mr. Dickinson's objecting, and saying that the father was the party above all entitled to a private interview, he did not insist on this point. On the girl certifying, in reply to the queries of the judge himself, that she had never been ill-used by her father, and that it was her own wish to embrace Christianity, he put the question, "Do you wish to go with your father or your grandmother?" On the girl saying, "With my father," she was committed to his care, and forthwith sent by him to the Mission Boarding School.

The order recorded by his lordship was—"That she, Sayee, be at liberty to go where she pleases."

The LONDON MAIL of May the 8th arrived at Bombay on June the 4th, per the steamer *Achar*. The subsequent Mail of May the 24th left Aden June 11th, per *Queen* steamer.

MORMONISM has at last reached Bombay. An elder of the Latter Day Saints arrived here some time ago as a missionary, and is busily engaged in writing, lecturing, and disseminating tracts. He has baptized one convert, an Eurasian, and has several "Inquirers" among the lower class of Christians.—*Telegraph*, June 5.

PASSING IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following is a correct list of the successful candidates who lately passed in the native languages:—

In Hindustani.

Capt. G. W. Price, 1st grenadier N.I.; Capt. G. E. Ashburner, 8th N.I.; Lieut. W. Creagh, 19th N.I.; Lieut. W. Wyde Browne, 19th N.I.; Lieut. A. A. Bayly, artillery; Lieut. H. B. Hodgson, 17th N.I.; Lieut. R. Johnstone, 18th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Forrest, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Borrowes, 21st N.I.; 2nd Lieut. A. Davidson, engineers; 2nd Lieut. R. E. F. Cotgrove, engineers; Ensign A. S. Griffiths, 2nd European L.I.; and Ensign H. D. B. Bosworth, attached to the 3rd N.I.

In Marathi.

Lieut. P. Dods, 9th N.I.; Lieut. W. J. Henderson, Artillery; Lieut. C. Oarby, H.M. 86th, and Ensign F. P. Mignon, 26th N.I.

In Gujrati.

Lieut. M. Baumgartner, H.M. 83rd regt., and Ensign C. F. Keays, 14th N.I.

In Persian.

Ensign A. B. Bayly, H.M. 8th Regt., and Ensign H. Moore, 6th N.I.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In Hindustani.

Mr. A. Gray and Mr. Lodwick.

In Marathi.

Mr. Arthur, Mr. Boswell, and Mr. Kemball.—*Ibid.*

BURNING OF RECORDS.—The *Poona Observer* states that the burning of the Peshwa's records is creating the greatest excitement among all the landowners whose claims have not been settled by the "Enam" Commissioners. Many of them rest their claims entirely upon documents to be discovered among the papers belonging to the old dynasty, their own grants, and "sunnuds" having been lost in the lapse of years. These papers are now being destroyed in the Shunwar Wara, at the rate of fifteen cart-loads a day, and the people are suspicious of foul play being intended towards them.

MORTALITY DURING MAY.—The return of mortality in the town and islands of Bombay and Colaba, for the month of May, shows that the total number of deaths during the month was 1508, or on an average 48,645 daily. The deaths were 93 less than in April.

DR. WESTON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Assistant-Surgeon C. T. Weston, M.D., Surgeon to the Governor, which occurred at Mahabuleswar on the morning of the 27th May. Dr. Weston was not an ordinary man. He had talent and abilities which commanded respect, kindness and amiability, which won esteem. Of a quiet unobtruding disposition, refined and delicate taste, gentlemanly manners, and fondly devoted to his profession, he was selected as the personal medical attendant upon the Governor. A choice not made from interest, or connection, or any personal knowledge, but simply from the fact that Dr. Weston was the best medical man available.—*Bombay Times*.

MR. JOHN WARDEN'S appointment to act as Member of Council, until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, has been disallowed by the Court of Directors, and we begin to augur from this the impending extinction of Councils at the lesser presidencies altogether. They are seldom of any use, and permit the Board of Control to job in inefficient Governors on the plea of the existence of councils which cost about 20,000*l.* a piece.—*Bombay Times*.

THE CHARTER DISCUSSIONS.—We have all been deeply chagrined by the indifference manifested towards the East on the Charter discussions; we still have some hopes, though they are but feeble, from the assistance of Lancashire. Fully disposed to admit the merits of the East India Company, and the evils of extending a larger share of the administration to Her Majesty's Ministers, the Government, though good as it is, might be made infinitely better, and if not greatly improved, cheapened, and vivified, will not long continue to serve the purposes it ought to answer, as our merchants will feel to their cost. Mr. Chisholm Anstey has been most indiscreet in the way in which he has handled Barado affairs: not only was it perfectly well known that Colonel Outram had never charged any member of the Bombay Government with corruption, but that he had maintained their integrity. Nor were any imputations to this effect cast by any one worthy of being listened to on any of the members of the services. Sir J. W. Hogg says truly that the wretches by whom the atrocious oppression and unparalleled wrongs of the Barado Settancee were brought about were denounced by Colonel Outram; but he is in error in supposing that they have been punished as they deserve.—*Bombay Times*, June 4.

BARADO AFFAIRS.—Government have, we believe, instructed the Resident at Barado to intimate to the Guicowar the expediency of dismissing Blow Tambekur and some dozen of other vagabonds, with the communications of whom the good manners of his highness were being corrupted. This is right at last: the pity is, that the advice was not given earlier, and enforced. The half-measure and temporizing system of Government has been the source of a large portion of the scandals that have gained circulation to their disadvantage. Why was the dismissal of Nursoo Punt, and his incapability for future employment, not published in the Gazette in the strongest terms official form permitted? That worthy, at the time of his dismissal, endeavoured to satisfy his friends that the whole was merely a bit of make-believe—that the misunderstanding was one of those pieces of pouting that will occasionally occur with the most ardent lovers—that short retirement insures sweet return—and that a visit to Bombay would sweep the little cloud from the winter of their discontent and make glorious summer for the restored delinquent. The length to which the Guicowar has been duped and deceived by the scoundrels around him, and the depths of degradation into which debauchery has plunged him, make the case more difficult to deal with than it was some time since. When we intimate our pleasure, we must not suffer our motives to be trifled with or our hints to be misunderstood; extremities are only resorted to when nothing else will serve. How true it is that an open, straightforward, and bold system of policy averts the necessity of proceeding further, and secures the very tranquillity which pusillanimity seeks, but misses.—*Bombay Times*, May 29.

CAPTAIN JAMES.—We regret to learn from a north-west contemporary that Captain James, of the Kotah Contingent, is so seriously ill that his life is despaired of. This gentleman is, we believe, the husband of the far-famed Lola Montes, from whom he has never been divorced.—*Telegraph*, June 5.

THE MONSOON is setting in early and mildly in Bombay. Its approach has been indicated here as yet merely by a few dust-storms, a slight equal or two, and some light showers moderately attended by thunder and lightning.—*Ibid*.

LIEUTENANT CRAWFORD, of the Artillery, we are sorry to hear, has again laid himself open to arrest at Ahmednuggur on a charge of drunkenness.—*Times*, May 26.

MR. E. C. JONES, collector of Poona, now on circuit in the districts, has been very successful in the field of late. A few

days ago he stalked two noble elks (sambre), one having twelve tynes to his antlers, and next day killed, single-handed, a tiger, which had been committing much mischief amongst the cattle of the surrounding villages, and had wounded in a very severe manner two of the villagers.—*Poona Obs.* May 29.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT RICH, colonel of the 6th Bengal N.I., commanding the Benares division of the army, whose death is announced as having occurred at Nainee Tal on the 25th ult., entered the service in 1803, and his various commissions bear date as follow:—Ensign, 17th March, 1805; Lieutenant, 22nd March, 1805; Captain, 1st Jan. 1819; Major, 11th Feb. 1826; Lieut.-Colonel, 21st Jan. 1831; Colonel, 19th December, 1842.—*Bombay Times*, June 5.

THE GARRISON OF MARTABAN.—The *Maulmain Times* tells us that the European artillery in garrison at Martaban were suffering severely from sickness, caused, as the men themselves alleged, by the badness of the provisions served out to them by the commissariat. This is a matter which should be looked into by General Godwin: there is scarcely a campaign on record during which complaints have not been made on the same subject; the villains under whose charge the provisions were placed, having on many occasions been known to sell a large portion of what was supplied to them by Government for the troops, and so adulterate the remainder as to render them almost totally unfit for use.—*Ibid*.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON RAILWAYS.—The Board of Education have offered, on behalf of a native gentleman, a prize of Rs. 150 for the best essay "On the advantages of Railways in a country, and of communication, by the aid of steam-power, between different countries, particularly in reference to the Bombay Presidency." The board will receive essays from all natives of the Presidency who may choose to send them, up to the 1st of November. They are to be written in the Goozeratte language, and accompanied by an English version, and are not to exceed twelve octavo pages. The prize will be awarded to the writer of the best of the essays sent in.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bombay Castle, May 29, 1852. — In continuation of the Government General Order No. 313, of the 7th instant, members of the Medical Board at this presidency coming within the rules herein laid down by the Government of India, will be subject to a deduction from their consolidated salaries, while on leave, of Rs. 638. 10. 3. per month.

2. On the same principle, superintending surgeons, while on leave, or acting in the superior grade, will forfeit the sum of Rs. 470. 4. 6., instead of that laid down in Act 31, page 455, of Jameson's Code, which, together with the "Note" appended thereto, are hereby cancelled.

REMOVAL OF HEAD-QUARTERS TO POONA.

Head-Quarters, Mahabuleswar, June 1, 1852. — The head-quarters of the army will be removed to Poona on the 10th instant.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. to be third asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
BOSWELL, H. B. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.
CORFIELD, A. K. ass. ch. of gen. post office, May 25.
DAVIES, C. J. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, continuing to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, May 25.
ERKINE, J. M. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tholapore, continuing to act as asst. judge at Ahmednuggur, May 25.
FORFETT, C. J. to be superint. of pol. in Belgaum collectorate, also a dep. mag. June 2.
GORDON, S. St. J. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ratnagerry, May 25.
HAVELOCK, W. H. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.
HEBERT, H. coll. of Broach, to proc. into the districts of his collectorate on duty, fr. April 25.
JENKINS, E. L. sub. coll. of Nasick, rec. ch. of duties.
KEMBALL, C. G. to be asst. and acting 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, May 25.
LE GUY, P. W. to be jud. commis. in S. Mahratta country.
MANSFIELD, S. to be agent at Colaba, continuing to act as coll. and mag. at Ahmedabad, May 25.
SCOTT, G. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ratnagerry, May 25.
SPENS, A. puisne judge of Sadder Dewansee, &c. and jud. commr. for S. Mahratta country, to return to offices of sen. mag. of pol. and rev. jud. at pres. May 28.
SUART, E. M. act. sen. mag. of pol. and rev. jud. at pres. to act as judge and sess. judge of Kandeish, May 28; delivered over ch. of sen. mag. of pol. to Rivett, June 2.

KEAYS, R. res. ch. act. and sess. judge of Poonah, res. ch. May 15.
WARDEN, Hon. J. to res. ch. as puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee
&c. and jud. commr. for Deccan and Kandesh, May 28.
WHITE, R. ass. ch. of office of act. judge and sess. judge of
Dharwar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRAY, A. 10 days to Singhar.
HUNTER, W. J. 2 years.
KEAYS, R. leave cancelled.
LIDDELL, H. coll. of Kaira, to June 15.
PELTY, J. H. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BANNERMAN, Cadet C. B. att. to do du. with 3rd N.I. at Poona,
to join.
BAUGH, Lieut. C. R. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 18, in suc. to
Whicelo, retired.
BEVILLE, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. to be adjt. to 1st Belooch. batt. v.
Watson, May 24.
BLOOD, Capt. art. relieved fr. further performance of regt. duty.
BLUNT, Lieut. to act as adj. to horse brig. and staff offic. of art. in
Poonah div. army, dur. abs. of Wrag, May 25.
DISBROW, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. to be asst. to res. in Per-
sian Gulf, May 25.
GRAY, Lieut. W. B. 26th N.I. qual. for interp. in Persian.
HEWITT, Lieut. T. S. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, May 21.
JACOB, Maj. G. le G. res. ch. of office of pol. agent in Kutch.
KEAYS, Ens. 14th N.I. to perform duties for the qr. mr. of marine
batt. N.I. dur. his abs. June 2.
L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 18, in suc. to
Whicelo, retired.
NEAVE, Ens. K. att. to 24th N.I. acquired col. prof. in vernacular
lang. May 17.
PRESTON, Ens. W. B. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 28, v. Webb,
dec.
PROBYN, Lieut. O. 3rd N.I. reported fit for duty, and to rejoin.
RICHARD, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Poona, dur.
absence of Rolland on leave.
SHEKELTON, Lieut. J. art. to perf. du. of act. exec. eng. Deesa, for
Lieut. C. Nasmyth, dur. his abs. May 24.
SKINNER, Brev. Maj. P. K. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 18, in
suc. to Whicelo, retired.
SAFFETT, Lieut. M. J. 12th N.I. to be adj. from April 16, v.
Carter.
STANLEY, Ens. A. G. posted to 14th N.I. v. Preston, prom. to
rank fr. March 28.
SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. to join batt. to which he is attached.
TRAVERS, Capt. R. 23rd L.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. to Raj-
pootana field force, and post mr. at Nusserabad.
WALKER, Capt. C. W. com. of Ghaut police, vested with full power
of a mag. with the exception of power of flogging and review.
WESTROPP, Ens. G. R. C. posted to 9th N.I. v. Whicelo retired,
to rank fr. May 18.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

BANNERMAN, C. B. May 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRAS, Lieut. C. P. 29th N.I. 10 days, fr. May 21, in ext. to
enable him to rejoin.
BEDFORD, Capt. J. N.V. batt. to June 30, m.e.
BERTHON, Capt. H. exec. eng. Poona, 1 mo. fr. May 6, to Maha-
buleswar.
CRAWFORD, Capt. A. brig. maj. at Baroda, fr. May 24 to June 30,
to Poona on m.e.
CREAGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. 10 days in ext. fr. May 21, to enable
him to rejoin.
DALY, Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fas. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe; on m.e.
DOBREE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
GARTHWAITHE, Ens. J. G. 27th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
GRAY, Lieut. qu. mr. marine batt. N.I. 3 mos. to Deccan.
HALLUM, Maj. E. N.V. batt. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.e.
HOBART, Ens. Hon. W. A. 28th N.I. 10 days, from May 21, in
ext. to enable him to rejoin.
HOUGHTON, Capt. 24th N.I. to June 30, Mahabuleswar and
Poona, on m.e.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 18th N.I. 10 days in ext. fr. June 1, to
enable him to rejoin.
KANE, Lieut. F. Western Bheel agt. 1 mo. m.e.
LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
MACLEOD, Capt. W. E. 20th N.I. fr. June 10 to Sept. 30, within
limits of southern division of army.
MELFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to Dapoolie.
MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. to June 30, in ext.
NASMYTH, Lieut. C. act. exec. eng. Deesa, to June 23, to Mount
Abou.
PARKER, Lieut. 8th N.I. to June 30, Poona, on m.e.
PENNEY, Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. to June 33, in ext.

PLAIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
ROSS, Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
WYLLIE, Brig. c.s. to June 15, to remain at Mahabuleswar and
Deccan.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIN, Asst. surg. R. rec. ch. of du. of forest ranger in Scinde.
PIGOU, Asst. surg. S. Mahratta irr. horse, to aff. med. aid. to
detach. of 19th N.I. at Kulladghee.
STOCKS, Asst. surg. J. C. to be an asst. mag. in Poona zillah.
TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. J. C. 11th N.I. reported fit for duty, to
rejoin regt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

RUSSELL, Asst. surg. R. J. h. art. to June 30, in ext. m.e.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARDIN, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, perm. to reside on shore fr.
May 11.
GILBERT, Assist. surg. of the *Victoria*, perm. to reside on shore, fr.
May 1.
GILES, Lieut. E. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.e. fr. May 12.
HARRISON, Act. mast. of the *Victoria*, perm. to reside on shore, fr.
May 5.
JENKINS, Comman. to res. com. of the *Hastings*, and to be superint.
of Pattamars, fr. April 30.
JERMYN, Lieut. R. F. 3 mo. fr. April 26, to Madras, on m.e.
KAYS, Surg. M. T. M.D. 3 mo. to Bombay, on m.e.
KEMPTHORNE, Capt. to assume com. of the *Hastings*, and to be
superint. of Pattamars, fr. April 25.
LAMB, Act. mast. of the *Victoria*, perm. to reside on shore, fr.
May 3.
LLOYD, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, transf. to the *Auckland*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRD, Mrs. T. d. at Bombay, May 31.
COTTELL, wife of Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. s. at Ahmednagar,
May 23.
DUNSTONVILLE, wife of Capt. J. B. 4th N.I. s. at Kurrachee,
May 20.
FENTON, wife of the Rev. G. L. s. at Poona, May 28.
MALET, wife of Maj. G. G. 3rd L.C. d. at Rajcote, May 19.
ROBINSON, wife of Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. s. at Sholapore,
April 23.
RODRIGUES, wife of P. A. d. at Girgaum, May 22.
SPIERS, wife of J. d. at Camp Dapoolie, May 18.
WATKINS, wife of E. C. d. at Ahmedabad, May 12.
WOOD, wife of Lieut. H. H. 4th N.I. d. at Belgaum, May 26.

MARRIAGES.

WATKINS, F. W. to Augusta M. d. of F. Swinfen, at Bombay,
May 29.

DEATHS.

POWER, E. John, inf. s. of Lieut. E. H. 9th L.C. at Sangor,
May 13.
RICHARDS, R. W. inf. s. of Capt. R. 3rd N.I. at Bombay, May 27.
STOWE, Martin, at Colaba, May 31.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 24.—Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—26. Steamer *G. R.*
Clark, Tribe, Surat; *Myaram Dyaram*, Brady, Mauritius.—29.
Cressida, McFee, Greenock.—JUNE 4. Steamer *Acar*, Balfour,
Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dwarka*, from SURAT.—Capt. Crawford.
Per *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Maj. J. Tait, 6th regt. N.I., Dr. Gil-
landers, Mrs. Gilanders, and child; and Miss Brown.
Per *Bombay*, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Cumberlege; Capt.
Cumberlege, H.M. 64th regt.
Per *Myaram Dyaram*, May 24, from MAURITIUS.—Miss Car-
bery.
Per *Atiel Rahimon*, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Rae, and Mr. G.
Harrington.
Per *Victoria*, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Colburn; Lieut. Lloyd,
27th regt. N.I.; Lieut. and Quartermaster Colburn, H.M. 83rd;
and E. Adderley, Esq.
Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—C. D. Ross, Esq.
Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—W. Howard, Esq.
Per *Steamer Acar*, June 4, from SUZ.—Lieut. and Mrs. Jones;
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child; Messrs. F. Baldeman, J. W.
Brynes, W. G. Slate, Bell, and J. R. Malcolm.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 22. *Ailsa*, Harper, London; *Coriolanus*, Rhind, Liverpool;
Armat, Locke, China.—24. *Pontial*, Treadwell, Calcutta.—25.

Jane Tudor, Evans, Liverpool; *Zarah*, Crighton, Canton.—27. *Change*, Franklin, Canton.—28. *Alberta*, Benson, Liverpool; *Sassoon Family*, Dring, China.—30. *Fully Salem*, Thompson, Mauritius.—JUNE 2. *Marion*, Bissett, London.—3. *John Mackenzie*, Doir, Liverpool; *William Stewart*, Jamieson, China; *Farze Allum*, Evans, Singapore.—4. Steamer *Victoria*, Woolley, Surat.—5. Steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, to SURAT.—Mrs. Stillelt, Ens. Lodwick, and Mr. Harrison.

Per *Pontiac* (May 22), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. W. Field and Mr. J. E. Amorey.

Per *Dwarka*, to SURAT.—Mr. Mansfield, Ens. Darby, and Mr. Cormac.

Per steamer *Bombay*, to KURRACHEE.—Ens. Hertford and Capt. Hough.

Per *Victoria* (June 4), to SURAT.—Lieut. Chitty.

Per steamer *Auckland* (June 5), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Wrixon and Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 5, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 109½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 109½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 105½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 91½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 17 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 30 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 5½ p. ct. pm.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 12 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 18 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do. 17,400 sales
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 18,000
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 38-2-11 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 " " " " 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
..... 30 days' sight	100
..... at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 216 to 217	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 12s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

A correspondent in Candy has kindly put us in possession of the following information. On Sunday morning, after the reading of the second lesson, a Kandian young lady was baptized by Mr. Oakley, of the Church Missionary Society. This lady is the grand-daughter of the great Kandian chief Kappitepolle, one of the most ancient of the Kandian families—whose name was so intimately connected with, and who in fact was the prime mover of, the rebellion of 1818—and for which he suffered decapitation for high treason. The young lady who was baptized is Kappitepolle's eldest son's daughter; she has been under the tuition of Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, and understands the tenets of the religion she has embraced sufficiently.

Mr. and Mrs. Buller and Mrs. Oakley were sponsors, or rather took the responsibility of acting as such. We are informed this is the second instance within the last four years in which the labours of the Church Missionaries have been crowned with success in the conversion of members of the most respectable chiefs' families. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large congregation.—*Ceylon Times, May 11.*

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of March the 24th arrived at Hong Kong on May the 9th, per the steamer *Malla*.

We have had letters from Chinese correspondents, from which we learn that Tien-teh has left the hill country, where he has been so long encamped; that he recently gave battle to the imperial troops, who lost their positions, were routed, and fled in great disorder. Tien-teh has now formed his camp in the open country, a line of sentinels extending for more than ten *le* towards the south. It is added that there is now no obstacle in his way to a descent on Fatsan, and some of the high Mandarins in Canton believe that he is actually *en route*; whilst others are in hope that he has taken a northerly course. The following account of an interview between Tien-teh and some imperial ambassadors will have reference, we imagine, to a period antecedent to the grand movement:—

A private messenger has arrived in Canton with a letter from Kwangse, stating that Tsow, the Lieut.-Governor, had sent Hanhow, a man of the first literary degree, and Chang fang yeu, of the 2nd literary rank, with others, to ascend the Tsz-hing hill, and there confer with King Tien-teh, and endeavour to persuade him to surrender. Hanhow and his companions were at first afraid to proceed directly to the spot, and agreed that they should write a letter to Tien-teh, appointing a day when they would meet him, and wait for his answer before ascending the hill. A reply having been received, they immediately started forward, but before they reached the foot of the hill they were met by a number of persons who had come up to salute them, and guide them up the hill. When they had ascended about half way, they came to a pass, the gate of which was very high, and guarded by soldiers both within and without; but they were allowed to pass after their guides had informed the soldiers of their errand. They then passed three other gates, similarly defended, until they came to the fourth gate, where they were met by a party of more than ten officers, dressed after the style of the Ming dynasty, who, after their names and several ranks had been duly proclaimed, advanced in a polite manner, and invited the five men to the guests' house, where they were entertained in the most sumptuous manner. Their arrival was now reported to King Tien-teh, who gave orders that they should see him on the following day, and accordingly the next morning they were conducted by a high officer within the fifth gate, where they were met by an eunuch, with an order from the court that they should dress in the fashion of the Ming dynasty. Hanhow and his companions were afraid to disobey the king's orders, so, after having properly arrayed themselves in the dresses furnished them, they were brought by the eunuch to the steps of the court, where they were met by King Tien-teh, who came down the steps and then led them into the court, and invited them to be seated after the manner of guests when visiting a friend. Tien-teh now inquired upon what business they had come, and Hanhow and his companions told him that they had been sent by Tsow, the Lieut.-Governor, to endeavour, by fair words, to induce him to surrender, that peace might thereby be again restored to the people. When they had finished speaking, the king said, "Teachers! you are mistaken; how can the prince submit to his ministers? I am the eleventh descendant of the Emperor Tsung-ching,* of the great Ming dynasty, and I now raise my rightful troops with the hope of recovering the old territory. Formerly, because of the rebellion, the Tsing race were invited by Woo san-kwei, the minister of the Ming dynasty, to assist in cutting off the rebellious officers Chang and Le, but, not content, they took possession of the country, and my ancestors of the Ming dynasty, seeing that the Tsing race had merit in cutting off the rebels, dared not to drive them away instantly, but have allowed them and their descendants to sit on the throne for 200 years, as a reward for their trouble. Can you say that such a reward is not very great? And now, in my own right, I raise troops to recover the old property of my ancestors. The Tsing race ought to give up and return to its native place, and thereby let each man hold his own ground—by such means would the soldiers and people have rest. Teachers! you are still men of the middle kingdom, and thoroughly understand the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius; can you then forget altogether the rightful prince of the empire, and remain the subjects of foreigners?" After saying this he ordered Hanhow and his companions to be styled Ministers, and then invited them to a banquet and entertained them on the hill for five days. The entertainment over, the clothes they had worn on their arrival were burned, and Tien-teh accompanied them to the outskirts of the hill, where he took leave of them, and they returned home.

* Tsung-ching was the last of the Ming emperors; he died in 1643.

"On their arrival at the provincial city of Kwei-lin-foo, they related their story from beginning to end to the Lieutenant-Governor Tsow, who, upon hearing it, was so enraged that he instantly fell sick."

The latest intelligence states that Lo-ping-chang, the Lieutenant-Governor of Hoonan, headed an army of 5,000 men, and Seu-kwang-tsin, the Governor-General of Canton, headed one of 8,000 men from Kaon-chow; that, at the time of their arrival, the city was in great danger of being taken, but the rebels had to break up the arrangement of their force, in order to defend themselves against the troops which had come to save the city. The two armies were still engaged.—*Friend of China, May 24.*

There is but little local news. The health of the troops at Hong-Kong is generally good.

BIRTH.

MILNE, wife of the Rev. W. C. d. at Shanghai, April 13.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKS, J. A. to Charlotte Carpenter, at Victoria, May 8.

DEATH.

EICHBAUM, Adelaide, aged 5 mo. at Victoria, May 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 24. *Surprise*, Ranten, London.—29. *Golden Gate*, Trueman, San Francisco.—MAY 1. *Sumna*, Reid, Calcutta; *Nightingale*, Fisk, Sydney.—8. *Susan*, Church, Sydney.—9. *Malta*, Potts, Bombay.—15. *Oriental*, Palmer, London; *Chrysolite*, Earlight, Liverpool.—18. *Elizabeth*, Munsh, Singapore.—19. *Hermes*, Fishbourne, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Oriental*, MAY 15, from LONDON.—Rev. Mr. Weimies, Miss Russell, Miss Caheread, Miss Bullen, and Mrs. Just and son.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 23. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta; *Sarah Hooper*, Mahood, San Francisco; *Wm. Money*, Buckley, San Francisco.—MAY 2. *Duke of Northumberland*, Hudson, San Francisco; *Brisa*, Hansen, Singapore.—14. *Louisiana*, Drew, San Francisco.—15. *Shanghai*, Christian, Calcutta; *Foam*, Findlay, Singapore.—19. *Sobraon*, Rodger, San Francisco.—24. *Steamer Malta*, —, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Malta* (May 24) to SOUTHAMPTON.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. White, Lieut. Wilson, and Sr. F. M. Bordalo.—For SUEZ.—Messrs. J. F. Stuart, W. Davidson, C. W. Murray, Spencer Compton, and W. Moore.—For MALTA.—Surg. F. Guband.—For POINT-DE-GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hancock.—For BOMBAY.—Thuvorbhoy Alana.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest intelligence from Cape Town is dated the 29th May.

The news from the frontier, which is to the 25th May, was unimportant. Lieut. gen. Cathcart had assumed the active command of the forces in Caffreland. He had established his head-quarters at Fort Beaufort, and was forming camps along the frontier: one at the Tamacha; the Rifles at Behr's Farm; the 74th and 91st, and Cape Mounted Rifles, under Col. Napier, at Balfour, and Cols. Eyre and Michell at Keishama's Hoek, where a fort was being erected. Nearly the whole of the forces were extended in a connected chain of columns across the territory intended to be cleared, provision being made for keeping open the communication between the different columns, while the 12th regiment, under Colonel Percival, was replaced in its former position at Collingham, for the protection of the Albany district. This corps had been previously engaged in the fruitless endeavour to drive the enemy from his fastnesses in the Amatola mountains. On their return, they swept through the country of Stock and Seyolo, which was found to be entirely deserted, those chiefs having either joined their forces to those of Macomo and Sandilli, or sent them, dispersed in marauding bands, into the colony. Not the slightest indication had been manifested of a disposition on the part of the Caffres to submit; but, on the contrary, their resistance was as determined as at any former period of the war, though they show more wariness in choosing their position, and carefully avoid encounters with the troops upon open ground.

Col. Michell, stationed at Fort Cox, had a severe engagement, in which twenty of the enemy were killed. The 6th regiment and 60th Rifles were both warmly engaged. The Caffres maintained the conflict with great determination, the troops being unable to make any impression upon them until the light company of the 6th, by a desperate charge, drove them from their position, when a party of the Rifles, in ambush, poured in a deadly fire, and put them to rout.

A gallant attack was made upon a portion of the Waterkloof by Col. Buller, with two companies of the 1st battalion Rifle brigade, under Capt. Lord A. Russell and Capt. Woodford, and a small detachment of the Cape Corps under Capt. Somerset. The Caffres, however, were found to be in such overwhelming force, and so screened by the nature of the ground, that, after a laborious march through the rugged jungle, and killing a considerable number of the enemy, the attacking party retired, under cover of a six-pounder. On this occasion, it is stated that "the peculiar whizz of the enemies' balls told of iron pot legs and angular pieces of iron, and not of musket balls," proving that the stringent measures taken to prevent them from obtaining ammunition are beginning to be felt among them. On the side of the troops, one officer and two privates were wounded, Lieut. Godfrey having the tip of his ear shot off.

On the 5th May, a detachment of the 12th regiment, under Capt. Helmsley, suddenly fell in with a party of about forty Caffres in the Fish River Bush, near Committee's Drift, when six of the enemy were killed; the others plunged into the bush and escaped.

Great consternation was excited among the inhabitants of Lower Albany by the discovery of the traces of a body of rebel Hottentots, estimated at from 100 to 150 men, having entered the Kowis Bush, which extends within a few miles of Graham's Town. About sixty of the neighbouring inhabitants, including a party of the Albany Rangers, under Capt. Stubbs, moved during the night in the direction of the marauders, whom they came up with about three o'clock in the morning, and found them sleeping round their fires in an open space in the centre of a dense bush. Owing to the precipitancy of some of the party, an alarm was given before an effectual attack could be made, and the rebels, starting up, dived scathless into the bush.

Early in May, at the Fish River mouth, two young men, named Clayton, sons of a farmer, and their servant Elliott, were murdered. On the 15th, near Fort Cox, an unarmed private of the Queen's 2nd regiment was killed, while cutting wood.

Andries Botha, a field-cornet (Hottentot), after a trial of eight days at Cape Town, had been convicted of high treason, and was sentenced to be hanged.

The nature of the Governor's plans, with regard to the hitherto neutral chiefs, has been partially disclosed. It appears that his Excellency proposes to subsidise them, under certain conditions, and that some of them have already been paid sums of money under the new arrangements. Much apprehension, however, is generally entertained of the intentions of the Slambie tribes, and strong symptoms of disaffection and a desire to join the enemy are said to have been of late manifested among them.

In the western portion of the colony, the most perfect tranquillity continues to exist. The excitement which the mutilation of the Constitution Ordinance by the Legislative Council occasioned had entirely subsided, the colonists feeling assured that her Majesty's Government will never violate the solemn promises held out to them, by sanctioning the measure in its present form.

The *Natal Witness* notices the great progress of the interior trade. A stranger, supposed to be a Portuguese, had arrived at Pietermaritzburg with ivory to the value of 900*l.*; the proceeds were laid out in the purchase of waggons and merchandize for a return load. From D'Urban, many traders were proceeding to the Zulu country. It is stated that a new route had been discovered, by which the distance between Lydenburg and Maritzburg will be shortened from some twenty days to nine, and the road itself will be much better.

According to the *Natal Independent*, the advices from the Trans-Vaal territory report a frightful mortality amongst the settlers in that district, from a contagion raging there, which is described in its first stage as having the appearance of measles and sore throat, resulting in almost immediate death. The illness is but short,—few survive forty-eight hours after its first appearance; in fact, instances have occurred of men following a relative to the grave, and being themselves carried there the following day. The contagion had overtaken several, who, while in health, endeavoured to flee from this district. What with the ravages of this contagion, and the trekking from fear of the plague, the hitherto prosperous and fruitful district of the Mareko was being fast depopulated. Scarcely had this epidemic spent itself on its victims, when a plague still more fearful and deadly broke out amongst them, hurrying its victims to their last home with a rapidity awful to contemplate. This disease had appeared in three instances at the Mooi River Drop, but in all the three cases on parties who had fled from the Mareko, the disease first making its appearance whilst they were on their way to Mooi River. The symptoms of the disease are yellow colour of the face, the teeth, eyes, nostrils, and lips turning black, and great pain in the head and neck.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 13th May, a collection of human remains, bones of reptiles, and of a canine animal; pottery, a spear-head, and the remnants of an iron tripod; with other pieces of articles formed of the same metal, was presented by Captain Meadows Taylor, of the Nizam's service.

In a letter accompanying these articles, Captain Taylor states that they were taken from a cairn, at the village of Jivarji, near Ferozabad, on the Bhima. Two cists were in the cairn, one of which contained the skeleton of a child, which, judging from the teeth, must have been seven or eight years of age; the other, that of an adult, probably, from the little worn state of the teeth, about thirty-five years of age. The face of the latter was directed towards the end of the grave, as if the head had been detached before burial. What was remarkable also in this cairn was that, near the feet of the child, but outside the cist, was a little urn or pot, filled with small bones. These bones consist of two skeletons of the common ghorpat, a large lacertine reptile, which belongs to the monitors or veranaisa, and it will be curious to ascertain if the custom of burying reptiles with the dead should have prevailed among these people as well as among the ancient Egyptians. There were also two portions of the jaw of some canine animal, probably of a dog, which had been buried in the same cairn. The cist of the adult was 5 feet 6 inches long, and the skeleton about 5 feet 2, with the skull, like all the others which have been found in these cairns, remarkable for the low development of the frontal region. The remains of a spear-head and those of a little iron tripod, with other pieces of iron, and pottery, were also found in this cairn. In another cairn, a skeleton was found lying transversely over the lid of the cist, and the skull in the centre of the body, as if in this instance also it had been detached previous to burial.

A paper on the conflicting views of European scholars as to the races inhabiting Polynesia and the Indian Archipelago, and as to the languages spoken by them, by Sir Erskine Perry, president, was communicated.

Sir Erskine Perry alluded to the chief points of interest in his paper. The diffusion of two distinctly marked races, a brown race and a black race, with negro features, over a portion of the globe extending from Madagascar to Eastern Island, or nearly 190 degrees of longitude, and the traces of alliance between the languages spoken by them, had led philologists to conclude a unity of origin between all the tribes of the brown race at least. The late Baron William Humboldt, in his elaborate work on the Kavi language, has stated his grounds for concluding that the Malays are the race who have spread their colonies and language over this wide portion of the globe. Recent ethnographers have adopted all Baron Humboldt's conclusions as established facts. Mr. Crawford, whose work on the Indian Archipelago had given rise to many of the speculations on the subject, has now given to the world the result of his forty years' inquiries, in a dissertation prefixed to his dictionary of the Malay languages; and he contends, that many of the various languages spoken throughout these islands are wholly distinct from one another, as are many of the races, both brown and black, and he combats the usual tests, too often adopted by philologists to establish the identity of two different languages. He points out also, from evidence of contemporaneous facts, the mode in which great portions of these isles have become peopled and their languages intermingled.

The subject, however, still requires additional investigation, and the writer of the paper especially pointed out the necessity of Eastern philologists applying themselves to the examination of the languages spoken by the negro races, of which, hitherto, but very slender materials have been collected.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, one of the vice-presidents, communicated a paper containing a theory of the Great Elephant Cave, of which he gave a short summary.

The paper consisted of two parts, one of a popular nature, which might serve as a guide to persons visiting the caves, and the other consisting of notes and illustrations from the *Linga Puran* of the different subjects sculptured in the cave. He endeavours to show that the sculptures on the side farthest from the entrance, or southern side, were intended to portray the different transformations of the great god Siva, to whom the cave had been dedicated as a temple, in the creation of the world, and in originating the human race, while those on the side next to the entrance represented the different eras in the establishment of the Siva form of Hinduism, which at present prevails, and its victories first over the aboriginal tribes, then over the followers of the ritual of the *Veda*, and the followers of Vishnu. He especially remarked that the *Linga* chapel, half-way up the

cave, on the visitor's right, was the principal subject of worship, and is still visited by the devotees from Bombay on the great festivals of Siva; that the three-faced image was Siva, in his threefold character of creator, preserver, and destroyer, ascribed especially to him in the commencement of the *Linga Puran*; and that the image at the door, which has often been mistaken for Buddha, was Siva, as a Mahayogi, or one of the highest orders of religious ascetics.

In a lecture before the Colombo Athenæum, Capt. Neill, R.A., gave a familiar exposition of the cause of winds:—

"You are aware," he said, "that heat has the general power of expanding bodies. Heat the air of this room by means of a furnace; its tendency is then to amplify in proportion to the heat. We shall suppose its bulk doubled—that is to say, that half a foot of air now exists where one foot existed before; but, the atmosphere outside not having been similarly affected, its dimensions remain constant and the same as those of the room before it was heated; a foot of its air is therefore double the weight of a foot of this room's air, and when these two airs are brought in contact, by the opening of doors for instance, the lighter air will ascend, the heavier air will descend, just in the manner of oil or water. This induces a downward rush of the heavy air, an upward rush of the light air. What is done in this room, as we have supposed, is done largely in nature. From this point of view, the sterile deserts and burning shores of the world,—the boundless Sahara itself,—appear before us as the great and the necessary ministers to our comfort, and even our existence. They are the vast laboratories of heat, where succeeding parts of wind, expanded by the burning rays of the sun and the fierce radiation of the earth, give place in their turn to other sheets of the atmosphere, which are likewise heated, and likewise displaced by colder and heavier currents. Now, as heat predominates mostly in the tropics, the air of those regions is proportionally expanded thereby, and were the earth perfectly stable, there would result from this circumstance winds of a very constant description. In the northern hemisphere, for instance, the hot and light air of the tropics would be displaced by the cold and heavy air of the pole. There would, therefore, be an under-current blowing from the pole to the equator called a north wind, while there would be an upper-current of polar air gliding from the equator to the pole, to be there rendered cold and dense, and fit for the purpose, in time, of relieving the thin air of the tropics. Similarly, we should have in the southern hemisphere the continual action of southerly winds; but as the earth has a motion peculiar to itself, viz., of rotation on its axis, from west to east, the winds are deflected, and, instead of coming direct from the poles, wander to us in a more oblique direction. In their passage, they obey local influences, which greatly modify both their strength and tendency, and, according to the character of the region which they traverse, they become the messengers of a genial heat, of grateful moisture, or of refreshing coolness. Not unfrequently they appear before us as more unwelcome and fatal visitants. Many winds, which have attained notoriety from the immemorial miseries they have inflicted upon our race, derive their dark name from the melancholy peculiarities which the progress of time and the improvements of man have as yet failed to mitigate—not to speak of the various land-winds of tropical countries, which, as they have passed over a rank, uncultured country, must necessarily hold suspended much that is deleterious. I may conclude my notices of the deadly winds by a few words of reference to the simoom. In it are concentrated all the evils which they undergo who suffer the most from the solano, the sirocco, the harmattan, and the khamsin, or those other winds which desolate the Llanos of the Orinoco, and the plains of Chili. The word *simoom* is derived from an Arabic word, which signifies poison. The origin of this wind is in the great desert of Arabia. It would appear to be rather a transparent cloud, loaded with all the deadly effluvia of surrounding nature, and propelled in that form by the winds, than a wind itself. It has the peculiarity of raising and bearing a monstrous proportion of the dust of the desert, and, on that account, its horrible front, looming into larger and larger proportion, as it broods slowly over the country, is visible in all its fine and varying outlines. As it passes, the voice of nature is silent; the camel falls on his knees, and thrusts his nostrils into the sand; the buffalo dashes into the Nile, and that gay assembly of living things that people the banks of the old river repair to these retreats where suffering is endured in silence, or close in death. Man, of all the victims of that dreadful torture, enjoys at times the greatest immunity, at others experiences the heaviest fate. The wind seldom lasts more than five minutes. Many Nubians have fronted its approach in the full vigour of health and strength, and, when it has passed, have arisen as drivelling maniacs."

Though the Bengali language has sprung from, and bears a close analogy to, the Sanskrit, it is, in several respects, better adapted than the original tongue as a vehicle for the interchange of thought. Being of comparatively modern origin, it has not undergone any of those deteriorating changes which have rendered the Sanskrit different from what it once was. With it the perverse ingenuity, which delights to invent difficulties where none exist, and to turn clearness itself into mystery, has not been at work. Neither has the jealousy of an ambitious priesthood endeavoured to counteract its diffusion. Spontaneous in its growth, it has branched out of the parent stock unrestrained and uncared for, possessing many of its beauties and few of its imperfections. Of all the derivative languages of the East, it is, perhaps, the most simple in its structure and lucid in its syntax. Its nomenclature, though not quite so full as that of the Sanskrit, is varied and precise. It is the spoken language of upwards of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, which is more than could have been said of the Sanskrit even in its most palmy days,—the days of Kalidas and Bar-ruchi.—*Calcutta Review*.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, July 17, 1852.

THE home journals have lately insisted a good deal upon the disadvantages to which the dress of our troops exposes them in action, especially with an enemy like the Caffres or the Burmese, who carry on their operations as irregulars, and to whom the scarlet uniform of the British army offers a conspicuous mark. Whilst the dusky skins and sober costume of the former render them even in masses comparatively indistinct, our poor fellows are as obvious, though not so agile, as fire-flies are in the dark. Whatever be the hue of the background, they are sure to be seen, presenting objects which marksmen with the slightest skill cannot fail to hit. This is an objection to our national military dress which has been urged by British commanders over and over again. It has been very recently reiterated by General Godwin, in his despatch detailing the operations at Rangoon. The Burmese, he says, "are not only good shots, but bold in their operations, and clever in selecting their ground and covering themselves: our casualties will prove this, our dress exposing us, and their garb and colour concealing them."

Some show of argument in favour of maintaining the national dye of our military dress has been made, on the ground that it is necessary by way of distinction. But red is not the only distinguishing colour, and, in the mode in which modern warfare is carried on, such a distinction is unimportant: we never heard of an instance in which those portions of the British army that are clothed in blue or green were ever mistaken for enemies who wore those colours.

There is, however, an objection to our military dress in its essentials, without reference to colour, when our troops are employed in the East, to which one of the *Calcutta papers* has directed attention. "The European troops employed at Rangoon," says the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, "were landed and exposed to the sun for two days in red cloth jackets, which would be oppressive in a sum-

mer's day in England; in stocks stiff enough to give any man an apoplexy; and with shakos on their heads so ingeniously contrived as to yield the smallest possible protection from the sun. General Godwin himself wore his cocked hat and plume throughout the operations, and thus compelled his officers to do the same. The natural consequence was, that more men suffered from *coup de soleil* than from the enemy's fire, and the 'pause' of her Majesty's 51st may have been owing in no small degree to a run of nearly half a mile, under a burning sun, with a weight which would burthen a Canadian."

This evil, which appears to us more serious than the other, is susceptible of an easy remedy. There seems to be no objection whatever, saving that of expense, to the adapting the clothing of our troops to the climate and the temperature in which they are required to act; and, taking into consideration the enormous cost of replacing a European soldier in India, the additional outlay attending the equipment of our army serving there with a double wardrobe would probably prove a saving in the end. All medical writers agree that exemption from disease in warm climates is commensurate with a due attention to clothing and diet, according to seasons and vicissitudes of the weather; of these two essentials to the preservation of health, clothing, and diet, the former is alone within the absolute control of authority.

Independently of the weight and heat of the clothing with which our European troops are encumbered in India, its form is entirely unsuited to an Eastern climate, which requires that the utmost freedom should be afforded to the circulation and to the play of the limbs. If, in the arctic regions, our hardy mariners are permitted to adopt the garb which the experience of the Laplanders and Esquimaux has taught them to be the best calculated to protect the body from the rigour of extreme cold, why should it be deemed objectionable to imitate in an opposite clime the form of the vestments which the natives have found to neutralize the destructive effects of extreme heat?

A very acute observer of Eastern customs thus condemns the use of the European costume in the East, for European as well as Asiatic soldiers:—

"A person professing total ignorance of the causes which render the military authorities so anxious to make the outward appearance of the sepoy resemble that of the European soldier, as strongly as circumstances will admit, may be thought presumptuous in venturing to express a doubt of the advantage which is gained by it. The handsomest and finest men amongst the natives look mean and meagre in the European costume, which ought to be more convenient and useful than it is to compensate for its uncouth and barbarous stiffness. If the long and graceful vests of the Asiatics should be found to impede the movements, a well-cut jacket and wide trousers might have been substituted: anything rather than the hideous coatee and strait pantaloons, which (it has been observed) give to the soldier the appearance of a scraped carrot. The shako, or cap, is in keeping with the rest of the attire, and human ingenuity could devise nothing more offensive to the eye of taste than the whole habiliment. The sepoy divests himself of his uniform as quickly and as frequently as he can. The dress which the sepoys wear when off duty is extremely handsome and becoming, consisting of the *dhotee*, a large, oblong piece of muslin, folded round the loins, and falling in easy drapery down each leg to the ankle; a muslin shirt, with sleeves, and another long piece of drapery, which is disposed over one shoulder. The head is covered with a muslin scull-cap, placed a little on one side. Unencumbered with their uniforms, nothing can be more easy, active, and agile than their movements."

Some may ridicule a proposition for putting our soldiers into the light and loose raiment of Asiatics; but the ridicule really attaches to their present dress, which is neither ornamental nor useful in a hot climate, and to the absurdity and incongruity of which Orientals are alive. During the war in

China, a paper was extensively circulated by the Chinese authorities amongst their troops, in which they were recommended to take advantage of the absurd dress of the European soldiers, whose nether habiliments, it was said, are so tight, that, if the wearers should happen to fall down, they cannot get up again without assistance. "All you have to do, therefore," the circular added, "is, by some means or other, to cause them to stumble and fall, and you may then kill them at your leisure."

MUCH confusion has arisen amongst controversialists, in discussing the condition of India and the means of improving it, from not properly discriminating betwixt those causes of its backward state which are to be attributed solely to the people, and those which are more or less within the control of the Government. It may be difficult, perhaps, to make an exact distribution, since some are of a mixed character; but in regard to the most obvious of these causes, a little attention will enable us to trace their true origin; and this is the first step towards devising suitable remedies.

With this view let us consider the agriculture of India,—the source whence the Government derives the largest amount of its revenue, and the people the chief means of their employment and subsistence.

Leaving out of the question the proportion of the produce drawn by the Government from the land,—because, whether this be moderate or excessive, there can be no dispute as to this point,—we will review the principal incidents of cultivation,—the processes whereby the soil is rendered productive,—beginning with its preparation; and first, with ploughing the land. All authorities agree that nothing can be more rude and operose than this process, as practised by the Indian husbandman, who has no idea of its true object. It is not only ineffectual, owing to the imperfection of the native plough, but the repetition of the operation, which the rudeness of the implement renders necessary, consumes so much more than the labour of ploughing in England, that, cheap as labour is in India, the cost is considerably greater.

Here, at the very outset, is an efficient cause of the backward condition of the country, which raises less produce than it might in a given area, of an inferior quality, and at a higher cost. As the Government claims a proportion of the crop, the tax which the cultivator pays is hereby enhanced. No one can deny that this cause is traceable directly to the ignorance, the indolence, and the improvidence of the people.

Another early process is that of manuring the land, which is practised upon so small a scale and so rarely in India, that it has been sometimes asserted that the native cultivators do not manure at all. Although the materials for manure abound, instead of attempting to renew the soil by the simple application of refuse matter, which is wasted, or consumed as fuel, the Indian cultivator abandons the land until nature, by her chemistry, imparts to it fresh productive properties. Here, again, the people themselves are in fault. It can scarcely be said that they are ignorant of the virtues of manure, or in want of supplies; what they need is energy. They prefer a slavish adherence to the lazy processes taught them by their forefathers, to improved methods which demand a little additional exertion.

Another early treatment of the land, indispensable in most parts of India, is irrigation, which is conducted upon so defective a plan, attended with such a waste of labour, and is consequently so costly, that many lands which would yield two crops in the season give only one, owing to the absence of artificial irrigation; and where this is obtained, at a high price, for want of deeper ploughing, the water is rapidly drawn from the surface by exhalation. This is another drawback which is mainly attributable to the cultivators themselves. "Until the processes for raising water for irrigation shall be improved in India," observes an authority to which we shall hereafter refer, "a great improvement in the condition of the labourers cannot be hoped for."

In ascribing these defects of Indian husbandry to the people, we do not mean that the Government is absolutely helpless in the matter,—that all attempts to teach the cultivators better modes of operation would be impracticable; what we are endeavouring to show is, that the Government is not to be charged, in the first instance, with the blame of a state of things which it is not in the power of a government by a mere *fiat* to remedy.

As we proceed, however, we find that there are causes, co-operating with the preceding, for which the Indian husbandmen must be exempted from responsibility. The peculiar climate of India exposes large tracts to permanent injury by heavy rains, which, where a level is not preserved, carries off, not the surface soil alone, but the very land itself. "In Upper India," observes the writer we have just quoted, "all the lands are scoured; their alluvium is annually carried away by torrents, whose collective body forms the vast waters of the Ganges, in the rainy season, loaded with the best riches of the country. Of these enough are bestowed upon certain low lands in Bengal, in a deposit of excellent soil, to tell of the value of the far larger portion carried off to the ocean. Few, perhaps, who look upon that volume of turbid waters, reflect that they are rendered yellow by treasure more valuable far than the gold of the richest stream." To preserve this precious soil, embankments are necessary, and these works, constructed upon a regular plan, seem to belong more properly to the province of the Government, which, accordingly, has made large outlays of the public money upon these and other objects of a similar character. But even here private apathy exhibits itself. Field embankments might be easily formed, where labour is so cheap, and the slight expense would be soon repaid; but, like every other undertaking of this kind, they are almost universally neglected.

The making of canals and roads,—works which in this country are commonly accomplished by private enterprise and capital,—must in India be undertaken by the Government, whose interest it is to multiply them; and where there is a deficiency of these important auxiliaries to agriculture, the cultivators are in no respect to blame. Canals not merely furnish a convenient mode of conveyance, but supply facilities for irrigation. Roads cheapen the transfer of produce from districts where it is abundant, to those where it is scarce and dear. Both these species of works tend not only to benefit the people, but to augment the public revenue. It is consolatory to know that the Indian Government has for some years past applied itself as actively as its means permit to these important works. We should rejoice to think that the system of labour in India, which

is in the hands of the people, could make a corresponding progress in improvement, either by the introduction of European agency, or by the communication of some impulse to the Indian cultivators, which would induce them to exchange their slothful and negligent for active and enterprising habits.

This is a subject which, at this period especially, should engage the deep attention of every friend of India. We recommend those who desire to gain enlightened views respecting the agriculture of that country to read some very able papers by Mr. Julius Jeffreys, "On the Natural Resources of India," published some time back in the *Asiatic Journal*.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

JULY 1.

This day, Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person. The speech of her Majesty from the throne contained the following paragraph:—

"The refusal, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and honourable peace."

On the same day, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation, which directed writs to issue for a new Parliament, returnable on the 20th August.

THE COORG PRINCESS GAUROMMA.—The ceremony of the baptism of the Princess Gauromma, daughter of his Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, ex-Rajah of Coorg, took place on the afternoon of the 30th June, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, Deputy-Clerk of the Closet in Waiting, and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty. The Queen was pleased to stand sponsor. The other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mrs. Drummond, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the East-India Company. The Princess was named by her Majesty "Victoria." His Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and his Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, were present at the ceremony. The Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. John C. Herries, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and Major Drummond, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, were honoured with invitations to attend the ceremony. After the christening the distinguished circle were conducted to the dinner-room, where luncheon was served. — *Court Circular*. The Princess Gauromma has, by an agreement between the ex-Rajah of Coorg, on the one hand, and the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the East-India Company, on the other, been placed under her Majesty's protection, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England in this country, and that her Majesty has appointed Mrs. Drummond to take charge of her.

MISSION FROM SIAM TO FRANCE.—Monseigneur Pallegoix, member of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, has arrived at Paris from Siam, charged by the King of Siam with a friendly mission to the President of the Republic. When M. Pallegoix first went to Siam, there were only 1,500 Roman Catholics, and there are now upwards of 7,000. The number of priests composing his mission is fifteen, seven of them being natives.

NEW ZEALAND ARISTOCRACY.—Sir John Pakington, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a Court on the 30th June, presented to her Majesty Te Rauparaha, chief of the Ngatitua and Ngatiraukaha tribes, New Zealand.

* For July, August, and October, 1835.

SHIPPING FROM AND TO THE EAST.—The East India and China Association, in their comparative statement of the number of ships, British and foreign, with their tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargoes from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, in the years 1851 and 1852, show, in the ships entered inwards, in the port of London, an increase of 22 vessels, 15,367 tons; and in Liverpool, a decrease of 59 vessels, 17,962 tons. The general result is a decrease, in the arrivals, of 38 vessels, 13,967 tons; the difference between 523 vessels, 254,659 tons, in 1851, and 485 vessels, 240,672 tons, in 1852. The chief decrease has occurred in connection with Madras, Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales. In the ships entered outwards, the port of London presents a decrease of 2 vessels, with an increase of 16,405 tonnage. In Liverpool the decrease is 12 vessels, with an increase of 3,278 tonnage. The result is, a decrease in vessels of 23, while there is an increase of 18,206 tonnage—the difference between 471 vessels, 232,078 tons, in 1851, and 448 vessels, 250,284 tons, in 1852. The chief decrease in departures has been for Calcutta, Bombay, China, Singapore, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOPS SELWYN AND TYRRELL.—The marvellous escape from murder of the Bishops of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) and of Newcastle (Dr. Tyrrell) was mentioned lately at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. It appears that the two prelates were on a visit to one of the Polynesian islands, when they were set upon by the natives, and, becoming separated, were in the greatest possible danger. They and their crews were surrounded by the natives, who were full of ferocity, and who were eventually subdued by moral resolution rather than by physical strength. The Bishop of Newcastle stated that he had never experienced, during the course of his life, two hours of such extreme mental agony. — *Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

THE UNITED STATES AND BORNEO.—In the American Senate, on the 23rd of June, a commercial treaty with the Sultan of Borneo, negotiated by Mr. Baeltier, late special agent to the East-Indies, was confirmed.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The amount received at the treasury, East-India House, for bills on India, from the 8th to the 23rd of June, was 112,613*l.*, and from the 24th of June to the 7th of July it has been 25,974*l.*, making the total for the month 138,587*l.*

EXCHANGE ON INDIA.—The East-India Company reduced, on the 15th instant, the rate of exchange for bills at 60 days' sight, on Bengal and Madras, to 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee, and on Bombay to 1*s.* 11*d.*

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco states that the excitement prevailing in some of the mining districts against the Chinese population had subsided, and there was no longer any apprehension of trouble. It appears that the number of Chinamen in the country has been greatly overestimated.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Earl of Balcarras*, for conveyance of troops to Bombay; the *Earl of Hardwicke*, and the *Vernon*, for freight of stores, to the same presidency.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 28.—*Mary Ann Johnstone*, Johnson, Akyab; *Constantine*, Burrows, Whampoa.—**29.** *Admiral*, Lamond, Port Philip; *Roscoe*, (American), Byrne, Bengal; *Cornhill*, Austen, and *Beulah*, Linton, Ceylon; *Fadernaslandel*, Culberg, Bengal (to Hamburg).—**30.** *Wellington*, Browne, Port Philip; *Hydaspees*, Hole, South Australia; *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorsten, Ceylon; *Trafalgar*, M'Nidder, Bengal; *Johanna Catharina*, Reis, Akyab; *Lawrence*, Salmon, Singapore; *Eliza*, Pain, Bombay; *Colonist*, Poritt, Van Diemen's Land.—**JULY 1.** *Ada*, Christie, Algoa Bay; *John Panter*, Kett, Swan River; *Thomas Hughes*, Ferguson, Port Philip; *Oriental*, Stobo, Bengal; *Lady Sandys*, Rentreath, Ceylon; *Thetis*, Dodds, Madras and Pondicherry; *Briannia*, Cruikshank, Portland Bay; *Flora Muir*, Grover, Maulmain; *Euphemia*, Fensley, Bengal; *Livingstone*, Jones, Bengal; *Sir John Falstaff*, Rowell, Maulmain; *Sandwich*, Peddie, Cape; *Gipsy*, Robinson, Bengal; *Wandsworth*, Dunlop, Sydney.—**2.** *Posthumous*, Davidson, Port Philip; *Wabash*, (American), Barnes, Mauritius; *Isabella Wood*, Griffiths, Mauritius; *Orphan* (American), Williams, Bengal; *Conceath*, Coupland, Mauritius; *Emma Tully*, Wilson, Ceylon.—**3.** *William*, Robinson, Port Stephens (New South Wales); *Elgin*, Burn, South Australia; *William Gillies*, Brown, Singapore; *Sappho*, Hildreth, and *Salween*, Whyte, Mauritius; *Joseph Hew*, Ellerby, South Australia; *Maple Leaf*, Solly, Bombay; *Undine*, Kayser, Singapore, to Hamburg.—**5.** *Matilda*, McPhan, Mauritius; *Seppings*, Burgess, Manila; *Agenoria* (American), Skilling, Mauritius; *Thomas Sparks*, Henderson, Bengal.—**6.** *Transit*, Moffat, Bengal; *Lord Auckland*, Thompson, Ceylon; *Victory*, Vagg, Singapore; *Willing*, Bertram, Mauritius.—**7.** *Bosphorus* (screw

steamer), HaH, Cape; *Wycliffe*, Gunton, Portland Bay.—9. *Artemisia*, Ridley, Mauritius; *Essex*, Roxby, Ichaboe.—10. *Rattler*, Waddell, Hobart Town.—13. *Coquette*, Owen, Cape; *Eos*, Bridges, Ceylon; *Zenobia*, Saxon, Bengal and Demerara.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*.—JULY 20. Mr. and Mrs. Wells, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Fergusson, Capt. and Mrs. Fell, Miss Bie and child; Capt. Tay, Mrs. Weedman, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Molley's child, Mr. McMann, Mr. Parrot, Mrs. Money, 2 children, and servant; Mr. W. N. Smith, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Black, Mr. Stopford, Capt. Turnbull's child, Mr. Rowe's child, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Standford, Mr. R. C. Reynolds, Major Forbes, Mrs. Griffiths and infant; Capt. and Mrs. Yates, child, and servant; Ens. Pringle, Ens. Borrowdale, Lieut. Cowper, Mrs. Little, Lieut. Wilson and servant; Mr. T. Bordaie, Capt. T. White, Mr. Lewis, Mr. I de Putran, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Darling, Mrs. Bouverie and 4 children; Meizza Mahomed Khan, Mrs. Wrixton, Mr. Agnew, Lieut. Marriott, Mrs. Adams and infant; Riga Effendi, Mrs. Farquhar, Capt. Webb, Mr. W. Moore, Mr. McLeod and child; Mr. Pringle, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Wermouth, 2 children, and servant; Mr. L. Vitales.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 29. *Formosa*, Sawell, Melbourne.—JULY 1. *Maidstone*, Roe, Cape and Calcutta; *Camperdown*, Denny, Calcutta; *Allan*, M'Arthur, Calcutta.—2. *Meander*, Pounder (from Shields), Aden; *Bank of England*, Davison, Sydney.—3. *Shanghai*, Gunton, Port Phillip; and *Carkaway* Croudece, Calcutta.—4. *Pantaloon*, Guy, Algoa Bay; *Elizabeth*, Williamson, Hobart Town; *Cuba*, Woolley, Algoa Bay.—5. *Gazelle*, Ally, Zanzibar; *Frances Walker*, Hay, Sydney; *Maansymph*, Der Steen, Batavia; *New Orleans*, Begg, Melbourne.—5. *Helen*, Foster, Portland Bay.—2. *Juliet Erskine*, Thompson, Cape.—3. *Cowlitz*, Rains, South Seas; *Panama*, Thomas, Melbourne; *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Melbourne.—5. *Honor*, Rowe, Calcutta; *Java*, Robertson, Bombay.—5. *Vrienden*, Sydeham, Batavia and Sourabaya.—6. *Canopus*, Crosby, Cape.—8. *Killermont*, Roberts, Algoa Bay.—9. *Rose of Shannon*, (from Shields), Calcutta; *Josephine*, Callaghan, Bombay.—8. *Earl Derby*, Hodge, Ascension; *North Star*, Smith, Hong Kong.—9. *Aquila*, Hellingham, Melbourne; *Nepaul*, Neill, Melbourne.—12. *Invincible*, Whyte, Port Phillip and New Zealand.—10. *Duke of Argyle*, Hopkins, Kurrachee; *Stirlingshire*, Gwattein, Luncheon; *Dauntless*, Donovan, Bombay.

From LIVERPOOL.—JUNE 27. *Anna Dorothea*, Darley, Bombay; *Sophie*, Rowe, Cape.—28. *Fatima*, Lidstone Calcutta.—JULY 3. *Wigrams*, Thurtell, Singapore; *St. Louis*, Davies, Calcutta; *Senator*, Scoullan, Bombay.—4. *Marco Polo*, Forbes, Port Phillip.—5. *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Calcutta; *Countess of London*, Cornforth, Bombay.—6. *General Charruca*, Munoz, Manila; *Conqueror*, McAuley, Bombay; *Serampore*, Smith, Melbourne.—7. *Mitlades*, Henry, Port Phillip.—8. *Confucius*, Scott, Hong-Kong; *Bleng*, Campbell, Ceylon.—9. *James Carson*, Railley, Melbourne; *Emily*, Grisdale, Shanghai.—10. *Irene*, Robinson, Sydney.—11. *Birmingham*, McCurdy, Melbourne; *Mary Stoddart*, Thompson, Calcutta.—12. *Marchmont*, White, Bombay.—13. *Ellen*, Leighton, Melbourne; *Archer*, Stewart, Melbourne.

From the DOWNS.—JULY 11. *John Hullett*, Crouch, Mauritius.—12. *Tanjore*, Pearse, Madras.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JULY 1. *Barkam*, Vaile, Madras and Bengal.—7. *Agincourt*, Hyne, Cape and Calcutta.—11. *Seringapatam*, Gimblett, Bombay.

From NEWPORT.—JUNE 28. *Vertrouwen*, Potts, Singapore.

From SHIELDS.—JUNE 28. *James Watt*, Aden.—JULY 6. *Mary Hall*, Ceylon.—9. *Emily*, Bruce, Bombay.

From GUERNSEY.—JUNE 28. *Dispatch*, David, Ceylon.

From BRISTOL.—JULY 4. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Cunningham, Melbourne.—6. *Helois*, Daunevig, Maulmain.

From JERSEY.—JULY 3. *Exact*, De Gruchy, Port Phillip.

From BORDEAUX.—JULY 1. *Henry Curwen*, Monier, Mauritius.

From TROON.—JULY 10. *John Calvin*, Lowry, Aden.

From the CLYDE.—JUNE 26. *Boomerang*, Simpson, Melbourne.

—JULY 2. *William Shand*, Warner, Calcutta.—5. *Jacatra*, Aiton, Batavia and Sourabaya.—10. *Brooksy*, McEwen, Melbourne.—11. *Malabar*, McClure, Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 28. *Dominion*, Darke, Portland Bay.

—30. *Hebrides*, Melville, Melbourne.—JULY 1. *Duke of Portland*, Alexander, Port Lyttleton and Wellington.—3. *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, Ascension; *Kate*, Grieves, Sydney.—8. *Sir Edward Parry*, McLeod, Geelong.—13. *Marion*, Ryrie, Sydney.—9. *Himalaya*, Rich, Melbourne.—8. *Diadem*, Gillies, and *Lady Eveline*, McClellan, Melbourne.—9. *Prince Regent*, Jago, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—10. *City of Poonah*, Triscott, Melbourne and Sydney.

From SWANSEA.—JULY 4. *Pilgrim*, Marman, Trincomalee.

From PENZANCE.—JULY 8. *Ide*, James, Cape.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CURREY, Mrs. Frederick, s. (since dead), at Blackheath park, July 7.

FLETCHER, the wife of George C. Bengal civil service, d. at Avranches, in Normandy, June 15.

FORBES, Lady Georgina, s. June 30.

GEOGHEGAN, the wife of Major, late of the Madras army, d. at Maryville, Galway, Ireland, July 9.

HAYLAND, the wife of Henry M. d. (still-born), at Ivy-house, Uxbridge, July 8.

MACKENZIE, the wife of James T. d. at Badensooth, Aberdeenshire, July 5.

OMMANEY, the wife of Octavius, d. at Drayton-hall, West Drayton, July 7.

PIXLEY, the wife of Thomas W. s. at 6, Victoria-road, Kensington, July 5.

PORTROUS, the wife of Charles, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, s. at Woodlands, Southampton, July 3.

SIMPSON, the wife of Capt. R. Salisbury, Hon. East India Co.'s service, d. at Bristol, July 2.

MARRIAGES.

BOND, Frederick H. to Mary I. d. of the late Major H. Delafosse, c.b. Bengal Artillery, at Cheltenham, July 8.

COTTER, Rev. Charles P. to Mary Anne C. d. of the late John F. Gaitshell, Bengal civil service, at Dorchester, July 13.

CURTIS, Henry C. s. of the late Sir William, Bart. to Emma J. d. of William Scott Benny, of Bryanstone-square, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, July 15.

DEANE, George O. 22nd foot, to Georgiana M. d. of Major-gen. Drummond, of the Boyce, Gloucestershire, at St. George's, Hanover-square, July 6.

HAMILTON, Capt. O. Bengal Cavalry, to Catherine A. W. d. of the late Capt. D. Macleod, c.b. R. N. at Charlton, June 29.

HARRIS, Charles, s. of the late Charles, Member of Council, Madras Presidency, to Augusta, d. of Baron de Strehl, at Geneva, July 5.

MONEY, Edward D'Oyly, Bengal army, to Harriot C. d. of the Rev. T. B. Johnstone, at Clutton, Somersetshire, July 1.

SHEPPARD, Lieut. John L. 4th Bombay rifles, to Sabine, d. of the late Major Charles Walton, 4th light dragoons, at St. Peters, Eaton-square, July 6.

SWINEY, Lieut. George, 7th Bengal N.I. s. of Lieut. gen. Bengal artillery, to Mary F. d. of Major Brandon, late of the Bengal army, at Cheltenham, July 7.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, George, late physician-general, Madras establishment, at 148, New Bond-street, July 11.

BRINK, Pieter G. late auditor-general, Cape of Good Hope, at Cape Town, May 11.

CRAWFURD, Patty, wife of Robert, at St. Hill, East Grinstead, June 30.

GODWIN, Thomas, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Barbon, Westmoreland, aged 72, July 19.

HALLETT, Lieut. Charles W. R.N. s. of the late James, Bombay Presidency, at Potter's Bar, July 6.

HAZELWOOD, Alexander C. H. s. of Capt. 3rd Bombay N.I. at Gravesend, aged 3, July 1.

M'PHERSON, Ens. Frank, 8th (the King's) regt. on board the ship *Earl of Hardwicke* Indianan, aged 20, April 1.

WALKER, John, merchant, of Colombo, at sea, on board the *Cornhill*, Feb. 27.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 26th, and July 1st, 7th, and 14th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert Torrens, retired.
Mr. George Todd.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. J. Hunter.
Mr. H. W. Reeves.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-col. H. J. Wood, c.b., artillery.

Lieut. H. P. De Teissier, artillery.

Lieut. T. H. Salt, artillery.

Major P. W. Willis, engineers.

Major Charles S. Guthrie, engineers.

2nd Lieut. W. W. H. Greathed, engineers.

Capt. R. G. Taylor, 2nd cavalry.

Lieut. John Dawson, 1st N.I.

Lieut. J. H. C. Ewart, 12th N.I.

Ens. A. M. James, 19th N.I.

Ens. A. Taylor, 25th N.I.

Colonel W. H. Marshall, 32nd N.I.

Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th N.I.

Lieut. E. R. Blair, 51st N.I.

Assist. surg. R. H. Oakley.

Madras Estab.—Ens. T. B. E. Tennant, 26th N.I.

Ens. John Allan, 29th N.I.

Major W. C. Macleod, 30th N.I.

Ens. T. F. Haworth, 32nd N.I.
Major S. R. Hicks, 35th N.I.
Lieut. F. Tower, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Major J. C. Heath, 5th N.I.
Lieut. T. Oliver, 5th N.I.
Lieut.-col. J. B. Bellasis, 9th N.I.
Capt. R. S. Fearon, 14th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. L. Thomas, master attendant.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Way, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. C. Raikes.
Mr. W. C. Watson.
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. A. Harris.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. J. Vibart, artillery.
Lieut. W. D. A. R. Short, engineers.
Cornet J. B. Saunders, 9th cavalry.
Lieut. A. L. Newman, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. Grant H. T. Heatly, 23d N.I.
Capt. W. F. N. Wallace, 74th N.I.
Assist. surg. Corbyn, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Ens. H. H. Foord, 16th N.I.
Ens. W. E. D. Hands, 18th N.I.
Capt. Edwin Yates, 28th N.I.
Ens. J. Swiney, 32nd N.I.
Lieut. S. W. Peile, 49th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—2nd-Lieut. J. B. G. Close, engineers.
Brev. major W. C. Stather, 1st N.I.
Capt. Augustus Price, 4th N.I.
Brev. major H. S. Watkins, 15th N.I.
Lieut. H. J. Day, 19th N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. J. J. W. Jervis, B.A.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Smartt, pilot service.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Ogilvie, 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. W. Reeves, 3 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. A. Olpherts, artillery, 6 months.
Lieut. W. A. Crommelin, engineers, 3 do.
Brev. capt. W. F. Tytler, 9th cav., 6 do.
Lieut. John Fowles, 7th N.I., do.
Assist. surg. John Macrae, M.D., 3 do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. A. Halsted, 11th N.I., 6 do.
Lieut. Charles O. Lukin, 41st N.I., do.
Lieut. W. K. Hawkins, 40th N.I., do.
Surg. R. H. Manley, do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. St. John O'N. Muter, 2nd N.I., 3 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Agnew Mackintosh, M.D.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Longden, pilot service.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Octavius Child, Indian Navy.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Benjamin Low, admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen, having produced the requisite certificates from the Principal of the East-India College, have been appointed members of the Civil Service in India, for the Presidencies as stated below :—

Bengal.

William Waterfield	Francis Macnaghten
Charles Edward Chapman	George Henry Maxwell Batten
Arthur Jenkins	Charles Watkin Cunliffe
Donald Grant	Henry Bruce Simson
William Chicheley Plowden	Swinton Samuel Melville
John Henry Ravenshaw	Edward Drummond

Madras.

George Boulderson Tod	Edward Dyer Bianny
	William Chilow Sim

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 3 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified :—

For the Artillery.

John Henry Bryce, 12th June, 1852.
Hastings Edward Harington, do.
Robert Arthur Smith, do.
John Richard Pearson, do.
Edward Salwey, do.
William Bentinck Cumberland, do.
Charles Hunter, do.

For the Cavalry.

John Arthur Henry Moore (abroad), 20th March, 1852.

For the Infantry.

Montagu Hall, 1st March.
Mark Kerr St. John, do.
Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, 20th March.
George Stewart Pringle, 11th April.
Henry George Wadham Spens, 12th June.
George Archibald Bishop, do.
Henry Puleine Lyssagt, do.
Douglas George Manning, do.
Thomas Dougal, do.
Charles Frederick Middleton, do.
Alexander McKenzie Anderson, 18th June.
William Frederick Sweney, do.
James Purvis Cock, do.
Horace Albert Brown, do.
Edward Richard Blunt (abroad), do.
Augustus Babington Bowie, do.
Edwin Edmund Bruton Bond, do.
George Sale Dysart, do.
Edmund Yeamans Wallcott, 20th June.
Alexander McLeod Stewart, do.

(No. 3 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified :—

For the Engineers.

Henry Thomas Rogers, 11th June.

For the Artillery.

Francis Charles Trevor, 12th June.
Duncan John McGrigor, do.
Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, do.

For the Cavalry.

Willoughby Temple Byam, 20th March.
James Charles Cleghorn, 1st June.

For the Infantry.

George Augustus Alves Warner, 1st March.
Horace Ramsay, do.
Robert Algernon Walters, 11th April.
Nelson Henry Arnold, do.
Charles Edward Lennox, 12th June.
Henry St. Maur Wynch, do.
Arthur Grant, do.
Richard Griffith, 13th June.
Eanis Richard Henry Twyford, 24th June.

(No. 3 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

For the Artillery.

Thomas Nelson Holberton, 12th June.
Octavius Sturges, do.
Thomas Hawkins Turner, do.

For the Infantry.

Reay Templer Clarke, 20th March.
George Sutherland Pope, 12th June.
Richard George Jebb, do.
Charles Jameson, do.
Patrick Wilson Bannerman, 13th June.
Charles Bromhead Bannerman, do.
Gordon Sutherland Morris, do.
Richard James Hotchkiss, do.
Francis James Thomas Robs, do.
William Augustus Gillespie, do.

(No. 2 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Richard Henry Perkins, 20th April.
Stephen Chapman Townsend, 1st June.
William Haynes, 15th June.

(No. 3 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date specified:—

Marcus Dill Campbell, M.D. (abroad), 24th May.

(No. 3 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Harry Octavius Thorold, 20th March.
Malcolm Munro Mackenzie, 20th June.
Adam Macdougall Rogers, 24th June.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 9, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Alfred Stowel Jones, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Steward, promoted. Dated July 9, 1852.

98th Foot.—Assist. surg. Gavin Ainslie Turnbull, from 66th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Browne, appointed to the staff. Dated July 9, 1852.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Lionel Mordaunt Fraser, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Cox, promoted. Dated July 9, 1852.

51st Foot.—Lieut. Edward Cecil Singleton to be capt. without purch., v. Blundell, dec. Dated April 19, 1852.

Ens. John Frederick Trydell to be lieut. without purch., v. Singleton. Dated July 9, 1852.

Ens. Charles Sergison Nott to be lieut. without purch., v. Bateman, dec. Dated July 9, 1852.

Ens. Arthur Percy Kerr, from 1st West India regt., to be ens., v. Armstrong, killed in action. Dated July 9, 1852.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Rodolph De Anyers Willis, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Trydell. Dated July 9, 1852.

Gentleman Cadet James Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Nott, promoted. Dated July 10, 1852.

Bombay, 10th Light Drags.—Dundas Reinhardt Gill to be cornet by purch., v. Baker, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons. Dated July 9, 1852.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Maidstone, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 30.—174 Queen's troops. Lieut. Medhurst, 10th Foot; Ens. Graham, 22nd Foot; Ens. Tulloch, 32nd Foot; Lieut. Kirkland, 80th Foot; Assist. surg. Swift, 96th Foot.

Per Harkaway, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 30.—234 Queen's troops. Capt. Edwards, Lieut. Hughes, Ens. Webster, 98th Foot; Ens. Day, Ens. Kirk, 96th Foot; Assist. surg. Rennie, 10th Foot.

Per Camperdown, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 30.—258 Queen's troops. Capt. Butler, Lieut. Travers, 60th Rifles; Ens. Tovey, 70th Foot; Ens. Wolseley, 80th Foot; Lieut. Nangle, 24th Foot; Lieut. Pemberton, 60th Rifles; Assist. surg. Beatson.

Per Duke of Argyll, for Kurrachee, from Gravesend, July 3.—192 Queen's troops. Lieut. Mowbray, Ens. Lloyd, 53rd Foot; Lieut. Teasdale, Ens. Colthurst, Ens. Dunlevie, 83rd Foot; Assist. surg. Corbyn, Bengal estab.

Per Agincourt, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 30.—162 E.I. Co.'s troops. Lieut. col. A. H. E. Boileau, Bengal Eng.; Lieut. J. Oldfield, Bengal Art.; Dr. Geo. Turner.

BOOKS.

Memoir of the First Campaign in the Hills North of Cutchee, under Major Billamore, in 1839-40. By ONE OF HIS SURVIVING SUBALTERNs. W. H. Allen & Co.

The historian of Sir C. Napier's administration in Scinde has asserted that no troops had entered the Cutchee hills without disaster before the hero of his history. This little memoir, however, contains the narrative of an earlier successful campaign in these redoubtable recesses, by a small force of Bombay native troops, against Beejar Khan and the predatory tribes of Cutchee. The result was, according to the writer, that "every object was fully accomplished without serious loss or a shadow of a disaster; the mountaineers were thoroughly beaten whenever encountered; the robbers, who had fled for shelter amongst them, compelled to surrender; the mountains had been penetrated in every direction, and roads made in the very heart of them; in short, nothing could have been more complete than was in every way the success of this expedition."

The Oriental Pocket Companion: a New Guide for Travellers to India, China, &c. by the Overland Route, via Egypt. By G. W. WHEATLEY. Wheatley & Co.

"This work," says the Introduction, "has been compiled with a view to furnish the overland traveller to Egypt, India, and the East, with practical information during the journey, and to supply a brief account of the places and objects of interest that may be seen on the route. It is also intended to serve as a journal or diary, as well as a cash account of incidental expenses, and is of a size suited to be carried in the pocket for immediate reference."

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	278 to 282.
India 3½ per Cent. Bonds	91s. to 94s. pm.
East India Railway, 18 paid	6½ to 7½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	1½ to 1½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	1½ to 1½ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs. 2s. 3d. 2s. 2½d.		
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	Nominal.	1s. 11d.
Madras	do.	1s. 11d.
Bombay	do.	1s. 11½d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills 1s. 11d.
Madras do.
Bombay do. 1s. 11d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 1st July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Government at Bombay the following Schedules:—

An amended, true, and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, belonging to the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th George III., previously to the 23rd day of October, 1849, of which any part now remains in his hands; showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate; also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 1st day of April last (1849).

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th, and of 55th George III.

An amended, true, and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th George III., and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency, under the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India; also of all Estates committed to the charge of the said Administrator-General under the said Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India, previous to the 31st day of March, 1850, of which any part now remains in his hands, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balances appearing to the credit of each respective estate; also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 22nd day of October last (1849).

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th and of 55th George III., and which have been transferred to the Administrator-General of this Presidency, pursuant to the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India.

An amended, true, and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th George III., and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency, under the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India; also of all Estates committed to the charge of the said Administrator-General under the said Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India, previous to the 30th of June, 1850, of which any part now remains in his hands, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balances appearing to the credit of each respective Estate; also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 31st day of March last (1850).

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th, and of 55th George III., and which have been transferred to the Administrator-General of this Presidency, pursuant to the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India.

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th George III., and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency, under the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India; also of all Estates committed to the charge of the said Administrator-General under the said Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India, previous to the 31st December, 1850, of which any part now remains in his hands, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balances appearing to the credit of each respective Estate; also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since 30th day of June last (1850).

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th, and of 55th George III., and which have been transferred to the Administrator-General of this Presidency, pursuant to the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India.

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money belonging to the unadministered Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court from the Equity side thereof, as per order of the said Court of the 31st December, 1839, and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency, previous to the 31st December, 1850, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balances appearing to the credit of each respective Estate.

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George III., and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency, under the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India; also of all Estates committed to the charge of the said Administrator-General, under the said Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India, previous to the 30th day of June, 1851, of which any part now remains in his hands, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balance appearing to the credit of each respective Estate; also of all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 31st day of December last (1850).

Similar Schedule of Estates, whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George III., and which have been transferred to the Administrator-General of this Presidency, pursuant to the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India.

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money belonging to the unadministered Estates, committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court, from the Equity side thereof, as per order of the said Court of the 31st of December, 1839, and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency previous to the 30th of June, 1851, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balances appearing to the credit of each respective Estate.

And that the said Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 7th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from the Government of Madras the undermentioned Schedules, viz.—

Schedule, dated 1st March, 1850.

Part 1.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule to the 1st March, 1850.

Part 2.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, prior to such last-mentioned period, and which remain unclosed.

Part 3.—Containing all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over by the said William A. Serle, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, or how otherwise disposed of.

Schedule, dated 22nd October, 1850.

Part 1.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule to the 22nd October, 1850.

Part 2.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, prior to such last-mentioned period, and which remain unclosed.

Part 3.—Containing all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over by the said William A. Serle, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, or how otherwise disposed of.

Schedule, dated 1st March, 1851.

Part 1.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule to the 1st March, 1851.

Part 2.—Containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to William A. Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, prior to such last-mentioned period, and which remain unclosed.

Part 3.—Containing all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over by the said William A. Serle, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, or how otherwise disposed of.

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Part 3.—Containing all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over by the said William A. Serle, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, or how otherwise disposed of.

And that the said Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 14th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 21st instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 11½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 14th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 21st instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 100, and they must embark between the 28th July and 14th August, 1852.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 14th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 21st instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Madras, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 265, and they must embark between the 17th and 31st August next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per Company's rupee.

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30	On or before 12th of May, 1847.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30		1,000	94 8 4	15 8 7
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50		1,000	43 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

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steamer *Phlegethon*, and proceeded up the river. The party was intended to have been double this strength, but the country boats proposed to have been employed proved unsuitable, and its strength was reduced. At two o'clock next morning (4th June) the troops left the steamer in the men-of-war and other boats, ready to start with the turn of the tide. After a hard pull of three hours, some firing was heard on the west bank of the river. The troops were immediately landed, and skirmishing commenced. Captain Tarlton, of the *Fox*, landed with his seamen, and drove the Burmese before them, when the enemy got into their rear, and plundered the boats: the return of the crew prevented any serious damage. The boats crossed over to the right bank of the river, nearly opposite the great pagoda, in which the enemy were established. The Burmese now moved boldly down, with the view of attacking us. Major Cotton very prudently restrained the ardour of the men, and forbade any return of their fire till the enemy were close upon him, when Europeans and natives were at once let slip, and drove the Burmese back in an instant, chasing them into and through the pagoda. No resistance whatever was offered, and their last man had escaped before our troops had well entered. A considerable quantity of arms and grain were captured. The grain was made over to the citizens, who complained that their families were starving in the jungles hard by, and a supply of arms and ammunition was placed at their disposal. On the 5th the whole force re-embarked and returned to Rangoon.

The native population had returned to Rangoon; the market was abundantly supplied, and the people were peaceable and respectful. The troops were healthy, for the season, and everything seemed to be progressing as auspiciously as the most sanguine could desire.

No communication had been received from the court of Ava, which, it is reported, has determined to protract the war. So far, therefore, our demonstration has failed of effect. The policy of the measure has, nevertheless, been approved in most quarters. "If we had commenced operations in November," observes the *Friend of India*, "there would have been no time for any communication with Ava.

"We could not have consented to any procrastinated negotiations, when the season for operations had commenced, but must have proceeded on our march to Ava, immediately after the capture of Rangoon. Nothing was more effectually calculated to bring the Burmese court to its senses than to strike a blow at once at the most important port in the kingdom, to occupy the maritime provinces, and to close up all external communications. Before this attempt had been made and had failed, Lord Dalhousie would, we think, have incurred the censure of England and Europe, if he had at once marched an army to the conquest of the capital, and shaken the Burmese Government to pieces, even to avenge the accumulated injuries we had received."

The advocates of annexation of part of the Burmese empire are numerous and urgent. It is argued that we have no alternative; that if we do not annex Pegu, the United States will occupy it, and that the Tenasserim provinces, ceded at the close of the last war, are almost the only acquisitions which have proved remunerative to the Indian exchequer.

There has been a lull on the north-western frontier. Sir Colin Campbell's force marched into Peshawur on the 1st June, leaving the hill tribes to their own devices. It was stated positively that the Brigadier, reinforced to 6,000 men, was to go forth again, and to deal with the Swattees in their own valleys; but our troops remained quietly in cantonments. Sir Colin Campbell has resigned the command on

account of ill health; but some of the journals allege that it has something to do with the disapprobation said to be expressed by the head of the Government respecting his operations in the hill country.

The *Delhi Gazette* of June 26 mentions a report contained in a native letter, dated the 18th, that there was some skirmishing between our troops and the people of Tungee, Mohmunds, and Swattees, said to be twelve thousand strong, on the 16th. "Twelve men of the infantry are said to have been killed and nine wounded, while seven troopers of the cavalry were killed and three wounded, before the enemy was put to flight, a considerable number of whom are reported to have fallen; but, as usual, the majority escaped to the hills." The editor does not place much reliance upon this information.

A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* writing from Peshawur states, that the wild mountaineers inhabiting the hills around the great salt-mines at Buhadoor Khel, have made a desperate attack upon the small force in garrison at that post. A body of local police employed on the spot, went over to the enemy, and Lieut. Wilde, the officer in command of the force, was compelled to send to Kohat for reinforcements, who speedily drove the enemy back to their hills. The cause of the foray was a report which had spread along the mountains, that the British troops had been destroyed at Ranezaie by the Swattees. The writer subjoins a translation of a letter written by Saadut Khan, the Momund chief, to the commissioner of this district:—

"You have deprived us of those lands in the Dooab which we looked upon as our life—the sinews by which we were enabled to exist; these you have wantonly taken from us, neither can you plead aught in justification of your conduct. You know that we have held these grants rent-free from time immemorial, and that in gratitude for the privileges we enjoyed we lived in perfect amity with our more potent neighbours, the former rulers of this country; you were the first to burden us with heavy taxes, and when we found ourselves unable to pay these, you attacked and expelled us from our very birthright. Was this consistent with the justice and liberality of that glorious government of which you boast being a member? Was it in keeping with the honour and dignity of so great and powerful a nation as you are? You are a great and mighty people; we a band of poor hill people; by placing yourselves on a level with us, you lose much of that lustre which adorns your name. As for ourselves, since you are determined to force us to die of starvation, we have adopted the more manly method of dying with our swords in our hands."

According to the *Lahore Chronicle*, June 23rd, the British Yoozoofzaie districts continued quiet. "The very efficient measures taken by Lieut. Lumsden, at Goojur Guree, and Lieut. Miller, at Toorunzaie, both in command of parties of respectable strength, to protect the frontier, have had their effect. Not an enemy has been seen within the boundary since the return of Sir Colin Campbell to Peshawur on the 1st of June, while Ojain Khan, who is believed to have been in a village near Pranghur, named Bhairamdheree, with some fifty men at his heels, about the commencement of June, has been obliged to go into Swat, with his friends and adherents, and was still there, according to the latest accounts."

The Cabul news-writers inform us that Dost Mahomed has been again seriously ill, and that his dominions had been enlivened by more than the usual allowance of anarchy.

The following intelligence from Herat, given in the *Delhi Gazette*, June 19th, would have been at one time deemed of the highest importance:—

"We learn from Herat that, after the Khandaharees were defeated, Yar Mahomed's son wrote to the king of Persia to send some troops to Herat. Accordingly the king of Persia despatched a force of ten thousand men from Mashed, under a chief named Sum-Sam. The Persian troops duly arrived at Herat, and three

days after their arrival, Yar Mahomed's son proclaimed Herat as part of the possessions of the king of Persia, and that he, the son of Yar Mahomed, was appointed the ruler. On the fourth day he pointed out eight chieftains of Herat, and under the plea of their having joined the Kandaharees, he had them imprisoned. On the fifth day the Persian troops marched from Herat for Mashed, with the prisoners, and left only one thousand Sawars, called Surbaz, with the new ruler."

British India throughout was tranquil. The rains in Western India had been heavy and abundant, and the tidings from all quarters are most gratifying.

From the native courts of Lucknow and Hyderabad we have no intelligence by this mail, except that, at the former, the King was continuing his retrenchments, and that the Nujeebs will most probably be all dismissed. The great case of Rugbar Deal and Kuniah Lall had been decided by the Darbar in favour of the latter. The *Englishman's* Lucknow correspondent says his Majesty's caprices had taken another turn: "He affects to be a faqueer, and while he wanders about his garden, he sits under a solitary tree; his purrees and memials, also in the habits of dervishes, are vainly searching for him."

The Marquess of Dalhousie continued at Calcutta, and Sir Henry Pottinger at Madras. The Commanders-in-Chief of India and Madras were at Simla and the Neilgherries respectively. The Governor and Commander of the Forces of Bombay, with the presidency and personal staff, were at Poona.

Accounts from Siam mention that great preparations were being made for burning the body of the late King. Cholera was stated to be committing great ravages at Bangkok.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-col. R. W. Fleming, E.I.C.'s service, at Dover, July 31; Lieut. R. J. Mallock, art., at Simla, June 1.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-col. H. Moberly, 22nd N.I. at Nungumbankum, aged 62, July 5; Ens. A. E. Cumming, 28th N.I. at Vellore, June 9; Major Hugh Montgomery, art., at Calcutta, aged 63, June 4; Lieut. M. Owen, 38th N.I. at Kamptee, June 4.

BOMBAY.—Capt. G. Aitken, 20th N.I., at Bombay, June 6; Surg. R. Kirk, 2nd L.C., at Rajpote, May 31; Capt. C. P. Leeson, inv. estab. at Poona, July 1; Lieut. A. Lloyd, 27th N.I., at Bombay, June 13; Ens. G. Murray, 11th N.I., drowned in the river Moosa, near Malligaum, June 16; Capt. John R. F. Willoughby, 25th N.I., at the Mauritius, June 3.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

H. M.'s steamer *Sphinx* has brought despatches from Rangoon; the following summary of the news has been supplied to the press:—

"Martaban was attacked on the 26th of May by a Burmese force of 1,000 or 1,200 men, who were gallantly beaten back by the 49th M. N. I., in garrison there, under the command of Major Hall. Our loss was 1 sepoy killed, 4 soobahdar, 1 naikh and 11 sepoys wounded.

"An expedition of 290 troops, viz., 100 men of H. M.'s 80th regt. under the command of Capt. Ormsby, 100 men of the 67th N. I. under the command of Capt. Hicks, and 30 sappers and miners, Madras Army, under Lieut. Mackintosh, with Lieut. Mayne, field engineer, left Rangoon on the 3rd of June to attack the city of Pegu. They embarked on board the H. C. S. V. *Phlegathon*, and were accompanied by the boats of H. M. S. *Fox*, under the command of Captain Tarleton. They stormed the pagoda at Pegu, after some heavy skirmishing on the 4th, with a loss of one seaman killed, three seamen, two

sepoys, and one camp follower wounded. The force, after destroying the fortifications, returned to Rangoon on the 5th.

"Everything quiet round Bassien. The enemy had left the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were coming in numbers to seek protection under our rule. The troops were all very healthy."

Further particulars have since been obtained.

At the earnest request of the Peguere or Taleins, a small detachment of British troops was sent up the river, to expel their oppressors, the Burmese, from the town of Pegu. The steamer was unable to approach the town for want of water, and the troops were obliged to move up in the boats which had been towed by it. The expedition was not so successful as could have been wished. While the two companies were advancing against the Burmese, leaving only a few men to guard the boats, the Burmese got round to them, and before our commander could come to their rescue, plundered them of everything they contained, killing and wounding two or three of the sailors. The Burmese were subsequently dispersed, and the old town captured, together with a few guns which were found there. It was made over to the Taleins, and our troops returned to Rangoon. Our retirement will be the signal for the Burmese to re-occupy the town in greater force, and it is very doubtful whether the Taleins, whose national spirit has been cowed by a century of oppression, will be able to maintain their ground. Any retrograde movement on our part, more especially after a degree of success which was only partial, is to be deprecated, because it will serve to inflate the Burmese with an idea of their own importance and valour.

About the same time, the old governor of Martaban, and a chief said to be a bandit, brought down a body of three thousand men, with the hope of recapturing that town. It is supposed that they intended to wait till nightfall for the assault, but they were discovered by our pickets, and obliged to precipitate their movement. Though they appear to have met us with much resolution, they soon broke and fled, and great was the slaughter made in their ranks. The lesson which they have received, however, will effectually prevent a second attempt on our position.

The *Proserpine* steamer has been sent up the Irrawaddy, and has made good her way without opposition to the point where that river divides itself like the two prongs of a fork. All that portion of the river which lies below this point, has now been surveyed. Prome lies about eighty miles above it, and there can be no doubt that the Burmese are diligently employed in fortifying it, and have resolved to make a stand at that position, and resist our upward progress. Of course, all idea of attacking the town during the rains, and with our present limited armament, is altogether out of the question. Neither is it so much to be regretted that we have not occupied it before. One argument for the occupation of this town was, that it would give us the command of all the country below it, and clear Pegu of the Burmese. The chief ground, however, on which the acquisition of it was recommended, was that it would afford a healthful station for our troops during the rains. But the extraordinary efforts which have been made, and chiefly by Col. Bogle, to provide suitable accommodation for our troops at Rangoon, have been so successful, that there is every probability of that station proving as healthy to our troops in the present year as it proved fatally insalubrious twenty-eight years ago. Though the rains had set in for a month when the last accounts were despatched, the soldiers and officers were as healthy as they would have been in Fort William. Houses have been erected upon sound principles, provisions are plentiful, and from all accounts, the whole town wears an appearance of as much plenty and tranquillity as if it had been for many years in our possession. On the former occasion, our troops found themselves located in a desert, as well as in a swamp; they now appear to be fully protected against the humidity of the climate, and they are living in the midst of a confident and contented population. The provision which has been made for the immediate removal of the sick, whenever it may be necessary, to a convalescent depot by means of steamers, serves also to remove one great source of anxiety. Although the occupation of Prome before the rains may have been in the original programme of the expedition, we have little cause to regret that circumstances have prevented the execution of the design. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to take possession of it after the rains, it may reasonably be expected that one expedition will be sent across the Aeng pass into the basin of the Irrawaddy, while another moves up from Rangoon. All communication between Prome and the capital will thus be cut off, and all succour intercepted.—*Friend of India*, June 24.

The matter, in our opinion, of most importance in a force



situated as ours at Rangoon, is the health of the troops, and we are glad to find that this is satisfactory, that is to say, the sickness is greatly decreasing, the hospital returns of the Bengal troops, on the 21st June, the date of the despatch of our informant's letter, being, as far as he could learn (and he adds, that the authorities are so ridiculously mysterious that he could only obtain this information with great difficulty), as follows:—

H.M.'s 18th R.I.	97
" 80th regt.	46
40th N.I.	103
67th N.I.	84 = 330

Now this is not very excessive when we consider the exposure which the troops must necessarily have been subjected to.

The duties though constant are not very severe, averaging about 22 per cent. for the Europeans, and 28 per cent. for Native troops. The deaths between the middle of May and middle of June amongst the Bengal troops have been nearly as follows:—

	Numbers of men.	Deaths.
H.M.'s 18th.....	805	8
" 80th (Wing)	425	7
40th N.I.	1,060	6
67th N.I.	990	1

The deaths have been principally from cholera, we believe, but the sickness now prevailing is dysentery.

The 18th N.I. were to move into their new barracks on the 23rd, and much deserved praise is dealt out to Major Fraser for the energy, industry, and skill with which he has pushed forward his work.—*Englishman*, July 3.

The following is the latest news from Munipore, dated 28th May:—

"The Burmese have commenced stockading the Kubboo valley, and large bodies of armed men are collecting to invade us, and if successful, to push on to Cachar. There will be a good fight before we are beaten, as Raja Keertee Sing and his adherents are determined to hold their country with their life's blood! Woongees and Keewons have been sent from Ava to the northern Shan country, where they are collecting men to invade Assam also. Several Shan chiefs have gone to Ava to receive mandates direct from the king, to commence attacking the English in Assam.

"All these preparations are going on with energy and quietness on our frontiers by the Burmese, whilst the Company Bahadur appears to be unprepared for even defensive measures, both at Cachar and in Assam. The first news you will receive from this of the Burmese will be, either that we have thrashed them, and they are retreating on their stockades in the Kubboo valley, or that we are beaten, and the Burmese after us into Cachar. The political agent here on the part of the British has a guard only of one havildar and 12 sepoahs. If fate decide against us, he will have to retreat also with the Raja to the Company's territories, instead of being prepared to assist us, which would in the end save the British a large expense, for if the Sylhet Light Infantry were here now to back us, we might defy any force that the Burmese could send into Munipore."—*Ibid*.

We have news from Rangoon to the 21st ult., at which time all was quiet, the weather moderately fine, and the troops in good health. The common belief is that General Godwin cannot now prudently attempt any movement beyond holding his present position till reinforced.—*Hurkaru*, July 2.

THE MILITARY FUND.

The Directors of the Military Fund are showing remarkable signs of activity, if we are to judge from the number of circulars which they have issued to the army within the past few weeks. Their last achievement consisting of a series of tabular statements explanatory of the annual accounts of the year 1851. At the last half-yearly meeting it was stated that the receipts of the past year had fallen short of the disbursements by nearly forty thousand rupees, and the directors were then unable to state how this alarming deficit had occurred. After a great deal of bewildering discussion, it was resolved that the accounts should not be passed until the directors should ascertain the cause of the deficit, and communicate it to the army. It is to this resolution that we are indebted for the circular before us.

The directors have drawn up a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the past ten years, from which we learn plainly enough the whole secret of the deficit. In 1842 the receipts of the fund were nine lakhs and twenty-eight thousand—the disbursements only seven lakhs and forty-three thousand. This comfortable surplus has been annually diminishing; for though the revenue of the fund has, during these ten years past, risen to nearly twelve lakhs, the disbursements have increased at a more rapid ratio, until in 1851 the disbursements amounted to

twelve lakhs and thirty-eight thousands. The reason of this is obvious enough.

In 1842 there were 2,732 subscribers to 340 widows—while in 1851, there were only 3,248 subscribers to 521 widows. In other words, while the widows have increased eighteen per cent. the subscribers have only increased five per cent. Let us present in an abridged form the tabular statement which gives this information:—

Years.	Widows admitted.	Subscribers.	Widows incumbent.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1842	34	2732	340	9,28,699	7,43,491
1843	41	2833	373	9,86,861	8,28,610
1844	32	2937	385	10,45,640	9,77,875
1845	25	3063	394	10,54,940	9,14,476
1846	44	3122	430	9,82,117	7,79,697
1847	37	3138	459	11,12,214	9,70,443
1848	34	3128	483	11,37,101	10,50,691
1849	42	3151	511	11,39,521	10,99,263
1850	31	3203	531	11,48,833	9,25,678
1851	27	3248	521	11,99,699	12,38,727

These figures are startling enough, and justify all the alarm that has been felt for the stability of the fund. It is true that the directors attribute the increase of widows to the wars in which we have been so recently engaged. Nineteen incumbents were brought on the fund by the disasters in Cabul alone; and sixteen more by the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns. From these causes alone then the number of widows has been increased by ten per cent.

The directors "do not put forth these facts as any criterion of the present or future state of the fund, which is dependent on the value of the pensions, together with the value of the subscriptions, donations, &c." The state of the fund is, as the army is aware, being fully investigated by its actuary, Mr. Neison; whose calculations, if they have made any progress, are likely to be considerably unsettled by the present additional data.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 19.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Calcutta on June 27th, per *Pottinger*.

A SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING is said to have occurred between a gentleman in the civil service, employed in one of the Zillah Courts, and a judge of the Sudder Adawlut. The cause of it is asserted to be a difference of opinion on some judicial decision, but though the subordinate judge appears to be in the right, it is feared that he has no chance of holding his own against the overpowering influence of the Sudder, which, in the case in question, expects to be strongly backed by one of the secretaries to Government.—*Hurkaru*.

ENSIGN A. DE C. COMYN, 6th Bengal N.I., has resigned the service.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—During the gale of the 15th May, Lieut. L. Clarke, with his family, were on the Ganges, when his budgerow was swamped near Ishapore, on the Barrackpore side of the river, and he was obliged to escape through the window, carrying his wife and infant through deep water to the shore. With the usual callousness of the native population, Lieut. Clarke and his wife were refused shelter in the numerous houses round, and were compelled to remain, during the greater part of the night, exposed to the fury of the gale, till they reached an empty house just after dawn. Meanwhile, the villagers seized and plundered every article saved from the boat, broke open every box and parcel, and even smashed a piano. At last a darogah made his appearance, but he was unable to obtain the restoration of any portion of the property.

RUTH JATTA.—The ruth, or car procession, took place on Saturday last, and never did we witness a greater falling off in the number and the pomp and magnificence of these processions than on the present occasion: where thousands of ruths with music, flags, and all the tom-foolery of an eastern superstition were observed before, scarcely fifty could now be seen, and then the votaries were either crest-fallen, or wanting in that enthusiasm in the cause of their religion that they were once wont to display. It is wonderful that what neither the missionaries, nor all the educational establishments could achieve in a hundred years, one single act of the legislature has done in a few days; and if our rulers are really disposed to pull down the fabric of Hindoo superstition, they need only pass another act of a few lines, making it penal for a Hindoo to worship an idol, and they will at once give idolatry and its tom-fooleries its death-blow.—*Morning Chronicle*, June 21.

FIRE IN A STEAMER.—This morning it was discovered by one of the officers on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw steam ship *Shanghai*, which was to have left Garden Reach at a quarter past six, that smoke was issuing from her lazaretto, situated under the saloon, in the afterpart of the ship, where about eighty chests of opium had been stowed. The alarm was immediately given, and at half-past six the smouldering fire had been extinguished. The *Shanghai* is an iron steamer, built with water-tight compartments. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.—*Hurkaru*, June 17.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.—The *Englishman* reports that the arrangements for the appointment of a pleader to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of Government in the Sudder Adawlut, have been completed. Mr. Trevor, the legal remembrancer, will, it is said, be appointed advocate general in the Sudder, with two pleaders to assist him, of whom Ramapersaud Roy will be one. On the other hand, the court has the power of appointing a pleader to defend the prisoner, whenever he has not engaged one for himself; but his remuneration must not exceed Rs. 200, to be paid out of the public purse.

DELICATE SCRUFFLES.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states positively, that the Maharajah Golab Singh has offered to furnish the timber and lime for the church now building at Sealkote, as a free present to the residents of the station. Our contemporary seems to think, that the propriety of accepting the offer is doubtful on religious grounds, and endeavours to fortify the consciences of the scrupulous by referring to the fact, that Solomon accepted contributions to the temple from heathen princes. He might have found a more modern instance. The chaplain who is to preach in the church, and the bishop who appoints him, are both paid from revenues contributed by the heathen, and surely a free will offering is not less acceptable than a tax.—*Friend of India*.

THE RELIEF.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* says, that the relief this year will be very extensive, nearly all the Punjab regiments moving into the provinces, and being replaced by the regiments at Dinapore and Benares. The 11th, 42nd, and 74th at Barrackpore, will, it is said, be succeeded by the 2nd Grenadiers, 25th, and 68th regiments N.I.

THE "CENTAUR."—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the total loss of the ship *Centaur*, of Calcutta, Cap. W. T. Salmon, on the coast of Arabia, about 120 miles from Muscat. The vessel was proceeding to the port named, and had made out the land, when, during a fog at midnight of the 13th-14th ult., the current carried her on to a reef near Ras-el-Kubba. As she hung by the bows only, she would probably have been got off, but the Arabs came on board in great numbers, compelled the crew to desist from their endeavours to extricate her, plundered the ship and all on board her, of course, and finally, it appears, set her on fire. Capt. Salmon is a steady and intelligent young man, a careful navigator, and well acquainted with the coast, so that we feel assured no blame attaches to him. The *Centaur* had a valuable cargo on board, including about 1600 chests of indigo, for Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah. We trust that the British Indian Government will not allow this outrage committed by the rascally Bedouins to pass unnoticed. One or two of the war vessels of the Indian navy might be very usefully employed in improving their views on the rights of property. If the Imam of Muscat has no influence over them, he cannot object to his allies inflicting the chastisement which they deserve. Capt. Salmon with his officers and crew proceeded in the Imam's ship *Artemise* towards the scene of the wreck, but the Arabian man-of-war made such little progress against strong head winds that the commander deemed it expedient to bear up and return to Muscat. While proceeding down the coast information was received that the pirates had burnt the wrecked vessel, and this intelligence subsequently received official confirmation.—*Hurkaru*, Jan 22.

THE 6TH REGIMENT N.I., at Agra, received orders on the 12th to proceed to Cawnpore, to take the place of the 68th N.I., who go to Agra; so that this corps will not see service as was expected in Burmah: though it is expected this is only a temporary arrangement, as they will move again, when the relief is published. We hear that the men of the 68th killed three Europeans of the 70th regt. at Cawnpore, in their quarrel.—*Morning Chronicle*.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.—Arrangements have been in contemplation for some time for altering the distribution of the army. A new division is to be created, of which Jhelum is to be the head quarters. It will extend from Wuzerabad to the Indus; and we have heard it rumoured that Brig.-general Palmer has been offered the command. The change will take place immediately, and Jhelum has been selected as head quarters on account of its central position, Sealkote being considered too far one way, and Rawul Pindee too far for the other.—*Delhi Gaz.*, June 17.

THE GANGES STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has declared, for the first time, a dividend of ten per cent.

DISARMING OF NATIVES.—The Government has at last made an effort to disarm Bengal, as the Punjab has already been disarmed. In several districts, and particularly in Howrah, the magistrates have issued notices, prohibiting the carrying of weapons of every description, and every person found carrying them is to be sent into the Sudder station.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Our letters from the Punjab mention the rapid progress which has been made in the construction of roads and canals, under the able and energetic superintendence of Lieut. col. Napier. According to present calculations, the grand trunk road will be open to Peshawur in three years, and a canal from Umritsur to Mooltan in five. There are also six or seven officers engaged on canals of irrigation in different parts of Mooltan and the Derajat, and not less than fifteen hundred miles of good cutcha road have been opened, including the road from Lahore to Mooltan, which is shortly, as we hear, to be metalled. We suppose that, when the grand trunk road reaches Peshawur, it will stop there, unless, indeed, Shubgudr be chosen as a more appropriate terminus. With this magnificent highway, 1,600 miles in length, we may laugh at Aurungzebe's boasted line of post-houses from Delhi to Samarcand. We are rapidly beating the Mussulman emperors on their own ground. Their vaunted public works will soon be thrown far into the shade by our roads and canals, to say nothing of the railways and electric telegraphs, which a few more years of our rule will bestow upon the people.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 10.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.—The 1st European Bengal Fusiliers are to proceed down to the Presidency, shortly, to embark for services for Burmah. We congratulate this fine corps on thus being chosen, and have no doubt they will have the opportunity of placing 'Burmah' on the colors, "already bending 'neath trophies they have gained." We may expect them here during December or November.—*Citizen*.

HEALTH AT LAHORE.—As a remarkable circumstance in connection with the extraordinary season all over India, we may mention that, while there has been upwards of one hundred men of the 96th Regiment sick in hospital monthly at Meeran Meer, there has only been one man sick in the company on guard at the citadel of Lahore.—*Ibid.*, June 19.

WORKS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—We perceive from the *Agra Government Gazette* that the total value of the public works, executed by private individuals, in the North-West Presidency, during the year 1850-51, is Rs. 33,308. It is impossible, however, to compare the statement with that published in Bengal; for in the North-West, a temple of Seeva or a Musjeed, is not considered a work of public utility. The greater number of erections are pukka wells, and the maximum amount expended is Rs. 5,000 by a widow. A tank or two, a few ghauts, a dhurmussala here and there, one serai, and one house and garden for travellers, complete the melancholy list, which speaks little either for the wealth or the liberality of the North-West landlords.—*Friend of India*, July 1.

INAGNIOUS FRAUD.—The *Delhi Gazette* gives an amusing story of an attempted fraud at Hooshearpore. One of the servants of the settlement officer dressed himself up as a European, coloured his face, and passed himself off for his master in the district. Of course, he accepted douceurs to no inconsiderable extent, and although the zemindars were a little surprised to find a European asking for bribes, they fell easily into the snare, until the deception was detected, and the swindler arrested by the thannadar. The story looks a little apocryphal.

We have just received a letter from Nusseerabad, which informs us that a sad loss of life has taken place, in consequence of a quarrel between the men of the 3rd Cavalry and the 21st regt. N.I. (Bombay.) The men fought with tulwars, and even did not fail to make use of their own weapons, the sabre and musket, and it was with great difficulty that Brigadier Stalker, C.L., quelled this disgraceful *mélée*. The Bombay regiments keep their arms in their huts, the same as our European troops, and not like our sepoy, in the Bells of Arms; this may account for the loss of life; some 20 or 30 of both regiments being killed or wounded. This, and the late disgraceful occurrence at Agra, prove that the natives of the armies of both Presidencies are alike in disposition.—*Agra Messenger*.

COMMUTATION OF LEGAL FEES.—The *Englishman* stated on the authority of the returns annually compiled by the taxing officer of the Supreme Court, that the fees of that tribunal had diminished to the extent of a lakh of rupees. This statement is denied by the *Citizen*, who publishes a table shewing the gain to Government from the commutation of the fees into fixed salaries. The profits last year accruing to Government from the new system amounted to Rs. 1,32,613, and the net profits since 1838, have been, in round numbers, eight lakhs of rupees.

THE AGRA BANK.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the directors of the Agra Bank have called a special meeting of the subscribers to consider the expediency of suspending *pro tem.* the operation of clause 43 of the deed, which provides that directors shall be elected annually. This is intended to meet and to counteract the orders of Government, which forbid the election in future of any Government servant to a seat in the direction of any bank, or commercial institution. The *Delhi Gazette* says, "should the shareholders consent, as we do not believe they will, to become parties to this manoeuvre, we sincerely hope Lord Dalhousie will show his sense of the proceeding by peremptorily ordering all directors of the Agra Bank who belong to the public service, to resign their directorship at once." Mr. Neilson, in a letter to the *Gazette*, states the object to be merely "to enable the bank to retain the services of the direction, until the new arrangements are fully matured, there not being sufficient time for this previous to the half-yearly general meeting, at which it has been usual to elect the directors."

LIEUT. ANSTRUTHER, of the 36th N.I., has had a narrow escape of his life, from a villainous attack of his own bearer. He was heard to utter loud screams about two in the morning, when his brother officers, who were sleeping in the house, ran to his assistance, and found him weltering in his blood, from a cut in his side made by a sword. They bound up the wound and called in surgical aid, and it was happily found that the wound was not mortal. A man was seen running from the house with a sword in his hand, and was pursued and overtaken. He was Lieut. Anstruther's own bearer.

CHAPLAINS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* has heard a rumour of a plan for detaching twenty chaplains from civil duties, and placing one with each of the twenty European regiments in Bengal. The *Delhi Gazette* tells the same tale.

ON DIRS.—Consequent on the order of the Court of Directors, deciding that Lieut.-Generals shall not remain on the staff, General Vincent must vacate the Cawnpore Division. Brig. Shaw, now commanding at the Presidency, will succeed to the vacancy, retaining his present position, *pro tem.*—Capt. F. J. Harriott, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Peshawur, is likely to be transferred to the Meerut Division, in the room of Major Wiggins.—H. M.'s 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers march to Sealkote, and remain there for one year; they then move on to Peshawur. H. M.'s 75th Regiment remains at Umballa at any rate a year longer.—The 10th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, now stationed at Segowlee, have been selected for service in Burmah.

THE UNION BANK.—Public attention and the public prints have been much occupied lately with the revived discussion on the affairs of the unfortunate and not-to-be-forgotten Union Bank. The report of the committee of inquiry appeared soon after the departure of the mail. The executive committee called a meeting to receive that report and the reply from Mr. Morton, which had already appeared in print. A stormy affair was anticipated, and consequently the attendance was large. But the thing went off in three quarters of an hour in the quietest way imaginable, not a hand being raised against a vote of confidence in the executive committee and its president.—*Harkara*, July 2.

THE SECRETARIAT.—Mr. Secretary Halliday goes home on furlough. He is succeeded in the home department by Mr. J. P. Grant, whose place in the Bengal secretariat is taken by Mr. Cecil Beadon. Who will be junior secretary to the board of revenue? We suppose Mr. Grote.—*Ibid.*

EDUCATION.—A contemporary lately informed us, that Government was "at a stand still, if not absolutely retrograde," on the subject of education. How far this is true, may be inferred from a notification which appeared in the last *Agra Gazette*. It is little more than two years since anything that could be called a system for the promotion of vernacular education, was established in these provinces. And yet we find that in the districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, Allygurh, Muttra, Mynpoorie, Agra, and Etawah, the Tehsildaree schools have proved so efficient, that the authorities are in a position to prohibit the employment, under Government, of any person who, after the expiration of six months, is not able to read, write, and understand ordinary accounts. This prohibition will not, of course, exclude from office present incumbents, who cannot read and write; but all future candidates must possess the required qualification. And in the districts where vernacular education has not made headway, the *spirit* of this notification is to be observed; that is, a preference is to be given to the candidates who can read and write over those who cannot. Instead of inaction, or retrogression, we thus have something which possesses very much the appearance of progress; and unless it can be shown that the notification has been issued prematurely, we maintain that the progress has been very remarkable and encouraging.—*Delhi Gazette*.

LIEUTENANT TOTTENHAM, of the 7th Light Cavalry, is to be brought to a court-martial, upon charges arising out of the late affair at Shubqudr.—*Mofussilite*.

CONNECTION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS WITH TRADING COMPANIES.—It is now upwards of a year since the Government republished an old order from the Court of Directors, prohibiting their servants from being concerned in the management of Joint Stock Companies. To show that they are really in earnest in their determination to put down a system which has brought no little reproach on one branch at least of the public service, the Directors have instructed the Governor-General to issue injunctions, which are worded more stringently than the preceding one. The Governor-General notifies that, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, all servants of the East India Company, whether civil or military, covenanted or uncovenanted, are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of banks in India, or from being connected with banks, or any other trading companies, except as simple shareholders; the only exception to this rule being in favour of *ex-officio* directors or secretaries of the Government banks at the three presidencies. To obviate any possible injury to existing institutions from the immediate withdrawal of all the Company's servants at present engaged in their management, the Court do not insist that those of their servants now so engaged should at once retire from that occupation, but the prohibition is distinct and positive as regards fresh acceptance of office from the date of the receipt of the Court's despatch, viz. the 14th May, 1852. It is too late to ask how far the Court of Directors is justified in prohibiting their public servants from being concerned in the management of their own property. It is perfectly clear that the Court has the power to issue such a prohibition, and that it has been issued under great provocation. As a matter of course, the Mofussil banks will now have to learn to do without directors, for it is not to be imagined that shareholders will be content to make shift with the materials to be found out of the services. They must recense themselves at once to the new state of things, and, following the example of the Oriental and North-West Banks, entrust their money to the charge of responsible managers, whose integrity is ensured by heavy security.—*Delhi Gaz.* June 17.

ANOTHER MILITARY DISTURBANCE is reported to have taken place at Nusserabad, and this time it is between a regiment of cavalry and another of infantry. The troopers of the 21st B.N.I. and the 3rd Cavalry turned out for a pitched battle, and the latter told two officers of the 23rd, who endeavoured to separate them, that "if they did not take themselves off" they would serve them as they were serving the men. The officers immediately proceeded to their bungalows, and having put on their uniforms, returned to the scene of disturbance, and succeeded with the assistance of a cavalry officer in separating the rioters. These scenes are becoming a little too frequent; within the last three months, there have been disturbances at Agra, Cawnpore, Nusserabad, and Bangalore, and it will, we fear, be necessary to do something more than order a court of inquiry, which never comes to anything.—*Friend of India*.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS FROM CORPS.—Brevet-major E. Wiggins, of the 52nd regiment, N.I., and officiating deputy-judge advocate general in the Meerut division, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment the Court of Directors having declined to confirm his appointment, consequent on there being already three captains on detached employ from the corps to which he belongs. We hear that Capt. Gowan, of the 27th N.I., who is acting for Major Cotton in the judge advocate general's department at Dinapore, has also been remanded to his regiment for the same reason, there being already seven officers absent from that corps. We can scarcely wonder at this, with other instances before our eyes, and in our immediate neighbourhood. It only a few months ago that an officer of the 50th, from which regiment there are only two captains absent, was refused a staff appointment, in which he had already acted for a year and a half. We are only surprised that the authorities should recommend either of the cases to be made special. On looking over the Army List, we find only twenty-two officers available for staff employ in the whole army! It therefore seems somewhat doubtful whether the authorities will be able to restrict the number to six officers of all ranks from each regiment, especially with the probability of an additional number being required to fill appointments vacated by officers on service at Burmah; and as to the Ganges Canal and Roorkee College works, we fear they will suffer considerably.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 23.

A TRAVELLER has lately arrived in Delhi with a number of valuable horses and two fine giraffes. The latter have been inspected by his Majesty the King of Delhi. One of the horses, of the Kattiawar breed, is, we hear, priced at 10,000 rupees!—*Ibid.*

THE RAILWAY.—The *Englishman* describes the progress made in railway works. "There are yet," he says, "about eighty lakhs of cubic feet of cuttings and fifty lakhs of cubic feet of embankments to be done yet, which it is expected will be accomplished by the end of July; and by January, 1851, it is anticipated carriages will commence running on the line."

MADAME PFLEFFER has reached Pontianak in safety, after a very unpleasant overland journey from Sarawak.

CAPTAIN IMPRY, as the *Friend of India* has learnt, is really and truly at Bangkok, and has never, since the unfortunate and misguided step he had taken, gone beyond Martaban into the Burmese dominions. Whatever opinion the Calcutta correspondents may entertain of this gentleman, we can assure them that they are wrong in the belief that he has lost that nice keen sense of honour for which he has ever been remarkable, and of loyalty to his queen and country. He has exiled himself from his friends, relations, and country, having being compelled to it by ill-treatment and persecution, from which the Government would not protect him. He has never meditated engaging in the service of any native state, and is not drilling the king of Siam's troops, though he is at Bangkok in the peaceful capacity of a merchant. And we hope he will do well in the profession he has chosen, and rise above the envy and jealousy of his enemies, and protected from their "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness."—*Moulmein Times*.

DEATHS FROM SNAKE-BITES.—The sister of a missionary gentleman at Kishnaghur, just from England, was walking one evening at that station, in company with a couple of native girls, when a snake flew at her, and settled on her arm, she jerked it off, and the animal fell upon the two girls, and instantly bit both of them. They died immediately.—*Morning Chron.* June 23.

REPORTED MURDERS.—A correspondent at Baitool gives the following startling intelligence:—"The family of Dr. Davidson, consisting of the mother, two daughters, and two sons, residing in a bungalow in the cantonments of Baitool, were found by the officer commanding the station brutally murdered." We have not received any further particulars, and our correspondent has omitted to insert the date on which the catastrophe was discovered.—*Delhi Gaz.* June 17.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DUTIES OF MAJORS OF ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 22, 1852.—With reference to paragraph 3, section 3, of the Pay Code of 1849, it is announced for general information, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide that when a major of the artillery regiment may be appointed to the mounted branch and to the command of an artillery division, and one or more troops of the brigade to which he may belong forms a part of the division, he shall not be obliged to join and do duty with the head-quarters of the brigade, before he can draw horse-artillery pay and allowances.

But if the artillery division which the major commands does not comprise a troop of the brigade to which he is posted, he must, as at present, join and do duty with the head-quarters of his brigade before he can claim the superior allowances.

This decision is not to have any retrospective effect.

REWARDS FOR PROFICIENCY IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 22.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce, that the Government of India have decided that officers of the medical department are entitled, on passing the prescribed examination in two or more of the native languages mentioned in the Government notification published in G. G. O. No. 190, of the 19th of March last, to the reward of Rs. 1,000, granted by the 1st paragraph of that notification.

ALLOWANCES OF MAJOR-GENERALS INADMISSIBLE ON PROMOTION TO LIEUT.-GENERALS.

Fort William, June 18th, 1852.—The following paras. of a military despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated May 5, 1852, are published for general information:—

1. Under the instructions given in our letter of the 16th February, 1814, a rule was established, that "the allowances of a major-general on the staff after the notification in general order of his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general, are inadmissible from the date of his receipt of such order."

Reply to Military Letter, dated March 5, 1852, No. 33.—Questions relating to the continuance of major-generals of the Company's service in divisional commands after promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general, and to the grant, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, of local brevets of lieutenant-general to Her Majesty's major-generals on the staff.

2. Since this rule was adopted, there has, until the brevet of November, 1851, been only one major-general of the Company's service who held a divisional command at the time he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, viz., Major-general Welsh, of the Madras army; and this officer was forthwith relieved from his command, as shown by the general order dated February 16, 1847, of which an extract is given in the margin.*

3. A similar course has been taken when Her Majesty's major-generals on the divisional staff in India have been promoted to be lieutenant-generals, including one promoted in November, 1851; such being the general rule of the service.

6. We now desire that the regulation of 1814, as republished by authority in 1845 and 1849, be duly enforced from the date of your receipt of this despatch.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Fort William, June 26.—Of the fifteen brigade commands in the presidency of Bengal, four are at present held by officers of Her Majesty's service.

2. The Hon. the Court of Directors, in their military despatches, noted in the margin,† state that up to the year 1847, the recognised number of brigade commands under this presidency assigned to Her Majesty's officers was two, and that the two additional brigade commands held by officers of Her Majesty's service in the Punjab, were conferred upon them under temporary and special circumstances; the Hon. Court decided that, in consequence of the addition to the royal troops serving under this presidency, one of the brigade commands in the Punjab might be recognised as appertaining to officers of Her Majesty's service, subject, however, to withdrawal hereafter, should the strength of Her Majesty's forces in this presidency be reduced. The number of brigade commands prospectively to be held by officers of Her Majesty's army, was thus fixed at three.

3. Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, k.c.a., Her Majesty's 98th Foot, having been permitted, at his own request, to resign his command, being compelled by the state of his health to proceed on leave, on medical certificate, an opportunity of carrying out the desire of the Hon. the Court of Directors has occurred.

4. Col. Alexander Carnegie, c.a., 42nd regiment Native (light) Infantry, is therefore appointed a brigadier of the 2nd class, to complete the establishment.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. to be in charge of sub. div. of Munglepore, vested with special pow. in Bancoorah, which he will use in sub. div. of Munglepore, June 15.

BAYLEY, H. V. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Hooghly. BEADON, C. to offic. as sec. to govt. of Bengal, fr. July 1.

BOILEAU, C. E. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur, dur. abs. of A. O. Hume, June 12.

CAMPBELL, J. W. H. to offic. as coll. of customs, at Calcutta, dur. abs. of Bracken.

CAMPBELL, C. H. to be supt. of survey of 3rd or east div. fr. June 9.

CHAPMAN, R. B. to be registrar of deeds for district of Hooghly, to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Hooghly.

CHAPMAN, C. to be coll. of Hooghly, fr. June 9, to continue to offic. as salt agent of Hidgelee.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahye, made over ch. of current duties of office, to proc. to Pubna, on sess. duty; resu. ch. of duties, June 18.

CUST, R. N. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, during abs. of St. G. Tucker, June 12.

DAMPIER, H. L. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree.

DAVIS, S. F. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Serejgunge, vested with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Mymensing, Pubna, and Bogra, which he will use in sub-div. of Jehanabad, June 15.

DODGSON, J. C. to offic. as coll. of Rajshahye, dur. abs. of W. Bell.

FOWLE, F. C. mag. of Behar, rec. ch. of sub-div. of Nowadeh.

GILMORE, M. S. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Cuttack.

GLOVER, F. A. B. to be a registrar of deeds at Champaran.

GRANT, C. jun. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly, dur. abs. of Horne.

GRANT, J. P. to offic. as sec. to Govt. of India in the home dept.

HENDERSON, W. H. del. over ch. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore to J. S. Spankie.

JORDEN, F. to offic. as post mr. of Benares.

M'DONNELL, W. F. to offic. as coll. of Sarum dur. abs. of Quintin.

MACKILLUP, C. W. rec. ch. of mag. of Decca, fr. G. P. Leicester.

MACTIER, T. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, resu. ch. of office, fr. J. S. Spankie.

* Extract Madras General Order, dated 16th February, 1847.—"To command the northern division of the army, in succession to Lieut.-gen. Welsh, to take effect on the latter officer's promotion."

† No. 436, dated 27th November, 1850, paras. 6-8; No. 81, dated 16th July, 1851, para. 2.

REID, P. P. dep. mag. in zillah Agra, vest. with powers of mag.
 RICKETTS, G. H. M. ass. ch. of sub. div. of Santipore, in Nuddea.
 RUSSELL, A. E. made over ch. of mag. of Parneah, to C. D. Russell, June 12.
 SNELL, R. H. to offic. as dep. coll. of customs, at Calcutta, dur. dep. of Campbell.
 STEER, C. to be temp. add. judge of Dacca, fr. June 9.
 STEPHEN, K. H. to be a dep. mag. in Furreedpore, June 12.
 TORRENS, J. T. to be a memb. of ferry fund committee of Hooghly.
 WORSLEY, T. J. dep. mag. in Sasseram, vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Shahabad, June 24.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. 1 mo.
 BRACKEN, W. 6 mo.
 BUTTER, D. 4 mo.
 COCKERELL, F. R. 10 days.
 COCKERELL, H. E. 3 mo.
 HALLIDAY, F. J. fr. July 1 to date of dept. to Europe on furl.
 HORNE, C. 1 mo.
 HUME, A. O. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 LAWFORD, H. B. 14 days.
 MAPLES, W. 1 mo.
 MELVILL, P. S. 1 mo.
 PEPPER, G. A. leave canc.
 QUINTIN, C. B. 1 mo.
 SAPIE, B. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.
 SINGER, B. P. leave canc.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT, &c.

BEDDY, Rev. H. to be a marriage regr. at Simla.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. art. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. of 7th batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. C. M. Young, on m.c.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. A. H. 2nd irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in suc. to Hughes.
 ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. P. C. art. posted to 2nd comp. 5th batt.
 BARSTOW, Lieut. col. J. A. 4th to 57th N.I.
 BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. to do duty with Arracan local batt. v. Munro.
 BISHOP, Lieut. H. P. art. ret. fr. furl. to proc. to Dacca and assu. ch. of art. detail and post guns, June 19.
 BIYAR, Lieut. H. S. to offic. as prin. asst. to com. of Assam, at Luckeepore, dur. abs. of Dalton.
 BOGLE, Lieut. col. A. 57th to 74th N.I.
 BOURCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. art. posted to 4th comp. 3rd batt. ; perm. to res. app. of interp. and qr. mr. to 9th batt. art.
 BRIGHT, G. rec. ch. of sub. div. of Serampore fr. C. T. Buckland.
 BRISTOW, Capt. D'O. R. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.
 BROOKE, Lieut. col. comdt. G. C.B. art. to be a brig. of 2nd class, in suc. to Yates.
 BROWNE, Ens. H. A. rec. adm. to do du. with 42nd N.I. at Barrackpore.
 BROUGHAM, Capt. T. art. posted to 3rd comp. 6th batt.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. to offic. as qr. mr. to Kelat-i-Ghizle regt. v. Bean.
 CARNEGY, Capt. J. W. 15th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. at Umballah, fr. April 20.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Nelson, on m.c.
 COCKBURN, Ens. H. A. 53rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 COX, 1st Lieut. W. F. art. passed colloq. exam.
 CRAWFORD, Ens. G. D. fr. 48th to 18th N.I. at Ferozepore.
 DELANE, Lieut. G. 9th irr. cav. to rec. ch. of regt. in add. to other duties.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. asst. resident, Hyderabad, to offic. as mil. sec. dur. abs. of Maj. Johnston.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. H. M. 29th N.I. to act as adjt. of right wing dur. its absence fr. regt. head qr.
 DOBBIN, 2nd Lieut. G. M. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 5th batt.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. F. W. 8th L. C. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 2.
 EARLE, 2nd Lieut. E. L. art. fr. 3rd comp. 9th to 5th comp. 8th batt.
 EDEN, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. to be adjt. 1st Assam. L. I. batt. v. G. F. Vincent.
 EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd to 5th comp. 7th batt.
 EVANS, Ens. F. W. 47th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.
 FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. J. J. art. to be col. fr. May 25.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. W. R. art. to offic. as asst. to exec. engr. at Umballah.
 FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 FULLER, 1st Lieut. A. R. 5th comp. 7th to be interp. and qr. mr. of 8th batt. art. v. Simpson.
 GOODRIDGE, 1st Lieut. E. J. art. fr. 1st comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

GOODWIN, 1st Lieut. A. G. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 GOWAN, Capt. G. T. 27th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. of Dinapore and Benares div.
 GOWAN, 2nd Lieut. R. D. posted to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
 GOWAN, Brig. G. E. to be brig. com. of art. with a seat at military board, in suc. to Shaw, June 26.
 GRANT, Cornet A. C. 8th L.C. to offic. as adj. v. Chichester.
 HALFORD, Lieut. col. W. H. new prom. to 4th N.I.
 HARRIOTT, Capt. F. J. dep. judge adv. gen. tr. fr. Peshawur field force to Meerut div. to join, June 15.
 HAYES, Capt. F. ass. ch. of office of 1st asst. to resident at Lucknow, June 10.
 HOME, Col. R. 43rd N.I. to be a brigadier on estab. in suc. to Gowan, June 26.
 HOME, 2nd Lieut. D. C. engs. placed at disp. of board of administration of Lahore for emp. under civ. eng. in the Panjab.
 HOLMES, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. to act as maj. of brigade at Bareilly on dep. of Capt. Balderston.
 IMPEY, Lieut. H. G. 70th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. Umballah, fr. May 10, v. Carnegie.
 JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. to be detachment staff to detachment proc. on service under Lieut. col. Campbell.
 KENNEDY, Col. J. 5th L.C. to reside at Benares, and draw pay from Benares pay office, June 14.
 LAMB, Lieut. J. C. 52nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.
 LAMB, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. H. S. Bivar.
 LAMBERT, Ens. E. A. C. 71st to do du. with 65th N.I. at Lahore till close of season, June 19.
 LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 5th comp. 8th, to 2nd comp. 5th batt.
 LANE, Col. C. R. W. new prom. on furl. to 6th N.I.
 LEWIS, 1st Lieut. H. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. fr. 1st comp. 3rd to 4th comp. 5th batt.
 LLOYD, Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. to be a mem. of local comm. of public instruction, at Assinere.
 LONGMORE, Ens. C. M. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 13, n. Tebbs, dec.
 LYDIARD, Capt. W. asst.-adj.-gen. to offic. as a d. c. on personal staff of Brig.-gen. F. Young, com. Benares div. temp. v. Turton, and L. L. Montgomery, on serv. June 19.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. A. 9th N.I. offic. interp. and qr. mr. 39th N.I. permitted to rejoin his corps.
 MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. to continue to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Lamb, June 26.
 MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. fr. 58th to 47th N.I. at Jhelum.
 MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. to do duty with Sylhet &c. inf. batt.
 MATHIAS, Ens. H. N. 50th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 MAXWELL, Capt. W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 5th to 6th comp. 7th batt.
 MCKENZIE, Ens. 9th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Stewart.
 MCKENZIE, Ens. A. 9th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 39th N.I.
 MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. R. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
 MILES, Brev. maj. F. A. art. passed exam. in Persian and Hindee.
 MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. to be a dep. com. of 2nd class Sanger and Nerbudda territories, v. Elliott, resigned.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. app. a brig. maj. posted to Barrackpore.
 MUNRO, Lieut. S. M. 25th N.I. to be adj. Arracan local batt.
 PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 PRICE, Lieut. G. J. inv. est. perm. to reside at Allahabad, instead of at Mirzapore.
 REAY, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags. fr. April 26.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. C. A. fr. 56th to 28th N.I. at Peshawur.
 SHAW, Brig. S. com. art. to divisional staff of army, with rank of brig. gen. in suc. to Rich, dec. June 26.
 SIMPSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. qr. mr. and interp. 8th, to be interp. and qr. mr. of 9th batt. art. v. Bouchier.
 STANNUS, Brev. maj. H. J. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 TOMKINSON, Ens. F. H. 53rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 TROWER, Lieut. C. P. 23rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th, to 1st comp. 1st batt.
 TURNBULL, 1st Lieut. A. D. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 TURNER, Lieut. A. 1st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.
 URQUHART, 1st Lieut. F. D. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
 WATSON, Brev. capt. T. 33rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. March 13, v. Tebbs, dec.
 WIGGINS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to rejoin his regt. when relieved fr. duties of offic. dep. judge adv. gen. Meerut div.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. 72nd N.I. to ch. of post guns at Shajehampore, v. Holmes.
 WILSON, Capt. H. M. 8th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in Dinapore and Benares div. to proc. to Dinapore and assu. ch.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

TRACKLOW, G. June 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, Lieut. P. A. art. to Europe, on m.c.
 ANDREWS, Capt. J. R. B. inv. estab. 1 yr. fr. April 1, to Neilgherry hills, on m.c.
 BARSTOW, Lieut. col. J. A. 4th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 25, to Rawul Pindce and Murree, on m.c.
 BRIND, Capt. J. art. fr. June 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. 43rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Roorkee and Western Jumna canal.
 BRUCE, Ens. A. A. 3rd N.I. fr. July 1 to Sept. 30, to Murree.
 BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. 49th N.I. fr. April 29 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
 BURROWS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Lucknow.
 CAMPBELL, Brig. Sir C. July 1 to Dec. 31, to Murrie, on m.c.
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 15, in ext. to rem. at Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. May 26 to June 26, in ext.
 COX, 1st Lieut. W. F. art. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Murree.
 CUPPAGE, Lieut. H. C. 15th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Luckimpore, 3 mo. fr. July 15.
 DRAKE, Maj. J. M. dep. jud. adv. gen. fr. June 15 to Oct. 30, to Kussowlie and Simla.
 EARLE, Lieut. J. M. 24th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
 ENGLISH, Lieut. A. F. 22nd N.I. leave cancelled.
 GIBSON, Ens. W. M. 44th N.I. 9 mo. fr. April 28, to Darjeeling, on m.c.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. fr. May 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 JOHNSON, Maj. G. mil. sec. to resident, Hyderabad, to Aug. 15.
 KNYVETT, Maj. W. J. B. 30th L.I. 6 mo. fr. May 22, to Cherra Poogee, on m.c.
 LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. G. C. 1st Eur. fus. 5 mo. fr. June 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 LANE, Lieut. C. T. 26th L.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Calcutta.
 LEWIS, Lieut. C. E. art. to Moulemeis, on m.c.
 LYALL, Cornet W. T. 6th L.C. 5 mo. fr. June 1, to Almorah, on m.c.
 MAYNE, Lieut. R. G. 18th irr. cav. fr. June 10 to Sept. 15, to Simla.
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. 5 mo. to Cevlon.
 NEED, Lieut. C. 14th irr. cav. fr. May 20 to Oct. 31, in ext. to Mussorie and Deyrah.
 PLUMBE, Maj. T. 27th N.I. July 1 to Oct. 31, to Subathoo.
 REYNOLDS, Lieut. W. L. 3rd N.I. July 1 to Sept. 30.
 RIFLER, Maj. J. P. 1st Eur. fus. fr. June 7 to Oct. 20, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. July 1 to Jan. 1, 1863, in ext.
 SHAKEPEAR, Capt. J. T. 24th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 1, to Lucknow.
 SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. F. J. 62nd N.I. fr. May 17 to Nov. 30, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 TRAVERS, Lieut. E. J. 1st Punjab inf. to Oct. 15, Cashmere.
 TURTON, Maj. J. com. Bengal art. Burmah field force, to Calcutta, on m.c.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. April 25 to Nov. 30, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to med. ch. of 4th N.I.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. d. d. 70th foot, to proc. to Bandah and afford med. aid to 60th N.I.
 ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to proc. and join 15th N.I.
 ATKINSON, Dr. K. J. to offic. as 1st asst. and opium exr. in Benares agency dur. abs. of W. C. B. Eatwell.
 BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. 2nd batt. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 8th batt. v. McKinnon.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. art. to med. ch. of 9th L.C.
 CHRISTISON, Asst. surg. A. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
 DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. passed colloq. exam.
 DICKSON, Asst. surg. J. B. 48th N.I. to rec. ch. of Cawnpore mag. estab. and station hosp. June 14.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. art. to afford med. aid to a detail of 3rd comp. 4th batt. art. and to 2nd comp. sap. and min. att. to camp of force on serv.; to aff. med. aid to foot art. detach. pro. on service.
 JEFFERY, Vet. surg. S. W. 9th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 4th troop 3rd brig.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to continue to aff. med. aid to 4th tr. 1st brig. H.A.
 LYELL, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of art. remaining in camp at Goojur Gurhee, June 14.
 M'COSH, Surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of gen. staff Burmah field force.
 M'DONALD, Asst. surg. D. 2nd irr. cav. to afford med. aid to 28th N.I. v. G. S. Mann, on m.c. June 14.
 M'KINNON, Surg. C. M.D. H.A. to afford med. aid to div. and brig. staff on removal of h. qrs. of div. to Meen Meer.
 NEWENHAM, Asst. surg. A. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept. to be civ. asst. surg. at Umudlaisur, v. Dr. Strover, June 16.

PITT, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of corps of engs. and detach. of sappers and miners Burmah field force.
 RIND, Surg. M. M'N. M.D. 7th L.C. to aff. med. aid to sick and details of 2nd irr. cav.
 RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. to have med. ch. of recruits of H.M.'s serv. for upper provs.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M'D. 7th L.C. to aff. med. aid to sick and details of 66th or Goorkha regt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. 6 mo. on m.c. to hills north of Deyrah.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. 6 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Surg. M. Ross, 10th Hussars, to be personal surg. to Gov. of Bombay, v. Weston, dec.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Cornet Vyse, to Aug. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—9th Lancers. Vet. Surg. R. J. G. Hurford, 6 mo. to Calcutta.—10th Hussars. Capt. W. Murray, 2 years to England.

INFANTRY.

8th. Ens. A. R. Bayly, qual. as interp. in Persian.—18th. Lieut. T. W. Mostyn, perm. to retire; Asst. surg. J. H. Dwyer, to aff. med. aid to staff of 1st or Bengal brig.—22nd. Lieut. H. G. Bowden, leave canc.; Lieut. G. O. Deane, leave to Jan. 2, 1854; Asst. surg. Adams, to Sept. 22, in ext.—24th. Capt. L. H. Bazalgette, to Oct. 31, to Cashmere.—29th. Lieut. C. S. Dowson, to Aug. 4, in ext.—32nd. Capt. J. D. C. Smyth, to Oct. 31, to Murree; Capt. C. Clapcott, to act as detach. staff to troops ret. to Peshawur, under Lieut. col. Brooke.—53rd. Paymaster W. S. Hall, to Sept. 29, in ext.—70th. Capt. Shawe, to Aug. 4, in ext.; Lieut. Armstrong, to Oct. 31, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Bellers, to Oct. 31, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.—75th. Capt. D. C. Hill, to Oct. 15, to Kussowlie and Simla; Lieut. col. R. D. Hallifax, 4 mo. to Simla.—83rd. Lieut. M. Baumgartner, qual. as interp. in Guzeratte.—84th. Ens. P. Chute, to be lieut. fr. June 8, v. Jones, ret.—86th. Lieut. C. Darby, qual. as interp. in Mahratta.—87th. Lieut. R. Carter, to Nov. 19, to Landour and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the lady of Lieut. F. art. d. at Meerut, June 5.
 ANGELO, the lady of J. A. h. art. s. at Umballa, June 17.
 ARRAHIEL, Mrs. J. G. s. at Calcutta, June 16.
 BECHER, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Kussowlie, June 22.
 BELLEW, wife of the Rev. J. M. d. at Calcutta, June 17.
 BLOMEFIELD, wife of the Rev. d. at Calcutta, June 28.
 BOILEAU, the lady of Lieut. T. T. 7th L.C. s. at Murraie, May 29.
 CARGILL, wife of James, s. at Delhi, June 25.
 COLLINBT, wife of E. d. at Umballa, June 21.
 COOPER, wife of J. R. d. at Calcutta, June 20.
 DENNIS, wife of Capt. J. B. 38th L.I. s. at Nynce Tal, May 29.
 D'HELLO, Mrs. P. H. s. at Calcutta, June 24.
 DODGSON, the lady of Capt. 3rd N.I. s. at Cawnpore, June 18.
 ERSKINE, wife of Capt. W. C. 73rd N.I. s. at Orail, June 16.
 FAITHFUL, the lady of Surg. R. W. 59th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, June 2.
 FORDYCE, wife of Lieut. col. H. art. s. at Ferozepore, June 13.
 GASPER, Mrs. A. M. s. at Calcutta, June 18.
 HARDING, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Allepee, May 25.
 HODGSON, the lady of Capt. 30th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, June 18.
 JASPER, wife of B. A. d. at Calcutta, June 10.
 JOYCE, Mrs. A. H. d. at Bhowanipore, June 26.
 LACE, the lady of Asst. surg. S. J. 8th irr. cav. s. at Hansi, June 12.
 LAYARD, the lady of Capt. F. P. 19th N.I. d. at Berhampore, June 5.
 MARTINDELL, wife of G. R. s. at Calcutta, June 14.
 M'DONALD, wife of Lieut. J. D. 39th N.I. s. at Sepree, June 12.
 NUGENT, wife of Capt. J. V. ship Sir F. Currie, s. at Calcutta, June 19.
 O'DONNELL, wife of J. W. s. at Muttra, May 30.
 REED, wife of Robert, d. at Calcutta, June 20.
 RYAN, Mrs. T. F. d. at Burdwan, June 26.
 SEALE, the lady of Brev. maj. R. 20th N.I. s. at Kangra, June 17.
 SIMPSON, wife of Capt. E. J. 69th N.I. d. at Simla, June 20.
 SNOW, wife of Lieut. 9th L.C. d. at Muttra, June 16.
 STANLEY, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, June 20.
 TEYEN, Mrs. L. s. still-born, at Agra, June 12.
 TRENCH, wife of T. d. at Shearunpore, June 4.
 TWENTYMAN, Mrs. W. J. d. at Calcutta, June 3.
 VINCENT, wife of Lieut. gen. 8th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, June 14.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, J. to Mrs. Caroline Chapman, at Calcutta, June 19.
 BEVERIDGE, W. W. to Jane, d. of R. Dias, at Dhurrumtollah, June 7.
 BLEWITT, F. C. to Georgiana, d. of Apoth. George, at Calcutta, June 24.

CHRISTIAN, F. to Miss H. E. Mannaux, at Calcutta, June 19.
 DEARE, W. G. to Grace Sophie, d. of B. P. Singee, at Calcutta, June 28.
 ELLIS, Major R. W. W. 23rd N.I. to Louisa, d. of the late W. Pearson, at Simla, June 22.
 GREGORY, M. to Miss Bridget Vogle, at Chinsurah, June 19.
 INGLIS, W. M. to Miss Sarah M. Vaillant, at Dhurruntollah, June 7.
 LEDLIE, J. P. to Miss Emma E. S. Dyer, at Allahabad, June 11.
 MARTINDALL, T. G. to Charlotte Ann, d. of the late R. Blake, at Calcutta, June 18.
 PICKFORD, C. H. to Isabella H. d. of A. Macfarlane, at Calcutta, June 3.
 POYNTER, S. J. to Miss Annie J. L. Andrews, at Calcutta, June 24.
 RIDGE, James, to Eliza, d. of Robert Wood, at Calcutta, June 24.
 RIGORDY, W. to Mrs. J. E. Brook, at Calcutta, July 1.
 SMITH, T. D. to Mary, d. of the late C. Bennett, at Burdwan, June 15.
 SWAINE, J. F. to C. A. Dubordieux, at Calcutta, June 2.
 WICKMAN, H. to Miss Maria Stabbs, at Calcutta, May 27.

DEATHS.

BAKER, Alfred T. inf. s. of Lieut. W. T. at Cawnpore, aged 1, June 13.
 BERRILL, Mary Anne, wife of R. at Allahabad, aged 52, June 21.
 BOYLE, Clara, inf. d. of A. at Calcutta, June 11.
 BRETON, W. H. s. of George, at Agra, aged 12, June 16.
 CAPE, inf. s. of Asst. surg. at Murree, June 11.
 COLT, Elizabeth, inf. d. of Lieut. C. R. H.M.'s 3rd Lt. drag. at Wuzerabad, June 8.
 CORNELIUS, John, at Calcutta, aged 74, June 20.
 DAVIS, W. A. s. of Mr. at Calcutta, aged 7, June 16.
 DREWSON, Miss Catherine, at Calcutta, aged 37, May 29.
 DUHAN, James, at Bhaugulpore, aged 55, June 8.
 EALES, E. at Orai, aged 69, June 18.
 FERGUSSON, Jane Anne, wife of Capt. J. H. 33rd N.I. at Benares, aged 26, June 12.
 GEGOO, A. at Calcutta, aged 45, June 20.
 HYDE, Mary, widow of the late Capt. J. F. at Calcutta, May 31.
 LOWRAY, W. W., H. C. steamer *Tenasserim*, at Rangoon, aged 34, June 8.
 MALLOCK, Lieut. R. J. art. at Simla, June 1.
 MUNDY, R. C. inf. d. of Capt. F. 34th N.I. at Wuzerabad, June 21.
 PAKENHAM, Rosa, wife of Lieut. G. D. 4th L.C. at sea, on board the *Hindustan* steamer, June 7.
 REHLING, H. H. S. D. at Rungpore, aged 38, June 19.
 RONALD, A. Margaret, d. of R. E. at Comillah, June 21.
 RONDEAU, H. Godfrey, s. of J. R. at Calcutta, June 23.
 SAUNDERS, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 39, June 13.
 STAGG, George, at Calcutta, June 30.
 VANDENBERG, Maria M. inf. d. of J. B. at Calcutta, June 8.
 WICKINGS, Chas. J. at Calcutta, aged 17, June 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 12. *Pontiac*, Treadwell, Bombay; *Teymouth Castle*, Nicol, London.—12. *Robina Mitchell*, Evelt, Liverpool.—13. *Hindoo*, Craig, Liverpool; *Gloriosa*, Carey, London.—14. *Paou Shan*, Wade, from China and Singapore.—15. H.M.S. *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Rangoon.—16. *Orissa*, Sears, Boston.—18. *Mazeppa*, Hardy, Singapore; *James Booth*, Booth, London.—22. *Cotfield*, Storey, London; *Thane*, Crisp, Rangoon.—25. *Ranee*, Baker, Liverpool; *Auguste and Melina*, Lebeck, Cadiz; *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Liverpool.—26. *Mayaram Dayaram*, Brady, Bombay.—27. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Essex*, Maston, England and Madras; *Vincalorungum*, Vincasah, Madras and Vizagapatam; *Geealea*, Liberg, Shields.—28. Steamer *Pottinger*, Field, Suez, Aden, and Galle; *Cordelia*, Mitchell, Liverpool.—29. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Boon, Maulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab; *Investigator*, Gilmore, London and Madras; *Thomas Royden*, Wilson, Liverpool; steamer *Pekin*, Grainger, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang.—30. *William Carey*, Emmens, Liverpool; *R. A. Maria*, Hickford, Singapore and Penang; *Madagascar*, Harris, Portsmouth and Madras; *Agabakhar*, Barrell, Rangoon.—JULY 1. *Clarendon*, Bettan, Trinidad; *Hannibal*, Kingman, Batavia.—2. *Junna*, Mixwell, Liverpool; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hooper, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pontiac* (June 11), from BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. Field, and Mr. J. E. Amory.
 Per *Robina Mitchell* (June 13), from LIVERPOOL.—Miss M. J. Jaffers, and Mr. L. Lamb.
 Per *Paou Shan* (June 14), from CHINA and SINGAPORE.—Capt. Burt.
 Per *Orissa* (June 16), from BOSTON.—Mrs. Lears, and Mr. E. T. Rollins.
 Per *Mayaram Dayaram* (June 26), from BOMBAY and MADRAS.—Miss Carberry, Mrs. D. Verges, and Master D. Verges.
 Per *Essex* (June 27), from ENGLAND.—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Howell, Mr. Cracklow, and Mr. Shaw. From MADRAS.—Mr. Atherton.

Per *Caractacus*.—W. Vining, Esq.

Per *Investigator* (June 29), from LONDON and MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. MacCrae, 2 Misses Armstrong, Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Currie, Lieut. Mouat, H.M. 24th regt.; Dr. Armstrong, H.M. 75th regt.; Dr. Haverty, H.M. 96th regt.; Dr. Miller, H.M. 61st regt.; Dr. Hoile, H.M. 60th regt.; Mr. Alexander, cadet. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Eaton, Messrs. Fletcher, Ryan, Warren, and Shaw, planters; Mr. Rapson, Messrs. Laxton and Hendricks.

Per steamer *Fire Queen* (June 29), from MOULMEIN and RANGOON.—Mr. Boisragon, Mrs. Doran, and Mrs. Angel. From RANGOON.—Lieut. Voyle, Dr. Palmer, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Woody. From AKYAB.—Lieut. Maud, 5th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. F. Gadsden, ditto; Mr. J. P. Lewry, D. Butler, and John Duggans.

Per steamer *Pekin* (June 29), from SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Rolli.

Per *Pottinger* (June 28).—Mr. and Mrs. Key, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, Col. Bates, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Bowick, Mr. White, Mr. Remfry, Mr. Beedle, Mr. Coverley, Albert Carter, Major Nigston, 18th; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Herriott, and Mr. Paul. From CRYLON.—Mr. Molley, Lieut. Howes and J. Anthone. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Winthorpe. From MADRAS.—I. Neitnur, Esq.; Rev. O. Kinlock, A.B.; Maj. Edwards, and J. Scott Elliot.

Per *Hannibal* (July 1), from BATAVIA.—Mr. Alex. Ratchaff, and Mr. L. Rimdet.

Per *Ripeima Anna Maria* (June 30), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. H. W. Jones.

Per *William Carey*.—Mr. J. Makepeace, Mrs. Makepeace and 5 children, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson and child.

Per *Madagascar* (June 30), from PORTSMOUTH.—Lieut. Falkland, Lieut. Lewin, Lieut. Tollemach, and Lieut. Trotter, Bengal Art.; Eas. Crowdy, H.M. 32nd; Ens. Boddam, 16th B.N.I.; Ens. Drange, 7th B.N.I.; Ens. Warren, 8th B.N.I.; Cadet St. John, Cadet Hall, Mrs. Harris, and Miss Vosse.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 10. *Courier*, Bannatyne, Liverpool; *Aneas*, Wright, Liverpool.—11. *Parsee*, Hatfield, London; *Alhance*, Campbell, London.—12. *City of Glasgow*, Muir, London; *Charlotte*, Adlex, London; *Anne Armstrong*, Fitzgerald, Liverpool.—15. *Katadina*, Morse, London; *Oscar the First*, Oden, London; *Typhoon*, Salter, London.—17. *Erin*, Poole, Rangoon; *Laure Estell*, Butard, Bourboa.—18. *Kossuth*, Markham, Rangoon; *Margaret Skelly*, Barker, Rangoon; *Parland*, Smith, Mauritius; *Shanghai*, Christian, Straits and China; *Thomas*, John Hibbs, London, via Hull.—20. *Australia*, Wheler, Liverpool; *Curreen Bae*, Ross, Penang and Singapore; *Mary Carson*, Kelly, Liverpool; *Mohussar*, Thompson, Whampoa; *Water Witch*, Mann, China.—22. Steamer *Berenice*, Nesbitt, Rangoon.—24. *Adelaide*, Stephens, Whampoa; *Hastings*, Watson, London; *Cour de Lion*, Clendon, Rangoon; *Jolly Robin*, Maughan, Liverpool.—28. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Harison, Liverpool; *Ratcliff*, Philipson, Mauritius; *Amazon*, Coote, China; *Anne Louise*, Dalbecke, Havre.—JULY 3. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental*, JULY 3.—For MADRAS and SUEZ.—To MADRAS. Mr. W. Brocken.—To GALLE. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson; Mr. B. Morton and Mr. Maples.—To SUEZ. Mr. R. Trotter.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Doran and servant; Maj. F. M. Miles, Mr. L. Carmichael, Archbishop Carew, Mr. W. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, three children, two servants; Lieut. J. M. Earle, and Mr. A. K. Blake.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 2, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8 to	7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. .. do.	2 12 ..	3 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. .. do.	.. ..	da.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	6 0 ..	6 4
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. ds.	11 4 ..	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. do.	9 4 ..	9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	3600 prem.	
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	500 to 505	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5 1/2 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 11	.. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12	.. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6	.. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 3	.. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7	.. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Madras on June 23rd, per *Pottinger*.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—The trial of Khadir Khan, a sepoy of the 5th L.C., charged with the murder of Lieut. Johnstone, has been brought to a close at Secunderabad. The case, it appears, broke down. The *Athenaeum* says, "There was clearly no case against Khadir Khan, except the court were willing to shut their eyes to the most palpable contradictions and non-sequiturs. If he, indeed, be the real culprit, this trial is the best thing that could have happened to him."

THE COAST ARMY.—Our last issue contained a series of articles on the unfair treatment which in this war—the conduct of which every dictate of sound policy, and the plain indication of circumstances, urged should have been entrusted to the Madras government and Madras troops—the coast army have met with at the hand of the Supreme Government; we have no intention of recapitulating in this place the circumstances which have led to the feeling those articles, and others to be found in the present number, have attempted to embody; it is sufficient to assure our readers that they speak the sentiments of the great body of the officers of this Presidency. The universal topic of conversation here is the evident partiality systematically displayed towards the Bengal troops, which even at Burmah is beginning to produce its legitimate fruits, in soreness of feeling and whispered dissatisfaction. The Madras soldiers may repress, but they cannot utterly subdue, the vexation and annoyance inseparable from a position in the back-ground. — *Athenaeum*, July 9.

MR. J. B. NOZOR, of the Madras Bar, has proceeded to the Masulipatam collectorate, under engagement by the Madras Government, for the purpose of conducting the trials of the native officials under suspension on account of misconduct. Mr. Norton's fee is said to be a very liberal one. — *Ibid*.

COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.—Major George Balfour, of the military board at this presidency, has submitted to the inspection of Government a Chinese cotton-cleaning machine, which he considers peculiarly adapted to the use of the ryots in cleaning cotton in this country. Government have ordered ten sets of the machine to be made up in the arsenal and forwarded to the collectors in the cotton districts, that their efficiency may be tried and reported on.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. C. A. WYATT, 37TH GRENADIERS.

Fort St. George, June 29, 1852.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, respecting Lieut. Charles Atterbury Wyatt, of the 37th Grenadiers.

Letter dated 28th April, 1852, No. 31.

Military Letter to Court, dated Dec. 22, 1851, No. 140.—Par. 2. Request that Lieut. C. A. Wyatt, of the 37th Grenadiers, who absconded from his regiment while under arrest, may be struck off the strength of the army.

Par. 30. It appears from this communication, that Lieut. Charles Atterbury Wyatt, of the 37th Grenadiers, absconded from his regiment while under arrest, between the 29th and 30th September, 1851, and that up to the 25th November, 1851, he had not been heard of officially, although, as stated in the letter of the Adjutant-General of the army of that date, there were private rumours which "put beyond a doubt that the lieutenant has quitted India for some foreign land, and will never return to this country."

31. If, at the date of your receipt of this despatch, Lieut. Wyatt shall not have surrendered himself to the military authorities to be dealt with according to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, we authorize you, in accordance with the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to strike his name off the strength of the army from the 29th September, 1851.

Lieut. Wyatt not having surrendered himself up to the 10th June, 1852, the Governor in Council directs that he be struck off the list of the army from the 29th September, 1851.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, July 9, 1852.—The following movements are ordered:—

H.M.'s 94th Regiment, head-quarters and right wing, from Cannanore to Bangalore.

H.M.'s 94th Regiment, left wing, from Cannanore to Bellary.

H.M. 25th Regiment, head-quarters and right wing, from Bangalore to Cannanore.

H.M.'s 25th Regiment, left wing, from Fort St. George to Cannanore.

1st Madras Fusiliers, from Bellary to Fort St. George.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. judge of Mangalore, del. over ch. of court to W. Fisher; to act as puisne judge in the Sudder and Foudjaree Adawlut, fr. June 1.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to be dep. reg. to court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, fr. date of ret. of A. F. Bruce.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Madras, del. ov. ch. to Woodgate, July 3.

BEAUCHAMP, George T. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinnevely, fr. date of ret. of A. F. Bruce.

CHATFIELD, R. W. to act as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Mangalore, dur. abs. of Anderson, June 23.

COCHRANE, W. E. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, June 22.

COTTON, R. R. sub. judge of Salem, resu. ch. of court fr. E. R. M'Donnell, June 24.

ELLIS, R. T. to be head asst. to reg. to court of Sudder and Foudjaree Adawlut.

GOODWYN, T. W. act. civ. and sess. judge of Salem, assu. ch. of court fr. R. R. Cotton, June 24.

GREENWAY, G. S. civ. and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, del. ov. ch. to prin. sudder ameen, June 19.

INGLIS, W. A. D. to be a mem. of the college board, July 7.

JONES, L. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, and to act as head asst. dur. employ of Dykes, June 21.

KINDERSLEY, J. R. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.

LUSHINGTON, F. to be register to court of Sudder and Foudjaree Adawlut, fr. date of retirement of A. F. Bruce.

MATHISON, A. S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chittoor, resu. ch. of court, July 1.

MORRIS, H. perm. to res. fr. June 30.

READ, C. W. act. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chingleput, del. ov. ch. to princ. sudder ameen, June 23.

ROBERTSON, A. coll. mag. and agent to gov. in Vizagapatam, del. ov. ch. of dist. to E. G. R. Faue.

ROBINSON, W. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar dur. empl. of Chatfield, June 23.

SANDEMAN, S. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar dur. empl. of Robinson, June 23.

SCOTT, S. civ. jud. of Combaconam, resu. ch. of court fr. G. M. Swinton.

SWINTON, G. M. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Greenway, on leave.

WARD, S. N. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Calicut, June 23.

WHITE, D. coll. and mag. of Nellore, made over ch. of district to C. T. Arbuthnot, July 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. 10 days.

BREEKS, J. W. 4 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

BAYNES, C. R. 1 month.

FULLERTON, G. 1 mo. to pres.

GREENWAY, G. S. 2 mo. and 22 days in ext. on m.c.

NEBBITT, W. S. two months.

PARKER, R. D. 1 month.

READ, C. W. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Chingleput, 15 days to Neilgherries.

ROBERTSON, A. 1 mo.

WHITE, D. coll. and mag. of Nellore, 1 mo. to pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FENNEL, Rev. A. 1 mo. leave of abs. fr. June 16.

NIMMO, Rev. J. E. to be a marriage registrar at Tripesoor, June 22.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. D. D. art. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851.

ANSTRUTHER, Brev. Lieut. col. P. C.B. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt.

BAILLIE, Major G. A. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty, June 23.

BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty.

BROWN, Lieut. G. F. S. 24th N.I. to be a dept. com. of 3rd class in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, on probation for 1 year.

BUTLER, Lieut. J. H. 49th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

CHAMBERS, Ens. E. H. R. to do duty with 1st N.I. to join.

CHESTER, Capt. R. 7th N.I. to act as cantonment adj. Jaulnah, dur. emp. of Capt. McCallam as acting dept. judge adv. gen. centre div.

CROSTORPINE, Lieut. J. 1st M. fus. to be lieut. fr. May 15, v. Hamilton, res.

CUMBERIDGE, Lieut. A. B. 41st N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. late prom. rem. to 5th batt. art.

DAWSON, Lieut. A. H. late prom. rem. to 6th batt. art.

DAWSON, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 4, v. Montgomery, dec.

DEMPSTER, Lieut. H. L. art. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851.

DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, June 23.

FAULKNER, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. returned to duty.

FLETCHER, Lieut. H. C. 8th N.I. to be adj. July 6.

GAGE, Capt. E. 15th N.I. to be in ch. of the Bellary and Humsagar-road, June 22.

GOLDSWORTHY, Major J. W. fr. 1st N.I. to be lieut.-col. fr. July 5, v. Moberly, dec.

GOTTRUX, Capt. F. 1st N.I. to be major, fr. July 5, in succ. to Goldsworthy, prom.

GOMPERTZ, Ens. E. D. do. du. 16th posted to 1st N.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to Pinson prom. to join, to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1851.

HAGGARD, Lieut. G. art. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851.

HALPIN, Major W. 26th N.I. ret. to duty, June 23.

HARE, Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. June 28.

HEARN, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. qual. for gen. staff in Hindustani.

HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. to be in ch. of the Tinnevely cotton roads, June 22.

JAMES, Ens. C. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

JUSTICE, Ens. H. A. posted to 38th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851, v. Richards, pro. to continue to do duty with 34th L.I.

LAWFORD, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. perm. to resign, July 9.

LEWIN, Lieut. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty, July 2.

LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. rem. fr. 1st batt. art. to h. brig. non-effective.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 8th N.I.

MACLEAN, Ens. E. to duty with 21st N.I. to join.

MEIN, 1st Lieut. J. D. art. to be capt. fr. June 4, v. Montgomery, dec. posted; to 4th batt. June 23.

MENARS, Lieut. H. 46th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th, to be tr. fr. doing du. under civ. engr. 7th div. to do du. under coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, and to be an asst. mag. June 29.

ONSLow, Ens. A. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join and do du. with details of corps at Mount, July 2.

OTTLEY, Lieut. Lieut. P. F. 48th N.I. ret. to duty.

PATON, Capt. G. P. late prom. to 4th batt. art.

PAXTON, Lieut. L. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 5, in succ. to Goldsworthy, prom.

POLLARD, Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

RAMSAY, Ens. H. to do du. with 50th N.I. to join.

RAWNSLEY, Ens. E. J. 34th L.I. ret. to duty, June 23.

RICHARDS, Ens. C. J. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 4, v. Owen, dec.

ROWLANDSON, Ens. E. A. 37th gren. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 29, v. Wyatt, struck off.

SHAKESPEAR, Cornet W. R. 3rd L.C. pl. at disp. of Govt. for empl. with United Malwa costing, July 9.

SMITH, 1st Lieut. J. F. art. exam. in Persian, cred. prog. to have moonshee allow; from 2nd to 4th batt. June 23.

STEWART, Lieut. F. P. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, June 23.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt.

STOLL, Lieut. W. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty.

STONE, Lieut. W. H. 44th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

STRATON, Lieut. col. F. cav. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.

SWANSTON, Ens. N. doing du. 50th N.I. posted to 37th N.I. and directed to join, June 29, to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851.

THOMSON, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

WALLACE, Ens. J. D. C. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 6, v. Aitken, dec.

WARNER, Ens. G. A. A. 1st N.I. to do du. with 50th N.I. to join.

WATKINS, Lieut. J. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851.

WATSON, Ens. H. 33rd N.I. to do du. with 21st N.I. till 31st Oct. June 26.

WILLIAMS, Ens. J. M. do du. 50th N.I. to 1st fus. posted to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1851, as a 2nd lieut. v. Hamilton, res. to join and do du. at Mount.

WRIGHT, Lieut. J. J. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. July 5, in succ. to Goldsworthy, prom.

YOUNG, Ens. D. posted to 20th N.I. v. Wallace, pro. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1851.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

ANDERSON, D. D. June 14. HAGGARD, G. June 13.

WATKINS, J. W. June 14.

INFANTRY.

CHAMBERS, E. H. R. June 13. RAMSAY, H. June 14.

COX, W. O. June 14.

WARNER, G. A. A. June 14.

MACLEAN, E. June 13.

WAY, T. H. June 14.

ONSLow, A. B. June 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALVEN, Lieut. S. W. 44th N.I. July 5 to Oct. 12, Ceylon.

BARBER, Capt. F. C. 29th N.I. June 11, 1852, to June 30, 1853, Neilgherries.

BAYLIFF, Ens. R. L. 2nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

BUCKLE, Brev. maj. E. engrs. 1 mo. prep. to ret.

BURN, Lieut. col. G. 14th N.I. to June 10, in ext. on m.c.

CHESNEY, Capt. A. H. M. 23rd N.I. 2 yrs. to sea, Australia and New Zealand, on m.c.

CROSTORPINE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st fus. to Europe, on m.c.

COTTON, Lieut. col. A. T. chief engr. 3 mo. to Neilgherries.

DOWHER, Col. H. 40th N.I. to rem. in the ceded districts till July 20, afterwards to proc. to Neilgherries, via Mysore, June 15.

GODFREY, Lieut. W. H. R. 35th N.I. fr. May 20 to Nov. 1, to Madras.

GOMPERTZ, Capt. S. 6th N.I. 2 yrs. from June 17 to Madras, east coast, and Neilgherries.

HANDB, Lieut. col. F. W. 25th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1853, in ext. to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

HARE, Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 2, to Madras.

HARRISON, Lieut. C. H. art. fr. May 3 to June 30, to Amherst and Moulmein.

HOOK, Capt. C. C. 7th L.C. to visit Ceylon on route to join.

HOOPER, Ens. H. H. 13th N.I. fr. June 9, 1852, to June 30, 1853.

KENNEY, Lieut. W. S. 27th N.I. to Aug. 4, to enable him to join.

MCCNEILL, Brig. M. comm. Vellore, 1 mo. to pres. and eastern coast.

MILTON, Lieut. J. E. 9th N.I. fr. May 5, to Madras.

NORRIS, Ens. H. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. June 19 to Aug. 15, 1852, in ext. to Bangalore.

NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 8th N.I. to remain at pres. till Oct. 1.

PARRY, Lieut. S. H. J. 1st fus. 3 mo. fr. July 1, to Vellore.

PARSONS, Ens. C. M. 31st L.I. fr. June 14 to Jan. 1853, to Neilgherries.

PICKERING, Lieut. G. 3rd L.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. F. L. art. 1 year, fr. May 17, to Madras.

POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. July 1 to Dec. 31, to Ceylon.

SHAND, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. from June 5 to Aug. 8, to Madras.

SHEPHERD, Brev. maj. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. leave cancelled.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. from June 9 to Aug. 8, to Madras.

WARDEN, Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. leave can. fr. date of joining.

WHEELER, Lieut. W. 2nd N.V.B. to Arcot.

WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. fr. June 6 to July 7, to Madras, on m.c.; to Europe, on m.c.

WRIGHT, Capt. J. 2nd N.V. batt. 6 mo. to Madras and eastern coast.

WRIGHT, Maj. G. 10th N.I. to Oct. 7, in ext.

YATES, Capt. G. H. S. 8th N.I. to June 10, in ext. to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. K. to rank fr. Feb. 1.

CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. M.D. to act as prof. of botany, materia medica, &c. dur. empl. of Mayer, July 9.

DAY, Asst. surg. F. to rank fr. Feb. 26.

DORWARD, Surg. J. posted to 37th N.I.

EVERARD, Asst. surg. E. D'A. to rank fr. Jan. 27.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. 1st L.C. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 51st N.I. proc. to Vellore.

HARRISON, Surg. T. D. ret. fr. the serv. Feb. 29.

JERDON, Asst. surg. T. C. to be surg. fr. Feb. 29, v. Harrison, retired.

KING, Asst. surg. C. perm. to enter on general duties of the army.

STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 6th comp. 9th batt. art. and sick and convalescents of 67th N.I. on its dept. for Rangoon.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. S. G. to Europe, on m.c.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

DAY, F. June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRAWFORD, Surg. J. 3 mo.

GILCHRIST, Surg. W. to Europe, on m.c.

PENNY, Asst. surg. H. J. 3 mo. to pres. on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AITKINSON, wife of J. s. at Madras, June 9.

BARWELL, Wife of G. s. at Royapooram, June 9.

BEAUMONT, wife of Capt. W. 23rd L.I. s. at Nursingpoor, June 13.

BOYSON, wife of J. R. d. at Ootacamund, June 6.

BRANSON, Mrs. J. W. d. at Kilpauk, June 24.

COSBY, the lady of W. J. s. at Arcot, July 3.

D'SILVA, wife of F. d. at Royapettah, June 21.

FARRAN, the lady of Capt. J. O. C. inv. estab. d. at Madras, June 19.

LE HARDY, wife of Major, 14th N.I. d. at Kalludghee, June 26.

LUSHINGTON, wife of James L. s. at Madras, May 25.

MAC CALLY, wife of T. G. F. d. at Berhampore, June 10.
 MENKAND, wife of A. s. at Ootacamund, June 13.
 MENZIES, wife of Asst. surg. E. H.M.'s 94th, s. at Ootacamund, June 10.
 NARCIS, wife of G. J. s. at Sydapett, June 28.
 ORR, the lady of Surg. J. H. Nizam's army, s. at Aurungabad, May 29.
 REHNUS, wife of T. s. at Kilpauk, June 19.
 RICH, wife of Lieut. W. C. 46th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, June 8.
 RIDGOUT, wife of Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. d. at Singapore, May 15.
 ROSS, wife of J. M. s. at Bellary, June 12.
 SHERWOOD, wife of R. s. at Trichinopoly, June 7.
 SINCLAIR, wife of Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. s. at Perembore, June 21.
 TAYLOR, wife of G. N. c.s. s. at Narsapoor, June 21.
 WOOLLEY, wife of Capt. Robt. 28th N.I. s. at Vellore, June 28.

MARRIAGES.

CLEMONS, Lieut. C. R. 29th N.I. to Annie M. d. of M. Horak, at Quilon, June 12.
 GILMORE, R. G. to Henrietta, d. of the late H. P. Broomfield, at Madras, June 17.
 JOHNSON, J. to Ellen C. d. of T. S. Brunton, at Madura, June 14.
 LEES, W. A. to Anne H. N. d. of the late E. Newman, at Tinnelly, July 1.
 MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. to Ellen H. d. of the late Capt. J. S. Rae, at Ootacamund, June 7.
 WELSH, C. D. to Cicella, d. of F. Janaz, at Mysore, June 24.
 WYNNE, James, to Miss Mary Anne Sullivan, at Vepery, June 30.

DEATHS.

AITKEN, Capt. 20th N.I. at Bombay, June 6.
 AYNLEY, George H. s. of Lieut. 6th L.C. at Sholapoor, June 28.
 BURBRIDGE, inf. s. of Qr. mr. T. Nizam art. at Ellichpoor, May 29.
 COURT, wife of J. H. at Madras, aged 41, July 4.
 CUMMING, Ens. A. E. 28th N.I. at Vellore, June 9.
 PAY, Mrs. Margaret, at Bellary, June 9.
 HARDIE, J. K. s. of the late P. at Madras, July 7.
 LA BONDARDIERE, Capt. at Trevandrum, June 18.
 LE HARDY, Charles C. W. inf. s. of Major, 14th N.I. at Kalludghee, June 14.
 MERCER, Eleanor, wife of Capt. E. S., H.M.'s 94th, at Cannanore, aged 26, June 1.
 MILNE, Jean, wife of John, at Madras, June 28.
 MOBERLY, Lieut. col. Heary, 22nd N.I. at Nungumbankum, aged 62, July 5.
 MONTGOMERY, Major Hugh, art. at Calcutta, aged 43, June 4.
 OWEN, Lieut. M. 38th N.I. at Kamptee, June 4.
 RODRIGUES, wife of T. P. at Madras, aged 21, June 30.
 ROSS, F. H. at Madras, May 29.
 WADDELL, Arthur, at Madras, June 14.
 WATSON, John C. at Madras, June 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 6. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, London.—8. *Anne Cropper*, Morton, Port Louis, Mauritius, and Galle; *Charlotte*, Lyster, Mauritius.—9. *Gratitude*, Smith, London and Cape of Good Hope.—11. *Rockcliffe*, Cargay, Rangoon.—12. *Hempyske*, Barlow, Rangoon and Acheen; *James Hall*, Harris, Penang and Achee Head.—13. *Lord William Bentinck*, Canney, Sydney; *Essex*, Martin, London.—14. *Madagascar*, Harris, London.—15. *Diana*, Grant, Coepelle and Vizagapatam.—17. *Roadsley*, Sheill, Mauritius.—18. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Mauritius; *Joseph Soames*, Elmatone, Sydney.—20. *Canada*, Ardison, Pondicherry.—21. *Lutchmy*, Eglan, Bombay.—22. *Futta Salam*, Carrew, Mauritius and Pondicherry; *Rose Mary Louise*, Lemean, Pondicherry; *Clarendon*, Bitten, Trinidad.—23. *Aristide Marie*, Leasure, Singapore and Penang; *Leander*, Gray, Newcastle; *Thomas Henry*, Pickering, Colombo; *Albemarle*, Trivett, Adelaide and Colombo; steamer *Pottinger*, Field, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.—29. *Cornwall*, Dawson, Singapore.—30. *Nemesis*, White, Mauritius.—JULY 1. *Lady Nugent*, Knight, Mauritius; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Rangoon, Coringa, and Esrapilly.—7. *Gilmore*, Maw, London; *Hampshire*, Reynell, Coringa; *Santipore*, Robinson, Calingapatam.—8. *Talavera*, Scott, London.—9. *General Godwin*, Mack, Moulmein; *Borneo*, Ingleton, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Anne Cropper*, June 8, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Morton.
 Per *Charlotte*, June 8, from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Lyster and child.
 Per *Hempyske*, June 12, from RANGOON and ACHEEN.—Col. St. Maur and 5 servants, Assist. apoth. W. K. Kierulf, Serj. maj. J. McDonough and servant.
 Per *Essex*, June 13, from LONDON to MADRAS.—Messrs. Haggard, Franck, McLean, Chambers, and Day. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Craclow, Shaw, Howell, and Cooper.
 Per *Madagascar*, June 14, from LONDON, PORTSMOUTH to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. James, Miss Morrison, Lieut. Otley, Messrs. Watkins, Anderson, Onslow, Way, Cox, Warner, Morrison. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Harris, Miss Vasse, Lieut. Faulkner, Ens. Crowdie, R. A., Messrs. Ramsay, Trotter, Lewin, Tallemoche, Boddam, Denny, Warren, Hall, St. John, and Pereira.
 Per *Diana*, June 16, from COPELLE and VIZAGAPATAM.—

Mrs. Shaiksphear, Lieut. Norton, Lieut. Jarvis, Capt. Jarvis, and Mr. Suewin, Mr. Powers and 2 children, and Mr. Smith.
 Per *Anna Maria*, June 18, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. S. J. Stutz.
 Per *Futta Salem*, June 22, from MAURITIUS and PONDICHERY.—Messrs. C. Dumoulin and J. Pennon.
 Per *Rose Mary Louise*, June 22, from PONDICHERY.—Mrs. T. Speilman and Mr. E. Lecot.
 Per *Pottinger*, June 23, from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieutenant Rawnsley, Capt. Devereaux, Mrs. Devereaux and infant, Lieut. Steward, Capt. Budd, Maj. Halpin, Maj. Baillie, Maj. Green, Mrs. Green, Miss Fennell, and Maj. Edwards. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Key, E. I. Railway, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, E. I. Railway, Col. Bates, Mr. Shannou, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Bowick, Mr. White, Mr. Remfrey, Mr. Beedle, Mrs. Coverley, Mr. Carter, Maj. Wigston, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Moore, Stewardess, Mr. Harriott, Mr. Paul. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Molley, Lieut. Hawes and servant, and J. Authorne. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Winthorpe.

Per *Albemarle* from ADELAIDE and COLOMBO, June 23.—Mr. J. Murray.

Per *Cornwall*, June 29, from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Serris, Capt. Boudier, Lieut. Serris, Lieut. Evans, Assist. apoth. Truitwein.

Per *Lady Nugent*, July 1, from MAURITIUS.—C. H. H. Higginson, Esq.

Per H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, July 1, from CORINGA.—Lieut.-col. Cotton. From MASULIPATAM.—Maj. and Mrs. Johnson, W. S. Nisbett, Esq. and Lieut. Thoraton.

Per *Hampshire*, July 7, from CORINGA.—Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Wight, Mr. Jerman, Mr. Godfrey, and Capt. Hutchinson.

Per *Santipore*, July 7, from CALINGAPATAM.—Mrs. Robinson.
 Per *Talavera*, July 8, from London.—Maj. and Mrs. Bowler, Dr. and Mrs. Blenkin, Capt. and Mrs. Freese, Miss Proctor, Miss Beck, Miss Blenkin, Capt. Roper, Lieut. Phillips, Miss and three Masters Bower, 6 native servants.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 4. *Ludovic*, Lotelier, Vizagapatam.—6. *Sir Robert Peel*, Dickson, Liverpool via Calingapatam.—9. H.C.S. *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Rangoon.—18. *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Mauritius; steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Point de Galle, Aden, and Suez; *Anne Cropper*, Morton, Northern Ports.—12. *Malabar*, Noakes, Bimlipatam and London.—20. *Bengal*, Edington, Mauritius.—22. *Sir John Berezford*, Treadgold, London; *Canada*, Ardison, Bimlipatam.—23. *Essex*, Martin, Calcutta.—24. P. and O. S. N. C. str. *Pottinger*, Field, Calcutta; *Ostrich*, Stephenson, Munsoorcottah; *Inestigator*, Gilmore, Calcutta; *Futta Salam*, Carrew, Coringa; *Aristide Marie*, Leasure, Karikal.—25. *Clarendon*, Bliton, Calcutta; *Rose Mary Louise*, Lemean, Pondicherry; *Madagascar*, Harris, Calcutta; *Diana*, Grant, Colombo.—29. *Rockcliffe*, Cargay, Chippicolum.—33. *Roadsley*, Sheill, Tutacora; *Hempyske*, Barlow, Mauritius.—JULY 3. *Canada*, Brightman, London via Pondicherry.—5. *Columbus*, Hotton, Singapore and China.—7. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Mauritius; *Dorothy*, Adams, China.—9. *Bride*, Nattrass, London.—10. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (June 9), to RANGOON.—Lieut. Carthew, Ens. W. Paton, 26th N.I. and 2 servants; Mr. J. Wilson, H.M.'s 51st regt.; W. L. F. Sheaffe, H.M.'s 51st regt.; and 2 servants; Asst. surg. Dickinson; Asst. apoths. R. Barrow, C. Cole, J. Wilson, and W. Powell; medical apprentices C. Georges and J. Howard; 2nd dressers M. Appavoo and V. Yatherajooloo. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Serj. George Lear, wife, and 3 children.
 Per *Malabar* (June 12), to BILIPATAM and LONDON.—W. R. Arbutnot, Esq.; J. H. Master, Esq.; C. A. Robertson, Esq.; J. V. Pope, Esq.; and N. C. Michin, Esq.
 Per *Essex* (June 23), to CALCUTTA.—H. Hatherton, Esq.
 Per steamer *Pottinger* (June 24), to CALCUTTA.—J. Nietner, Esq.; Rev. A. Kinlock, A.B.
 Per *Ostrich* (June 24), to MUNSOORCOTTAH.—J. B. Norton, Esq. for Coringa, and Mr. R. D. Doughty, to Munsoorcottah.
 Per *Madagascar* (June 25), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Drewett.
 Per *Bride* (July 9), to LONDON.—Mrs. Evans.
 Per steamer *Oriental* (July 10), to SUEZ; TO SOUTHAMPTON. Maj. D. H. Stevenson; 1 child of Mr. T. B. Clark, and servant; J. B. Key, Esq. lady, and servant; H. Morris, Esq. and lady; Mrs. M. Boulcott, infant, and 2 servants; Masters Edmond and Fredy Lecot, and servant. TO POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Vincent; Lieut. S. W. Alven; C. Shand, Esq.; Ens. T. T. Turton, and D. White, Esq. and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 9, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2½ prem.
1829-30	2 to 2½ prem.
1841	5 to 5½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	11 to 11½ dis.
1836-36	9 to 9½ do.
1843	

5 per cent. transferable } 8 to 9 prem.	
book debt }	
Tanjore Bonds }	8 to 9 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares }	15 prem. ex. div.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per ct.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	6 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	4 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 "
Ditto above 30 days	8 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2 to 10-2-3 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills,	2s. 0d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	
Mauritius Government Bills,	2s. 0d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, 1 per cent. dis.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1 do.	
Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 per. cent. dis.	
Sell, par.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

ALLEGED GRIEVANCE.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Bombay by Government endeavouring to put in force an Act against the poor cultivators, of the existence of which they never seem to have dreamt till they felt its pressure. Until within these hundred years the island of Bombay formed at high water a group of four or five separate islands—the space between which was inundated and overflowed. About a century since powerful embankments were erected, connecting the various islands together and excluding the sea, the space previously overflowed now constituting a salt marsh for a time unfitted for cultivation. Washed by the rains and exposed to the air, the salt in process of time so far disappeared that the poor people residing around it were able to take small patches of it into rice-cultivation, and this harmless variety of squatting was for a time overlooked. As more and more of the land came to be taken in, Government laid a moderate tax on it in the name of *foras*, leaving the soil in the unquestioned possession of the tenants. In 1851 it was resolved that this state of matters should be altered. This wretched tract is about five miles in length, and from half to a quarter of a mile across; on the east it abuts on Bombay, and might be made valuable for building purposes—and to this a few wealthy natives, who have become proprietors, resolved to turn it. Of course it was clear that the proprietary of the soil was that of Government, as proprietors of the island, and that those who had occupied unchallenged for a century had never in reality had any right to the surface they cultivated; there was no bargain or arrangement of any sort betwixt them and the Government, yet use and sanction had accustomed them to consider the little rice-plots their own, on payment of the trifling tax hitherto exacted from them. In 1851 an Act was passed for opening up wells and cutting roads on the more valuable part of the foras land, by which a very small number of the forasdaras, as they were called, could ever be in any way advantaged; and for this it was provided that the holders should be very heavily taxed, and in return Government were to abandon all claims in the proprietary right of the soil—henceforth to be acknowledged as that of the forasdaras. In effect, this is equivalent to resuming the land altogether, for which but few will be able on the new terms to pay. The poor occupants have petitioned in vain, and as they have little wealth, weight, or influence, are likely enough to be refused all redress. The measure is said to have been obtained by the influence of certain wealthy natives to whom part of the foras lands about to be improved belongs, and who expect to be able to purchase on their own terms as much more as may be desired for building which cannot afford to pay from cultivation the tax imposed on it. The measure is a most odious and oppressive one, and for which there can no excuse be offered: it does not even benefit the public revenue.—*Bombay Times*, June 5.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Bombay on June 19th, per *Queen* (st.) The subsequent mail of June 8th arrived on July 5th, per *Auckland*.

THE MURDER AT ADEN.—The *Bombay Telegraph*, noticing Mr. Herries' declaration, that hopes were entertained of speedily bringing to justice the Arabs who murdered an English officer last year, says the authorities have given up all hope. It adds, "To give some idea of the honour of sultans and other sovereign princes in Arabia, and the islands near Aden and the mouth of the Red Sea, it will be sufficient to mention, that two or three European artillerymen flogged one of them for stealing a penknife."

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.—Extract of a letter from Broach, dated 6th June:—"The riots are thriving famously under the remissions they obtained during the regime of the Vikramaditya of Broach, Mr. J. M. Davis, the present resident of Baroda. There is now but one drawback to their rapid rise in wealth and prosperity, and that is, that they have not as yet had the good fortune to obtain perpetuity of tenure at a fixed rent. 'The magic of property which turns sand into gold,' is wanting. If, instead of leaving it optional with government to apportion its demand according to the capabilities of the soil, and thus to raise or diminish the rent, as the case may be, at their will, the principle of a fixed charge not liable to increase or diminution, were established, the cultivators would no doubt flourish amazingly. 'Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine year's lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert.' It is, however, a matter of gratitude to find the policy of the British Government tending of late towards perfecting of possession on fixed terms."—*Gazette*, June 12.

TIGER-SHOOTING.—The following is from a letter from Nusseerabad:—"There has not been very much sport this season, owing to the quantity of rain that has fallen during the last three months. I hear from Neemuch that Rice, of the 25th, has only bagged six tigers since the hot weather set in. Last year the same sportsman, with Little, of that corps, shot no less than twenty-seven brutes of the same description. Lord and Lawri, of the 21st, have killed seven tigers this year. Major Dewar (of the Bengal Army) and Lieut. Sinclair have shot a like number. All the shikar parties have not yet returned from the jungles, either to this place or to Neemuch. One officer, young Elliot, of the 1st Lancers, was very near losing his life in March last. He and Rice, of the 25th, were following up a wounded tigress, when she charged at Rice, who hit her "right and left" with his rifle. This turned her off upon Elliot. The latter was somewhat flurried, I imagine. Be that as it may, the brute caught him by the elbow, and was dragging him away, when Rice caught up another gun and followed the animal. As soon as he got a chance he put two more balls into the animal. However, even this was not enough. Elliot was still being dragged off, when two more bullets from a third gun of Rice's caused the tigress to drop her intended victim. The latter's forearm is withered, I hear."—*Telegraph*.

SCHOOLS IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Bombay Dyandodya* supplies some interesting statistics of the extent of education in the Lahore division of the Punjab. The population is estimated by Mr. Montgomery, the commissioner, at 2,470,000, and the district contains four great cities:—

Languages.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Arabic	166	1,103
Ditto for the simple reading of the Quoran	255	1,190
Persian	337	2,188
Sanskrit	76	1,311
Gurmukhi	83	546
Hindagi (Arithmetical)	109	2,252
Mixed, where different languages are taught	359	2,905
	1,985	11,500

These figures indicate that out of the number considered to be of the proper age to go to school, only three per cent. receive any education whatever. The larger portion even of these are Mahomedans, who from religious reasons pay far more attention to education than the Sikhs.

LIEUT.-COL. MIGNON.—The *Poona Observer* publishes an account of the death of Lieut.-Col. Mignon, 1st Bombay Fusiliers. He had been on a visit to a hill station, to fetch his family, and was riding in advance before their palanquins, to escape a squall, and it is supposed that, while crossing a ravine, his horse threw him, and he was swept away. His body was found next morning at the bottom of the river.

THE "CHRISTIAN," from the Clyde, laden with coal, was wrecked near the entrance of the harbour, misled by the Kennerly beacon. The beacon has since been ordered to be demolished by Sir Henry Leake. Either a light ship is to be placed in the neighbourhood of Kennerly Island, immediately, or some other means taken to war hips from approaching the reef where the Christian was lost.

ENSIGN MURRAY. *The Bombay Times* announces the death at Malligaum of Ensign George Murray the 11th N.I. The deceased and a brother officer went, about sunset, on the 16th June, to the "Dashwood Falls," in the river Moosa, to bathe, where he was accidentally drowned.

TRANSIT BY CAMELS.—We understand that a company is about being formed to establish a transit business, by means of camels, between Kurrachee and Mooltan. Parcels and packages of smaller size and weight going up by trotting camels, and reaching Mooltan in twelve days from Kurrachee!—*Kurrachee Advertiser*, June 23.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. joined app. of 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Dharwar, June 10, passed exam. in Mahratta.
 BELLASIS, A. F. returned to duty, June 19.
 BOSWELL, H. B. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 CHAPMAN, F. S. to be an asst. to Inam. comm. June 23.
 ESKINE, J. M. to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, to continue to act at Nuggur, June 19.
 GREY, A. E. D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 KEMBALL, C. G. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, qual. for trans. of public business, June 30, passed exam. in Mahratta.
 KETTERER, O. W. to act as administrator gen. fr. May 15.
 LIDDELL, H. acting judge and sess. judge of Conkan, as ch. of office, June 14.
 LODWICK, R. W. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACFARLANE, R. F. to be 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Sholapore.
 SPENS, A. senior mag. of police, and revenue jud. at pres. res. ch. of duties, June 21.
 TURQUAND, W. J. 1st asst. to mag. of Rutnagherry, vested with full powers of mag. June 23.
 WOODCOCK, J. W. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, as ch. of duties, June 12.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MITFORD, Rev. Mr. chaplain of Ahmedabad, leave of abs. to Sept. 30, in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Capt. W. C. confirmed in app. of supt. of revenue survey and assessment, southern Mahratta country, fr. date of app. of Capt. Wingate as revenue survey comm. June 28.
 ASHBURNER, Capt. G. R. 8th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 AYTOON, Lieut. art. pl. at disp. of coll. of Beigam, for temp. employ.
 BAYLY, Lieut. A. A. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, June 21.
 BELL, Capt. G. K. art. invalided, to reside at Dapooler, June 25.
 BOSWORTH, Ens. W. D. B. d. d. 3rd N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, June 21.
 BROWN, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 BURROWS, Lieut. E. E. 21st N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 CAVAYE, Lieut.-col. W. inf. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.
 COTGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. R. E. F. engra. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, June 21.
 CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. art. ret. fr. serv. July 1.
 CREAGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. A. engra. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 DODS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, June 21.
 FORBES, Lieut.-col. D. inf. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.
 FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, June 21.
 GARTHWAITHE, Ens. J. G. 77th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. June 13, v. Lloyd, dec.
 GAFFITHS, Ens. A. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, June 21.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. J. art. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 JOFF, Ens. D'A. W. posted to 27th N.I. to rank fr. June 13, v. Garthwaite, prom.
 KEAYS, Ens. C. F. 14th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 KER, Lieut. T. D. 6th N.I. to be adj. fr. June 12, v. Faulkner, prom.
 MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, June 21; to be comt. agent v. Lloyd, dec. June 25.
 MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. to be sub-asst. com. gen. v. Blenkins, dec. June 25.
 MOORE, Ens. H. 6th N.I. qual. as interp. in Persia, June 21.
 MORRIS, Cadet G. S. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Malligaum, to join June 25.

NEWMHAM, Lieut. F. G. to be act. qu. mr. and interp. to 23rd N.I. dur. Lieut. Etheridge's abs. June 26.
 PALMER, Lieut. J. R. ret. fr. serv. Nov. 1, 1851.
 PRICE, Capt. G. U. 1st N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 PRUEN, Capt. G. A. ret. fr. serv. Aug. 17, 1851.
 SHEKLETON, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of 4th tr. h. art. dur. abs. of Lieut. Nasmyth, June 29.
 STEVENS, Brev. maj. S. J. ret. fr. serv. March 16.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. A. G. 15th N.I. qual. as interp. in Sindh: lang. June 24.
 VINCENT, Capt. H. to be act. dep. asst. com. gen. June 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. to resident at Baroda, to Dec. 31, in ext.
 BERTHON, Capt. exec. eng. Poona, leave cancelled.
 BROWN, Capt. S. W. 4 mo.
 BURTON, Lieut. R. F. 6 mo.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. A. brig. maj. at Baroda, July 1 to 31, in ext.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. 6 mo.
 DOBBIE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. to July 31, in ext.
 GARTHWAITHE, Ens. J. G. 27th N.I. to July 31, in ext.
 GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. July 10 to Sept. 25, Mount Abou.
 GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. to July 31, in ext.
 KANE, Lieut. F. Western Bheel agent, 1 mo. in ext.
 LANDON, Maj. S. 6 mo.
 MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. to July 31, in ext.
 MUTTLEBURY, Ens. G. A. 6 mo.
 PENNY, Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. to July 31, in ext.
 RUSSELL, Capt. E. L. 6 mo.
 SETON, Lieut. col. B. 6 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. to proc. to Khanghur and aff. med. aid to 1st reg. Scinde irr. horse, v. Bayne.
 DRANE, Asst. surg. rel. fr. doing duty in Indian navy.
 FOX, Asst. surg. app. to Indian navy.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. J. to 1st batt. art. to join June 25.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. to proc. to Khanghur and aff. med. aid to Scinde irr. horse, handing over med. ch. of 2nd Belooch batt. to Surg. Elliott, June 30.
 STYLE, Asst. surg. M. ass. ch. of med. duties of Baroda residency, June 16.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, clerk in ch. of the *Euphrates*, to be clerk in ch. of the *Ajdaha*, from June 1.
 CRANE, Lieut. of the *Acdar*, to be disch. to the *Ajdaha*.
 DRANE, Asst. surg. relieved from du. in I.N. June 24.
 DICKINSON, Mids. of the *Euphrates*, perm. to reside on shore fr. May 26.
 DROUGHT, Com. of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore fr. June 25.
 DUNSTON, Act. mr. of the *Euphrates*, to be store account. June 19.
 FOX, Asst. surg. to d. d. v. Deane, rel. June 24.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. rel. fr. du. June 19; attach to the *Hastings*, June 23.
 GLEN, Asst. surg. to d. d. v. Gilbert, rel. June 19.
 PEEVOR, Lieut. E. ret. to duty, June 20.
 WILLIAMS, clerk in ch. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore fr. June 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of Rev. J. N. d. at Poona, May 30.
 BENNETT, Mrs. C. d. at Byculla, June 24.
 BLENKINS, the widow of the late Major W. B. G. c.b. s. at Colaba, July 4.
 CLARE, Mrs. W. s. at Byculla, July 1.
 FANNING, wife of Capt. F. 9th N.I. s. at Ahmedabad, June 26.
 FITZPATRICK, Mrs. John. d. at Bombay, June 28.
 KELLIE, wife of Dr. H.M.'s 86th, s. at Poona, July 3.
 KENNEDY, wife of W. s. at Aden, June 6.
 McDERMOT, the lady of Lieut. B. K., M.H.'s 8th, s. at Deesa, June 18.
 NASH, wife of E. s. at Bombay, May 17.
 PRIME, wife of J. s. at Bhooj, June 22.
 SCOTT, wife of Lieut. W. 13th N.I. d. at Baroda, June 18.
 SMITH, wife of Lieut. J. P. H.M.'s 10th hussars, d. at Kirkee, June 27.
 TREMBLE, wife of Capt. C. W. d. at Bombay, June 14.
 WHITE, wife of R. c.s. d. at Dharwar, June 21.
 YOUNG, the lady of Commander J. W. I.N. s. at Colaba, June 16.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT, T. G. to Maria C. d. of the late P. Tanks, at Colaba, June 17.
 GILMORE, Lieut. H. H.M.'s 78th to Mary Sophia, d. of Lieut. col. H. Hancock, at Poona, July 1.
 HOWISON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. to Julia R. d. of A. J. Montefiore, at Ahmedabad, June 22.

DEATHS.

AYNSLEY, Geo. H. inf. s. of Lieut. 6th L.C. at Sholapore, June 28.
 BERRY, Elizabeth, wife of Conductor, at Nazagon, June 17.

BROWN, Charles, at Bombay, June 28.
 HYKOOP, Amelia C. d. of Arnold, at Poona, aged 1, July 1.
 KIRK, Surg. R. 2nd L.C. at Rajcote, May 31.
 LEESON, Capt. C. P. inv. estab. at Poona, July 1.
 LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. at Bombay, June 13.
 M'ANLEY, Mary, inf. d. of Mr. at Byculia, June 5.
 M'DERMOT, P. J. S. inf. s. of Lieut. B. K. H.M.'s 8th, at Deesa, June 21.
 MUNRO, Charles, inf. s. of Capt. 16th N.I. at Dhoolia, June 15.
 MURRAY, Eds. G. 11th N.I. drowned in the river Moosa, near Malligam, June 16.
 PRIME, the inf. s. of J. at Bhooj, June 22.
 SEAGER, Ann Maria, wife of J. W. at Girgaum, aged 32, June 7.
 STRANGEWAY, T. at Bombay, aged 40, June 23.
 WEST, Emily A. d. of G. at Bombay, aged 1, June 22.
 WILLOUGHBY, Capt. John R. F. 25th N.I. at the Mauritius, June 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 6.—*Shaw Allum*, Wadge, China; *Anglesey*, Morrison, Aden.
 —7. Steamer *Victoria*, Woolley, Surat.—11. *Pallas*, Stockdale, Aden; *Caucasian*, Davidson, Port Adelaide.—14. *Queen of England*, Pearson, Liverpool.—15. *Tinto*, Hicks, London.—19. Steamer *Queen*, Drought, Aden; steamer *Achilles*, Pinchade, Aden; *Ann*, Walker, Sydney.—20. *Forfarshire*, Gray, London and Mauritius.—24. *Ramilles*, Hoddey, London; *Pilgrim*, Jones, Cardiff.—25. *Culoden*, Fergusson, Plymouth; *Navarino*, Page, Mauritius.—26. *Harriet*, Matthew, Zanzibar; *Ingleborough*, Ree, Liverpool.—27. *Alfred the Great*, Turpie, Aden; steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Point de Galle; *Lady M'Henry*, Miller, Aden.—28. *Boston*, Pratt, Boston; *Ajaz*, —, Simon's Bay.—JULY 1. *Sir Colin Campbell*, Richardson, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, June 7, from SURAT.—Mr. Darby.
 Per *Pallas*, June 11, from ADEN.—Mrs. Stockdale.
 Per *Tinto*, June 15, from LONDON.—Mrs. Eagar, two Misses Eagar.
 Per *Culloden*, June 25, from LONDON and PLYMOUTH.—Mrs. Heath.
 Per *Ramilles*, July 24, from LONDON, PLYMOUTH, CAPE, and MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Blair and child, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Berkeley and child, Lieut. Blair, 2nd L.C., Lieut. Laing, 27th L.I., Mr. Barwell, cadet, Mr. Pennington, I.N., and Mr. Richmond.
 Per ship *Alfred the Great*, June 26, from ADEN.—H. Webster, 78th Highlanders, and Mr. McKinlay.
 Per *Erin*, June 26, from POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. J. A. Olding, A. Bain, Esq., and G. Henry, A.B.
 Per *Forfarshire*, June 20, from LONDON.—Lieut. Peever, Mr. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and child.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 15. *Hercules*, Landors, Liverpool; steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.—25. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suez.—26. *Mary Ann*, Davison, China.—29. *Courier*, Davison, Liverpool.—30. *Chancellor*, Turner, Liverpool.—JULY 2. *Robina*, Pearson, Liverpool.—6. Steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Hercules* (June 15), to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Landon.
 Per steamer *Erin* (June 15), to GALLE, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.—For SINGAPORE—Capt. Mackintosh and a servant, Byramjee Pestonjee and a servant.—For GALLE—Mrs. Milford.—For CALCUTTA—W. Winthrop, Esq.
 Per steamer *Erin* (July 5), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Winter and child, and Capt. Elrington.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha* (June 25), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Colburne, Lieut. Colburne, gr. mr. H.M.'s 83rd regt.; J. M'Donnell, Esq.; J. S. Hubbard, Esq.; Maj. Hallum, Bombay army; Lieut. G. Carleton, Madras H.A.; Mr. Heptinstall and Mr. A. Gunberg.—To ADEN—Mahomed Bia Sallum; Alley Johan, and 2 servants, Goolam Hooseen, ditto, and Alley Hussen, ditto, Nacoda Syud, Hussein Bin Ali and 2 servants, Sorabjee Merwanjee and 2 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 5, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114	p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 110	do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 110	do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 108½	p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 95½	p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92	p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	104½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250	204 p. ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500	5 p. m. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each	500	16 p. ct. pm. nom.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000	20 p. ct. pm.

Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,500 do.	18,200
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	18,600
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each	10,000 do.	6,800
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do.	68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	46-5-10 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	231 to 222
German Crowns, ..	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½
..... 30 days' sight	101
..... at sight	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100 par
..... at sight	101½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs.	217 to 218

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Point de Galle on June 21st, per *Pottinger*.

We have to announce the return of the Governor to Colombo, and the publication of a notice convening the Legislative Council on the 4th of August. The session is likely to be a very busy one, no fewer than twelve drafts of ordinances having been already published, embracing very extensive schemes of law reform, sanitary regulations, and the repeal of the export duty on cinnamon. Queen's House is rapidly advancing towards completion, promising to be a really handsome building; in the meantime the Governor occupies a hired residence in the Cinnamon gardens. Gen. Bainbridge has been sworn in a member of the Executive Council, and will of course occupy his place in the legislative body.

Particulars of a very interesting interview between the Governor and the Kandian chiefs have been published. The chiefs asked to have their marriage laws assimilated to those of the maritime districts, and prayed earnestly to have the curse brought on their country by arrack taverns removed. In the direction of the latter request the Governor has made large concessions, and he has promised his best attention to the first.

The Governor has published a minute on the subject of native ranks, hitherto confined to Government servants, and in the distribution of which much favouritism has been heretofore shown. The Governor proposes to extend the much coveted titles of modliar, mohandiram, aratchy, and so forth, to persons independent of Government, who may render service to the public in the shape of road-making, &c. Another minute from the pen of the Governor is a very stringent one on the subject of the vernaculars. Examinations hitherto have been loose, and the required standard low. Sir Geo. Anderson has run into the contrary extreme, and requires an examination which, if successfully undergone, would stamp the student as a first-rate Orientalist.

Considerable interest has been felt in the progress of a gladiatorial display in the Supreme Court between Queen's Advocate Selby, on the part of Government, and Mr. Richard Morgan, on behalf of the sureties of Capt. Price, the late dep. com. gen.

Much surprise has been created here by the publication of the rates of passage-money adopted by the Screw Steam Company. Unless they are reduced, it is not likely that many passengers will be diverted from the boats of the P. & O. Company.—*Columbo Observer*, July 10.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREE, wife of R. E. d. at Galle, May 26.
 COMARAWELLE, wife of Anthony, d. at Colpetty, July 6.
 DIXON, the lady of C. s. at Batticaloa, May 22.
 FLANDERKA, wife of P. F. d. at Jaffna, June 29.
 GARVIN, Mrs. J. s. at Colombo, May 10.
 KELAART, wife of Dr. s. at Trincomalee, May 27.
 KELAART, Mrs. B. d. at Colombo, May 10.
 LA BROOY, Mrs. E. G. s. at St. Sebastian, June 13.
 MOIR, wife of P. d. at Kandy, June 6.
 ONDAATJE, the lady of the Rev. S. D. J. d. at Colombo, June 26.

MARRIAGES.

BANNISTER, J. C. to Mary, d. of J. Thwaites, at Kandy, July 1.
 GRIFFITH, R. to Mrs. E. Smith, at Colombo, May 12.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. John, Ceylon rifles, to Sarah M. C. d. of
 M. D. de Dowbal, at Ceylon, May 4.
 HOPMAN, P. G. to Miss E. M. Kwesius, at Kandy, June 7.

DEATHS.

ANTHONISZ, P. Angelina, d. of A. C. at Gandurah, aged 11,
 May 24.
 ARNOTT, the lady of the Rev. J. C. at Jaffna, aged 41, April 24.
 BAIN, P. at Colombo, aged 21, May 28.
 CASECHETTY, J. P. at Ceylon, aged 27, June 8.
 CLAESSEN, P. Jomima, d. of W. A. at Tangalle, aged 2, June 27.
 DAVID, Rev. C. at Jaffna, aged 81, May 7.
 KEMP, H. W. at Matura, aged 54, May 9.
 PITT, W. B. inf. s. of the late Wm. at Ceylon, July 4.
 SCHOEMAN, G. E. L. s. of L. F. at Colombo, aged 30, June 23.
 TAYLOR, Wm. at Maligakande, aged 42, June 21.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24th arrived at Hong Kong
 June 5th, per *Ganges*. The subsequent mail of May 24th arrived
 at Penang on June 28th, per *Malta*.

In our last overland summary it was stated that the Kwangsi
 insurgents were left in active combat with imperialist troops, in
 the vicinity of Kwei-lin-foo, and that General Wulantai, the
 Tartar commander-in-chief, had been shot, and had sent to Canton
 for medicines to cure his wounds. Dr. Parker, to whom the applica-
 tion was made, offered to send one of his pupils to extract a ball
 said to be lodged in the leg; but the offer was declined, and a few
 days afterwards authentic intelligence was received that the gene-
 ral had gone upon his wanderings among the genii. On the 6th
 inst., twenty-nine days after the reported day of death, the body
 was carried in state to a temple in Canton, where, at last advices,
 the customary honours were being paid to it. About the same
 time that the death of Wulantai became known, a report arrived
 that the Imperialists were worsted, and that Kwei-lin was at
 last in rebel possession.

That the Imperialists were worsted, and that the whole of the
 city suburbs were destroyed by fire, there is reason to believe;
 and some parts of the city may also have been in their posses-
 sion, but it is not asserted that the rebels are still there. A cor-
 respondent, writing as on the 9th inst., says, "The rebels kept
 possession for three days, and then evacuated, proceeding along
 the river, burning the houses, and plundering the people right
 and left—killing both male and female that crossed their path.
 In the Ping-loh district, 40 le from the city, they pitched their
 camp, and the Imperialist troops again took possession. The
 Tartar General Heang-ying did not allow the insurgents to
 remain quiet long, and succeeded in bringing them to an engage-
 ment when they were worsted and driven to Hing-on. The
 main army of the rebels, however, had been reduced by large
 bodies, who have proceeded to Hoo-quang and Hoo-nan."

But the difficulty of obtaining correct intelligence is still
 great, and though we have had a good deal of information, of
 various kinds, communicated during the month, there is but
 little we should like to put forth as substantial fact. One letter
 speaks of the capture of Wa-chin, one of the rebel chiefs "and
 the very man who styled himself King Tien-teh last year"—
 and gave the throne over to Fong-wang-san, contenting himself
 with the position of second king. "This," adds our inform-
 ant, "is the most meritorious action the imperialist troops have
 ever performed in Kwangsi. Wa-chin will be sent to Peking
 for trial and execution—this news is very true—there is no mis-
 take about it." But Tien-teh's capture has been reported sever-
 al times, and yet it has turned out a mistake, so we will take the
 liberty of doubting the truth of what is now stated.

The imperial commissioner Seu has been superseded by Yeh,
 and has proceeded towards Kwei-lin-foo. The principal rebel-
 quelling commissioner Sae-shang-ha, has been recalled to Peking.

On the whole, affairs bear an alarming aspect, and it is im-
 possible to tell what may come next. It is now too evident that
 this insurrection is different from the various risings that oc-
 curred during the reign of the last emperor.

The health of the troops in garrison at Hong-Kong is good—
 more especially the European portion.—*Friend of China*, June 22.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

SMITHERS, John, to Caroline M. Cakebread, at Victoria, June 2.
 WILLIAMS, C. D. to Jane E. Rawle, at Victoria, June 1.

DEATHS.

BARTON, Charles, at Victoria, aged 52, June 5.
 CAY, wife of Robt. D. at Victoria, June 21.

CHINNERY, G. at Macao, aged 79, May 30.
 LEWIS, inf. s. of W. D. at Macao, June 3.
 PEARSE, Elizabeth, d. of Thomas, at Victoria, June 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 28. *Carl and Herman*, Hansen, Hartlepool.—29. *China*,
 Ferguson, Calcutta.—JULY 1. *Palma*, Smith, Liverpool.—2.
Moffatt, Taylor, Bombay.—3. *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta; *Ann*
Hood, Wady, California; *Cleopatra*, Stewart, London.—4. *Reliance*,
 Howes, Boston.—11. *Poppy*, Durham, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*, July 3, from CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Holyoake and
 Wishart.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 23. *Patria*, Ekermann, Falmouth.—29. *Lenrick*, Crockett,
 Calcutta.—JUNE 1. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore.—5. *Emma*
Isidore, Paine, California.—9. *Gallant*, Black, Calcutta.—12.
Pekin, Grainger, Calcutta.—15. *Beethoven*, Throwell, Labuan.—23.
Steamer Ganges, —, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ganges*, JUNE 22. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Assist.
 Comms. Gen. Smith and Mr. G. Perkins. FOR SURZ.—Messrs.
 R. Ellice and Edward Johns. FOR MALTA.—Rev. Mr. A. Oana.
 FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Lyall. FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. John
 Roberts.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from the seat of war, which is to the 1st of
 July, is by no means of a satisfactory character. No further
 movement of importance had taken place, but details of robber-
 ies, murders, and skirmishes show that, on a frontier of 100 or
 150 miles, disorder and danger reign; and the latest reports give
 reason to fear that strong parties of active marauders had estab-
 lished themselves in the mountains and forests not far from the
 towns of Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

On the 22nd May, the enemy, in considerable force, attacked
 Mount Coke, a missionary station between King William's
 Town and East London, and succeeded in carrying off some
 cattle, killing and wounding 17 persons. On the 13th June,
 they captured five Government waggons, containing arms and
 ammunition, proceeding from Graham's Town to Fort Beau-
 fort, under Capt. Moodie, with a detachment of 31 men, 7 of
 whom were killed, and 9 wounded.

On the other hand, success attended a combined movement
 of Gen. Yorke and Col. Eyre upon the camp of the rebel Hot-
 tentot leader, Uithaalter, on the Buffalo, which, after a smart
 affair, broke and dispersed the enemy.

The Governor Cathcart, whose head quarters were at Fort Beau-
 fort, had announced, in a proclamation, his intention of march-
 ing into Kreili's country, on the 6th of August, and of estab-
 lishing his head-quarters in that chief's "Great Place," across
 the Kei, and he had commanded all burghers capable of bearing
 arms to join him on the Umvazi river, and to take the field upon
 the old commando system, in order to bring Kreili to submis-
 sion, "and thereby terminate the present tiresome hostilities."

Col. Eyre had been obliged by ill-health to quit the field.
 Major Hogge, one of the assistant commissioners for settling
 affairs on the frontier, died at Bloem Fontein on the 9th June,
 in consequence of a fever caused by exposure to wet at a meet-
 ing of chiefs in Mohesh's country.

This chief still pursues an equivocal policy. Affairs are, how-
 ever, said to be brightening in the Orange River sovereignty,
 Pretorius having persuaded the Volksraad to confirm the com-
 pact between the war council and the Queen's commis-
 sioners. In Natal all was quiet.

The *Cape Town Mail* observes:—"The notion that nothing
 less than the utter annihilation of the enemy could restore peace,
 and the proclamation that the object of the war was their exter-
 mination, have retarded the close of the contest more than any-
 thing else; Caffres and Hottentots hear it again and again, that
 they must choose between continued resistance and their de-
 struction. A commission of inquiry into all the causes of con-
 test, sent out last year, might have saved Great Britain many
 thousands: a similar commission, even now, would be of the
 highest value."

The *London Times*, in its remarks upon the last advices,
 says:—"There is only too good reason to believe that the mis-
 sionaries have in many cases, either through fear or sympathy
 withheld information and frustrated the exertions of our troops."

It has been found that, during the prevalence of the cholera,
 the magnet in the locality is sensibly affected, losing a portion of
 its power, and its vertical tendency being checked.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, August 17, 1852.

"WHAT is the result of the appeal made to the constituency of the country?" This is a question frequently heard, and not easily answered, at present. The calculations made in the journals, founded upon the presumed and even declared opinions of the new members, cannot be implicitly relied on; and if they could, the classification of opinions is inexact. The breaking up and dispersion of the great political parties have so far weakened the principle of combination, that the House of Commons would seem to be in a fair way of realizing the theory that all opinions throughout the country should be represented there. The nearer this point is approached, the more difficult is it to classify the members, especially when the shades of difference are fine, and melt into one another almost insensibly. The broadest distinction between politicians at the present moment is that which separates them into Protectionists and Free-traders; but there are Protectionists who profess to adopt all the doctrines of free-trade, and Free-traders who insist upon protection for British industry by fiscal improvements and a new adjustment of the incidence of taxation.

In these circumstances, to attempt accurately to fix and define the numbers of which the respective bands of Ministerialists and Oppositionists will consist, though readily accomplished on former occasions, would be impracticable now. The utmost that can be done is to approximate to the truth, or to speculate upon probability.

From the best computation we can make, after considering various published statements, it would appear that the ~~present~~ Ministerialists, or Derbyites, as they are termed, number about 286; that the "Liberal" party, including Russellites and Whigs, with the advocates of extreme political views who are expected to concur in opposing a Derbyite administration, amount to about 310. This would leave 58 Peelites, Liberal-Conservatives, and neutrals, who, as they held aloof from the late Ministry as well as from the present, must be regarded as a distinct section, sufficiently strong, in the nearly-balanced state of the two other portions of the House, to make either scale preponderate in a division.

The pure Derby party, though it has acquired by the general election a clear gain of 39 members, is numerically weaker than the party,—or rather the sections that might coalesce as a party,—in opposition. In this state of things, their tenure of power would be dependent, in a great measure, upon the neutral or doubtful members,—the band of 58,—and the degree of assistance rendered by them will be determined by the policy the Ministry shall pursue upon those questions which disunited the elements of the great Conservative party. If the Earl of Derby, in the true spirit of the pledge he gave, shall frankly avow that the verdict of the country has ratified the policy of the late Sir

Robert Peel, upon which his measures shall henceforth be based, he will not only be entitled to the support of the followers of that great statesman, but there can be no serious obstacle to a fusion of the most distinguished amongst them with the present Ministry, to which such a union would impart the strength always acquired from public confidence. The commercial and fiscal questions are the only ones respecting which there can be such a discordancy of opinion as should prevent a reunion of the Conservative party; and it has been confessed by the more candid of the Ministerialists,—nay, even by some members of the Government,—that those questions are now settled, and ought not to be reopened.

But in estimating the political strength of the present Cabinet,—that is, its ability to carry its measures through the House of Commons,—it is necessary to analyze the composition of the adverse party, who can hope to displace their antagonists only by the sincere co-operation of the whole body of their supporters, upon which it is not at all probable that they can reckon. In the 310 members given to the "Liberal" party are included at least 50, representing Irish constituencies, who are far more hostile to a Whig than to a Derby administration. Deducting these, we reduce the 310 to 260; and this number comprehends such men as Sir James Graham, Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Gibson, as well as new members whose principles are rather assumed than known. Considering the "Opposition" party as distinct and homogeneous, it can hardly be estimated at more than 250, which, if better cemented, would be unable to confront a compact ministerial band of 286.

In looking at the incidents of the late election, it is remarkable how few betoken any very strong feeling in the country, which is sometimes almost convulsed during such an operation. Full one half of the places represented have returned the same members as served in the last Parliament. The contests have been comparatively few. About 61 Ministerialists have displaced "Liberals," and about 22 of the latter denomination have occupied the seats of Ministerialists, the balance in whose favour being, as we before stated, 39. The rejection of Sir George Grey, and other less distinct indications, show that Whiggism, or rather that form of it embodied in the late ministerial party, has sunk in public esteem. The exclusion of Alderman Salomons, who has individually done nothing to forfeit the favour of his late constituents, but, on the contrary, has incurred much expense and risk to vindicate the principle he was chosen to assert, seems to demonstrate, in conjunction with the waning popularity of Baron Rothschild, that the Jew question is losing ground. The non-return of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Anstey, and one or two others, who figured as "bores," or as persons whose manners did not quite harmonize with an English legislative chamber, is creditable to the good sense and good taste of the constituency, though it is possible that their qualifications may have in reality little to do with their ill-success. The Maynooth question does not appear to have exercised so potent an influence in the elections as was anticipated; yet it has not been without its effect in some places. It is worthy of note, that none of the present Ministers have been unseated.

With the exception of Ireland, the elections have been conducted with a tolerable degree of order and sobriety. The excitement has been great in certain places; but

unseemly exhibitions of it have been confined chiefly to loose and disorderly non-electors, who resort to a nomination or a declaration of the poll as they do to a fair or a fight, in order to enjoy the fun. In Ireland, scenes have taken place which call loudly for the interposition of the Legislature, to check not only the violence of the lower classes upon these occasions, but the intemperate language of the Roman Catholic clergy, some of whom, instead of endeavouring, if they mix in these contests, to mitigate the ferocity of their ignorant flocks, strive to inflame it.

OUR last publication contained a report of one of those cases to which public attention cannot be too jealously directed, because, whilst, on the one hand, they deeply concern the interests and the progress of Christianity; on the other, they involve the rights of our native subjects in India, the recognition of which in all matters regarding their religious creeds is one of the bulwarks of our authority. We refer to the case of the girl Sayee, at Bombay, the facts of which are these:—

It appears that this girl, or woman (for she is nearly fifteen years of age), is the daughter of a native, of the Maratha caste, named Wittoo Sutwajee, who is employed by the mission of the Free Church of Scotland as a teacher in one of the Marathi schools conducted under the superintendence of Dr. Wilson of Bombay. She had been brought up in these schools from her infancy, and resided with her father in a house in Colabah, where his school is kept. On the 26th of May, a party of men, twenty-five or thirty in number, of the Maratha caste, entered this house, and carried off the girl by force, threatening to kill the father if he interfered. With the assistance of the police, he traced the party, recovered his daughter, and, accompanied by the Rev. Hormusjee Pestonjee, a Parsee convert, placed her in the Native Girls' Boarding School, in Girghaum, Bombay, belonging to the mission, in order that she might be educated as a Christian. The grandmother of the girl obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, calling upon Dr. Wilson to produce her in the Supreme Court of Judicature, where she accordingly appeared.

The joint affidavit, upon which the writ was issued, of Gazabae, the grandmother, Govind Narayan Bhut, a Hindoo priest, and Suddoo Ramjee, a Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, set forth that the father of the girl had ceased to observe the customs of his caste and religion; that he had by threats and force prevented his daughter from adopting the usual signs of a Hindoo girl of her class, and wished to compel her to profess the Christian religion, to which she was averse; that when she was removed by her father and the police, she wept and struck her forehead, and that she told the Hindoo priest that she was afraid to remain with her father, because he ill-treated her, and wished to compel her to turn Christian.

In his return to the writ, Dr. Wilson stated that the girl had never been detained in the school against her will; and that it was with her own free will and consent that she was placed in the Boarding School, which she was at perfect liberty to quit. The affidavits of Hormusjee Pestonjee, and of Mrs. Seitz, the female superintendent of the Boarding School, testified to the same facts, and the latter added that, the day after her reception into the school, Sayee informed her that "she was persecuted by her people because

she wished to be a Christian, and that she hoped God would afford her protection."

When the girl was questioned by the judge, in his private chambers, in the presence of her father, grandmother, and friends, the counsel on both sides attending, she declared that she had never been ill-used by her father; that it was her own wish to embrace Christianity, and that, being at liberty to go where she pleased, she chose to go with him.

In this case, there is so little room for doubt, that it would, perhaps, have puzzled the Hindoo priest to suggest a reason why the Court should have come to a different decision, or why Wittoo Sutwajee should have been deprived of his daughter. In the case of Lutchmee Ummal,* the hesitation and apparent reluctance of the wife to return to her converted husband afforded some pretext for the opposition of her relatives to their re-union. Here no ground whatever existed for an interference that would have at once thwarted the inclinations of the child and the authority of the parent.

EMIGRATION and other remedial measures,—including employment,—are gradually relieving the country of the superincumbent weight of pauperism. With the number of paupers, that of street-beggars has sensibly diminished, at least in the metropolis, and the latter class would be reduced in a more rapid ratio if charity, as it is often mis-called, were administered to casual claims with caution and discrimination. There are no greater pests of society than the idle and dissolute who subsist upon its morbid sympathies, intercepting the bounty which the rich might employ in assisting the struggles of the industrious, and too frequently wringing from the honest and kind-hearted poor their hard earnings.

But whilst native proletarii are happily becoming scarcer we seem to be threatened with an invasion of a still worse class of beggars, in the shape of Asiatics,—out-caste Hindus, lank-haired Malays, and mongrels of all degrees,—who are beginning literally to infest us. A dark complexion in rags operates with peculiar force upon certain sensitive temperaments, and when reinforced by a wild salaam in a solitary place, appeals sometimes to another sentiment than that of pity. Most of our readers have probably noticed various individuals of this character wandering about in town and country, and have wondered (as we have done) whence they came, and by whose culpable negligence they have been cast upon our shores.

Unfortunately, the evil does not end in their being so many unnecessary accretions to the stream of pauperism in England, which has enough to do to keep the current free from the rills that strive to join it from Ireland. Some of these men are not merely disgusting objects, but mischievous and dangerous ones. About two months ago, a case was brought before one of our police courts, in which it appeared that a black Mahomedan beggarman,—described in the report "as a peculiarly revolting object, his head being covered with long matted hair, and the covering upon his limbs being tattered and filthy in an extreme degree,—had captivated the affections of a pretty English girl of twenty-three, "the daughter of a gentleman resident in London," and she had actually cohabited with this loathsome being, in a miserable den, for two months.

The subject has, however, pressed itself upon our notice in consequence of a more recent and more serious occurrence. On the 29th ult., at the Worship-street police-court, a Hindu beggar was brought up to answer an outrage offered by him to a respectable unmarried lady, whom he had met in the broad day, walking with her sister in a lane leading from Hackney Downs to Stoke Newington, and who was prevented from perpetrating the violence he attempted only by the screams of the ladies, which brought a man to their aid. It turned out, in the course of the proceedings, that this ferocious fellow had been five or six times actually punished for similar offences, and, when about to be taken to prison, it required the joint efforts of several officers to force him into the vehicle.

We have little doubt that many instances of this kind have occurred which the natural delicacy of the sufferers, and their repugnance to disclose the facts to the world, have concealed from public notice; but if the case we have just referred to were the only one, it furnishes abundant reason for the interference of the authorities, with the view of clearing the country of these men, and of checking their immigration hither. When the East-India Company were a trading body, they took precautions against this evil, by furnishing a place of lodging, under proper surveillance, for their Lascar seamen until they could be returned to their native land; and there can be no good reason why some provision of this kind should not be enforced upon ship-owners. It is the just boast of England that it is an asylum for the unfortunate of all nations; but this hospitality is not to be extended to the offscourings of every society, some of which could gladly send us specimens of humanity to whom our prisons would be palaces, bread and water a luxury, and the treadmill a recreation. When we see our native street-hawkers, who desire to earn an honest penny, flying in alarm from a policeman, who looks complacently upon a Lascar vending tracts, the spectacle does not quite square with vulgar notions of justice, to say nothing of protection to British industry. But when females cannot walk in the suburbs of this city, in broad day, without the risk of indignities like that to which we have alluded, it is high time that these excretions of Oriental nations should be indiscriminately removed from a country which they encumber; and if the law is not adequate to the purpose, that it should be made so.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

The perusal of an article in your last paper, on the degree of responsibility imputable to the Government for the condition of agriculture in India, has induced me to send you the following report of a speech made by the late Mr. O'Connell, on the 26th August, 1840, at a very numerous public meeting at Manchester, convened in order to form a "British India Society." I took this report at the time from one of the London daily papers, and have preserved it ever since, as a specimen of the audacious misrepresentations which might be ventured, only twelve years ago, even in England, upon the subject of British Indian rule:—

"Mr. O'Connell declared there never was a country so mis-governed as India; he defied either ancient or modern history to produce such a system of grinding misery and oppression. The Government, he said, had not even left the poor salt to their porridge. India could produce cotton, rice, indigo, in abundance; but the Government interfered and would not allow their cultivation, and compelled the people to produce that poisonous drug opium. The ancient chiefs of India took, as land-tax, one-sixth of the produce; the Mahomedan princes took one-fourth; but the English Government took the biggest half. A young man, whose friends had

patronage, was sent to India, and he had the power to fix what should be the proportion paid by the natives; and the more he made, the more likely he was to be noticed by the Government. India was the most productive country on earth; it would bring forth three crops a year; yet the ruthless Government had interposed, and turned that heaven into a chaos of wretchedness, misery, and starvation. One famine had succeeded another from 1762 to 1837,—the latter was still raging,—one of which swept off three millions of human beings." (Here arose a cry of "Shame.") Mr. O'Connell continued: "Murder, I say, for it is to be attributed to British misrule; their warehouses were full of food, and yet the people were left to starve."

Of the 2,000 or 3,000 persons present, not one individual said a word in contradiction of these impudent falsehoods; on the contrary, they were hailed with cheers. Amongst the persons who surrounded Mr. O'Connell was Mr. George Thompson, then employed in "lecturing" upon the "misgovernment of British India."

I am, Sir, &c. &c.,

ANTI-CHARLATAN.

July 19.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Supplement to the London Gazette of the 16th of July.

India Board, July 16, 1852.

The following despatches have been received at the East-India House:—

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., commanding the Forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim Provinces, to C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Rangoon, Head-Quarters, May 24, 1852.

Sir,—The Governor-General having expressed some anxiety about the south part of Arracan, as being in the neighbourhood of Bassein, I resolved, as soon as I could conveniently leave Rangoon, to take a detachment, and personally visit the place. On expressing this intention to Commodore Lambert, he, to my very great pleasure, said he would accompany me. I fixed on the 17th May, and had a detachment warned to be ready to embark on that morning, consisting of 400 of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, 300 of the 9th Madras N.I., 67 Madras sappers, and a serjeant and 6 gunners of the Bengal artillery. The whole party was placed under the command of Major Errington, of the 51st light infantry.

The Commodore appointed three fine vessels to carry the troops, the East-India Company's steam frigates *Sesostris* and *Mozuffer*, and the *Tenasserim*, with a smaller steamer, the *Phulo*, carrying the naval brigade and marines of H.M.'s frigate *Fox*.

We cleared the Rangoon river on the afternoon of the 17th, and on the next evening anchored off Negrais Island, leading into the Bassein river. At daybreak the next morning, the flotilla weighed, and we ascended that most beautiful stream for sixty miles, which, at four o'clock, brought us in view of the defences, of about a mile long, of the city of Bassein: we had passed some new stockades, one at, and the other south of, Naputa, a few miles below the town, which were not armed; but these consisted of one extensive stockade, with several hundred men in it, fully armed, and with cannon. The enemy looked at us, but did not show any disposition to molest us. The flotilla arrived at the left of their position, a strong well-built mud fort, armed with cannon and men. This we passed within two hundred yards, and so in succession all their defences for nearly a mile, till the *Tenasserim*, with the Commodore and myself on board, anchored opposite a golden pagoda, centrally situated within the defences. The steamers anchored in succession, without bringing down the fire of a single musket.

The admirable position taken up by the steamers induced me to order the immediate landing of the troops. The enemy appeared so completely surprised and paralyzed by our approach, that I gave orders not to fire unless fired on, and to take possession of the pagoda. Nearly all the men of H.M.'s 51st Foot got on shore under the pagoda before a shot was fired. Capt. Latter, my interpreter, accompanied Capt. Darroch with a company of the 51st on shore, and landed on the extreme right of the works, opposite a traverse covering a gateway; and there a parley was held between Capt. Latter and some Burmese on the walls, which brought on the first discharge of musketry, killing a serjeant and wounding two men. This fire was taken up, ran down the works, but soon ceased.

At this time Major Errington made his advance on the pagoda, and carried it in most gallant style, the 51st Light

Infantry maintaining nobly the character they had ever commanded by their courage and distinguished conduct in the field.

The contest that stamped the operations of this remarkable day with a brilliant conclusion was the attack on the mud fort, most scientifically built and of great extent, which could only have been constructed under a disposition* that commanded the labour of its subjects in the short time they had been about it. It was not entirely completed in its details within. The storming party under Major Errington proceeding to the left of the Burmese works, accompanied by Lieut. Rice, of H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, and Lieut. Ford, of the Madras sappers, came upon this mud fort fully garrisoned and well armed. The attack was most determined, as was the defence obstinate. It was bravely stormed, but with the consequence of Major Errington and several officers and men being severely wounded. Lieut. Ansley, with a small detachment of the 9th Madras N.I. shared in this contest; he was severely wounded, and the corps proved itself to be as good as it looks, and it is one of the nicest corps I have ever seen; its gallantry and devotion on this occasion claiming the admiration of all who witnessed it. The whole affair was over a little after six o'clock.

While these operations had been going on, the Commodore had claimed the services of Capt. Campbell, of the *Sesostris*, and his men, in destroying a large stockade on the opposite bank of the river; they drove off the Burmese, fired the stockade, and took six guns.

I am informed from several sources that the enemy suffered very severely in the contest in the mud fort.

In having the honour, as well as the gratification, of reporting to the Governor-General in Council the possession of this important station, I will observe that, from every indication of preparation going on, the Government of this country intended to make it a most powerful place, and to repair the loss of Rangoon by establishing Bassein as their mart of communication with this country, as well as a powerful position to keep in subjection the Pegu population, so decidedly and ever our friends, and also to maintain a threatening attitude towards the south of Arracan. By leaving Bassein to itself, I should have been giving it back to the soldiery just driven out, as the defences had been built and put into the improved state I have described by 5,000 men from the upper country, commanded by a man of reputation. To secure it, I have left a garrison of two companies (160 men) of the 51st Light Infantry, and 300 men of the 9th Madras N.I. These will be reinforced by an officer of artillery and half a company, with two 9-pounder guns; the garrison now possessing two 12-inch howitzers. These, with two months' rations, will leave this on or about the 28th inst. Major Roberts, of the 9th Madras N.I., will proceed in the same vessel to take command of Bassein: he is an experienced and excellent officer.

I consider that in a few weeks the Burmese soldiery of the upper country will have returned to their homes, meeting with no sympathy from the Pegu population, and the Pegu soldiers themselves are already with their families; so that the garrison I have left could, in a military point of view, be withdrawn in six weeks, and it will then remain with the Government of India to decide whether it will hold during the war this very important place. If so, further arrangements will be very necessary. Major Fraser, the commanding engineer, should visit it: a very little expense will make it a secure position. The barracks-houses the soldiery are now in are excellent, and well built of wood. Fresh meat can be had, as the population of the place are coming under our protection in great numbers. I may here remark, that that most admirable officer and clear-seeing man, my most respected late commander, Sir A. Campbell, attached great importance to the holding of Bassein.

After passing two clear days in arranging for the stability of the detachment to be left there, on the morning of the 22nd, the flotilla, with the exception of the *Sesostris*, which remains, weighed at daybreak, and reached Rangoon on the 23rd May, after an absence of only seven days.

To Commodore Lambert, and to this combined expedition, the Governor-General in Council owes all that professional ability and unremitting exertion could accomplish towards success, to which they so largely contributed. The East-India Company's steamer *Proserpine*, Commander Brooking, arrived twenty-four hours after the place was taken; but even so, his activity was not lost, for he and his vessel went off the morning before we weighed, and destroyed the stockade that I mentioned to have passed on the way up the river.

Major Errington, of H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, who commanded the detachment of troops embarked for Bassein, who principally directed this detachment, and who fought this detachment, deserves the particular thanks of the Governor-General in

Council. I have great pleasure in forwarding his report of the operations for the perusal of his Lordship in Council. I beg the best consideration of Government for Capt. Rice and Lieut. Carter, of the 51st Light Infantry, and for Lieut. Ansley, of the 9th Madras N.I., all three severely wounded at the assault of the fort, and also for Lieut. Ford, of the Sappers and Miners, on the same occasion, for Lieut. Rice, of H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, who commanded the naval brigade, and who was severely wounded whilst particularly distinguishing himself in the attack of the fort. It has been brought to my notice that Mr. Duncan, the second officer of the East-India Company's ship *Tenasserim*, at the head of a party of men of his ship, behaved most gallantly upon the same occasion. To Capt. Darroch, of the 51st Light Infantry, and to Capt. Latter, my interpreter, thanks are due for their gallantry in forcing the traverse, and entering at the gate on the right of the enemy's position. Lieut. Craster, of the Bengal Engineers, also merits thanks, and the plan of Bassein, which I enclose for the Governor-General's inspection, will prove his professional competency. To Lieuts. Elliott and Nightingale, with the marines of H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, and to Capt. Campbell, of the East-India Company's frigate *Sesostris*, I beg your Lordship in Council's kind consideration. To Dr. McCosh, and the officers of the medical department, thanks are particularly due.

The naval part of the expedition, both sailors and marines, supported the character that has ever been theirs, of undaunted courage.

I have been considered wanting sometimes in not more particularly naming corps or individuals; but in this peculiar warfare of constant assaults on well-armed and strong positions, often well defended, it has been the noble emulation of all to be first into the enemy's works. It was in such an effort of ambition that that fine and gallant young officer, Lieut. Doran, of the 18th Royal Irish, fell, pierced with four balls, far in advance of his proper post; indeed, I might fill my report with names, were all to be individualized.

I now beg particularly to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council Major Boulderson, of the Madras army, the deputy judge-advocate-general of the force, who on this occasion accompanied me, and filled the two posts of assistant adjutant and assistant quarter-master-general to the expedition, as I could not move from their important duties at Rangoon Adj. gen. Mayhew nor Quarter-mast. gen. Allan. The major has been of much essential service to me in various ways, and the judicious manner in which he posted the pickets after the capture of Bassein, in that wilderness of houses and jungle, tended to the perfect security of the force. Capt. Chads, my aide-de-camp, never leaves me, and always makes himself particularly useful.

Since my last report, nothing worthy of note has occurred at Rangoon. The town is increasing in importance by the crowds of natives who daily come in, with their families and goods, as is the case throughout the neighbourhood, but especially at Kemmendine, which is as large a place as Rangoon.

The conduct of the troops is excellent, and their health is improving daily since the rain has set in.

I have, &c.

H. GODWIN.

P.S.—When recalling the omissions I have been unaware of in my despatches Nos. 1 and 2, it has occurred to me that I have not done justice to Capt. J. J. Wood, of the 18th Royal Irish, who on the 14th of April commanded his corps, during the storm, into the Great Pagoda, Lieut. col. Coote holding at the time a separate command, that of the storming party. I should feel greatly obliged by the notice of the Governor-General in Council of this deserving officer, who is of long standing.

Major A. C. Errington, H.M.'s 51st regiment, to Lieut. gen. Godwin, C.B.

Off Bassein, May 22, 1852.

Sir,—The operations being concluded, I have the honour now to lay before you a report of the assault and capture of the strong stockades erected by the enemy at Bassein, by the troops under my command, on the 19th inst.

The East-India Company's steamers having anchored in succession at about half-past four, P.M., in front of Bassein, a signal was made for the troops to land. This was effected in a very short time, and the ground occupied was an open space running along the river in front of the stockade. The work was full of armed men, and several guns were in position. I formed the troops in line.

The whole force had not landed when a fire from the enemy was opened upon us. This was a signal for the troops to advance, which was done in the most gallant style; the stockade was surmounted, the chief pagoda gained, and the enemy were

* Sic in orig. Qu. "despotism?"

driven in every direction. Considering the sharp fire that was opened upon us in this gallant attack, our loss of killed and wounded was small.

Having formed the troops in the pagoda, companies were sent out by your orders in different directions to disperse the enemy.

A most important duty still remained to be performed. The enemy's stronghold, a fortified position to the south of the town, was still unmolested. A company of H.M.'s 51st, under Capt. Rice, and two of the Madras N.I., under Capt. Borthwick, were selected to assault this position. I accompanied this detachment myself, in order to be an eye-witness of what I knew would be a most daunting operation. I halted the party for a few minutes on the road, as Capt. Borthwick had not come up, where it was joined by a few seamen and marines, under Lieut. Rice, Royal Navy, by a party of Madras sappers, with ladders, under Lieut. Ford, and by a subdivision of the 9th N.I., under Lieut. Ansley. As it was getting late, I decided upon not waiting for the remainder of the 9th. Taking a circuitous route, we came out in the rear of the stockade, in an open space, which afforded us a distinct view of this formidable position. I here detached Lieut. Ansley, with his party, to the right, to attack in reverse the north-east side.

Our further progress was impeded by water and low thick jungle, obliging us to take another direction, which brought the party out upon the brick road leading straight up to the north-east angle of the road. Upon opening the position, and when within fifteen yards of it, a severe fire of musketry, guns, and jingalls, was opened upon us by the enemy. I was struck in the groin, which disabled me at once. Lieut. Rice, Royal Navy, whilst bravely leading on his men, was shot through the hand. Capt. Rice, H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, whilst gallantly leading his company up to the assault, was shot through the lower part of the neck; his place was gallantly taken by his subaltern, Lieut. Carter, who, followed by his men, was the first on the parapet. He was struck down by a musket-ball, and rolled over the exterior slope, but still insisted upon being carried into the work. Lieut. Ansley, of the 9th Madras N.I., and Lieut. Ford, Madras sappers, mounted the parapet in the most gallant manner, the former receiving a wound through the right hand. The enemy now gave way in every direction, followed by the victorious troops under the command of Lieut. Ford.

Thus, in forty minutes from the time the troops landed, the whole of the enemy's works were in possession.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice the noble conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of all arms, who took place in the assault, and the cheerfulness and sincerity with which every individual appeared anxious to perform his duty.

I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

A. C. ERRINGTON, Major.

Return of Killed and Wounded at the attack and capture of Bassein, on the 19th May, 1852.

H.M.'s 51st Regt. of King's Own Light Infantry.—2 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 11 rank and file, wounded.

9th Regt. Madras N.I.—1 European officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 rank and file, killed; 5 European officers, 1 havildar, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Officers wounded.—H.M.'s 51st Foot—Major Errington (slightly); Capt. Darroch (slightly); Capt. Rice (very severely); Lieut. Carter (severely).

9th Madras N.I.—Lieut. Ansley (severely).

Return of Ordnance captured in the fortifications of the city of Bassein, on the 19th May, 1852.

On the works round the city—guns, 30; jingalls, 6.

In the mud fort—guns, 16; jingalls, 20.

In the stockade opposite the town—guns, 6; jingalls, 6.

In a mud fort at Naputa—guns, 2.

Total—guns, 54; jingalls, 32.

Commodore George R. Lambert, R.N., to C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

H.M.S. Fox's Boat, at Bassein, May 20, 1852.

Sir,—I request you may be pleased to inform the Governor-General of India in Council, that the Lieut. General commanding the forces having communicated his wish to make an attack on the city of Bassein, I placed a squadron of four steamers at his disposal for this service.

On the morning of the 17th inst., Lieut. gen. Godwin, C.B., commander of the forces, embarked in the squadron with 400 of H.M.'s 51st regt., 800 of the 9th regt. Madras N.I., 60 sappers and miners, the royal marines, and a detachment of seamen with a field-gun from H.M.S. Fox. I left the naval force at Rangoon in charge of Commander Tarleton, with the Fox, and went with my boat to the Tenasserim, in which steamer I hoisted my broad pendant, and put to sea at two o'clock in the afternoon with the steamers named in the inclosure marked A. The Lieut. General accompanied me in the Tenasserim.

On the evening of the 18th, we anchored off the island of Negrais, at the entrance of the Bassein river, where the Pluto joined us. I had sent her on from Rangoon a day previously, as her small power could not have enabled her to keep up with the steam frigates. At daylight on the 19th, the squadron weighed and proceeded up the river, the Pluto, from her light draught, being ahead, showing the soundings. The Tenasserim led, followed by the Sesostris and Mozuffer, at half a cable's length distant. At a few minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon, the fortifications of Bassein appeared in sight, consisting of a very extensive mud fort, and a long line of stockade on the left bank, on which the city stands, and a strong stockade round the pagoda, with a brick parapet fronting the river. Then, in an admirable position on the right bank, stood a very large stockade, mounting several cannon.

The enemy permitted the squadron to approach unmolested. At half-past four, when abreast the stockade, I made the signal to anchor; immediately afterwards, Lieut. gen. Godwin expressed his wish to land the troops, which was effected in perfect order in a very short period. They had scarcely formed, under the Lieut. General's direction, when a heavy fire was opened both with cannon and musketry from the various stockades, which was instantly answered by a cheer from the party landed, who stormed and carried the pagoda. As soon as the enemy commenced firing, the ships opened their fire on the different batteries. Observing the stockade opposite the town had been silenced, I directed Commander Campbell, of the Sesostris, to land with the boats of his own ship and the Mozuffer's, and to storm it, which he effected in gallant style, driving the Burmese from their guns with considerable loss to them in killed and wounded.

Commander Campbell has called my special attention to the zeal and activity displayed on this occasion by Lieuts. Robinson and Lewis, of the Indian Navy.

At half-past five, I had the satisfaction of hearing that the last and most formidable of the stockades had been carried, but not without considerable loss on our part, from the great resistance shown by the enemy.

Amongst those I have to enumerate as sufferers on this occasion, I have to name Lieut. George W. Rice, of H.M.S. Fox, who received a severe and painful wound through the right hand whilst gallantly leading his party of seamen into the stockade. I feel it my duty also to mention the steady conduct of the Royal Marines, under the command of 1st Lieut. John Elliott; and I cannot conclude without expressing my best thanks to Commanders Campbell and Hewett, of the Indian Navy, for the skill and ability with which they brought their ships up a river, which had hitherto been but imperfectly surveyed, for a distance of more than sixty miles; nor can I refrain from expressing how much I am indebted to Commanders Dicey and Burbank, of the Bengal Marine, for the assistance I received from them, and I attribute our being able to perform this service without accident, to the careful and judicious manner with which the commander of the Pluto went in advance, and communicated the soundings. I cannot forbear bringing to his lordship's notice, Mr. Francis Duncan, second officer of the Tenasserim; he was by the side of Lieut. Rice when he was wounded; and in storming the stockade his conduct was most gallant.

My thanks are general to the officers and men who served under my orders on this occasion for the steady, gallant, and cheerful conduct with which they performed the duty; neither can I omit remarking that the most perfect unanimity prevailed between the two services.

Since my last visit to Negrais the old governor of Bassein has been removed, and the government entrusted to another officer, who arrived here from Ava with 4,000 regular troops, which increased the strength of the garrison to 6,000 men.

I have the honour to forward herewith a list of killed and wounded in the squadron: the casualties among the troops I understand amounted to about twenty-five more; and I also inclose a return of the number of cannon captured from the enemy.

I have, &c.

GEORGE R. LAMBERT, Commodore.

List of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the command of Commodore Lambert, at the capture of the city of Bassein, on the 19th May, 1852.

Tenasserim, David Hughes, A.B., wounded, slightly.

Pluto, Mr. Charles Bolt, purser, wounded, slightly.

Party of seamen from Her Majesty's ship *Fox*. George Woolridge, boatswain's mate, killed; George W. Rice, lieutenant, Royal Navy, wounded, severely; George Odgers, A.B., wounded, severely; Thomas Metcalfe, A.B., wounded, severely.

Royal Marines of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, under the command of 1st Lieut. John Elliott. John Elliott, 1st lieutenant, wounded slightly; Samuel Gray, private, wounded, dangerously; George Davis, private, wounded, slightly; George Jones, private, wounded, slightly.

Total, one killed and nine wounded.

Commodore G. R. Lambert to the Secretary to the Government of India.

H.M.S. *Fox*, Rangoon, May 24, 1852.

Sir,—Referring to my despatch of the 20th inst., I request you will inform his lordship in council, that, after we had obtained possession of the city of Bassein, I sent the *Pluto* a short distance up the river, to endeavour to intercept the retreating army. She returned next morning, and Commander Burbank acquainted me that he proceeded up the river above Bassein about forty miles, that he communicated with the village of Mamoon, from which the inhabitants came off, and informed him that one of the party then on board was a person of high command at Bassein, during the attack; that he then arrested this person, and he has delivered him over to me, together with another officer of high rank.

Commander Burbank having been informed that a party of the retreating force, in two boats, had that night left the village, he proceeded in chase, succeeded in capturing one of the boats, in which he found a quantity of arms and ammunition, which he destroyed; the troops landed and fled into the jungle. The *Pluto* afterwards fell in with another portion of the defeated Burmese, encamped, but who fled on being observed, leaving their arms, all which have been destroyed, as well as their barracks. A party of seamen from the *Fox* embarked in the *Pluto*, to assist in the operations, under Mr. Lisboa, midshipman (Brazilian navy).

The *Proserpine* steam-vessel having joined me from Moulmein, I despatched her, with the *Fox's* marines, to destroy some unoccupied stockades in the neighbourhood of the village of Naputa, which was accomplished without any opposition, assisted by the villagers.

I also request you will inform his lordship, that the squadron under my command, detached to Bassein, returned to Rangoon on the 23rd, with the exception of the *Sesostis*, which I left to co-operate with the troops in garrisoning that place, and of the *Pluto*, which I have sent to Penang, agreeably to orders I had received from Rear-Admiral Austen.

In continuation of my letter of the 11th May, I request that his lordship may be informed that the *Phlegethon* returned here to-day, having made a most successful expedition, in conjunction with the barge of this ship, in charge of Acting Lieut. Lawrence, which I had despatched to rejoin that vessel.

While Commander Neblett was waiting for sufficient water to get into the Rangoon river, I directed him to reconnoitre Donabew; he accordingly proceeded to that place, and found that the governor of Dallah had fled, and that this once famous stronghold was unoccupied and defenceless. The inhabitants seemed desirous of affording every assistance, and informed him that a considerable force was collected further up the river, to which spot he also proceeded, and at about ten miles above Donabew, near the town of Sagadjee, he fell in with them. The *Phlegethon* opened fire upon this force, consisting of about 5,000 men, which retreated and fell back upon Sarawah, a town thirty miles higher up the river; he afterwards ascertained that a portion of them crossed over to Henzadd, at the junction of the Bassein river.

Commander Neblett informs me that, wherever the *Phlegethon* made her appearance, he was received by the natives with every demonstration of friendship, and an anxiety for him to afford them protection from the marauders and Burmese troops.

I have, &c.

G. R. LAMBERT.

From the London Gazette of July 20.

India Board, July 19, 1852.—The following despatches have been received at the East-India House:—

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., commanding the forces in

Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim Provinces, to C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, May 14, 1852.

(Extract.)

"In my report of the 18th of April I had the honour to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Governor-General in Council the valuable service I had received during the operations of the 12th, 13th, and 14th, from Brevet-Major Boulderson, the deputy judge advocate-general of the force, who had requested to follow me in the field; and who, when Captain Allan, the deputy assistant quartermaster-general, was wounded at the White House Stockade, was appointed to officiate for him. He has been of the greatest assistance to me in both departments by his ability and zeal, and I therefore venture to bring to notice the omission of his name in the general orders of the 28th of April, which I entirely attribute to oversight, and earnestly request may be rectified.

"A few omissions and errors, inseparable from the recent formation of the forces I command, have occurred in the preparation of my despatch of the 18th of April, which I solicit the favour of being allowed to correct, should his lordship in council see fit to extend his grace.

"Brigadier Warren, whose absence from the army I greatly regret, has reported to me the services of the companies of the 18th Royal Irish, which, under his immediate command, assisted in the *Tenasserim* at the destruction of the three stockades at the entrance of the Rangoon river on the 5th of April. The brigadier was with the same companies under the heavy fire of the stockades on the Dalla and Rangoon sides of the river on the 11th of April. He also was in command of his brigade during the greater part of the 12th of April. Major Fraser has brought to my notice the very gallant conduct of his adjutant, Lieut. Williams, of the engineers, at the White House Stockade, where he was very prominent. The major has also pointed out that Lieut. Ford was the officer who commanded the detachment of Madras sappers and miners at Martaban, and who should have received the thanks of Government instead of Captain Rundall, who had not joined the force, and who very honourably disclaims the praise. Captain Christie, of H.M.'s 80th regiment, has been brought to my notice as the officer who commanded the portion of the storming party from that corps at Martaban; he partook in the subsequent operations on that day. The Commandant of Artillery has also pointed out the omission on my part of the services of Brevet-major Back, in command of the Madras artillery contingent, who directed the heavy battery in the action of the 14th of April, which I commended as having been served with precision and effect. The services of Brevet-captain Scott, of the Madras brigade of the artillery, have also escaped my notice; he has been mentioned in very complimentary terms by the officers commanding the Bengal and Madras contingents of artillery."

(Then follows a "Notification," dated May 27, 1852, with reference to the omission of the names of Brevet-major Boulderson and Lieut. Ford, which was inserted in the last *Mail*, p. 417).

(From the London Gazette, Aug. 10.)

Admiralty, August 6, 1852.—Despatches have been received at this office, from Commodore Lambert, of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, of which the following are copies:—

Fox, at Rangoon, May 11, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you may be pleased to inform the Lords of the Admiralty that, on the 2nd inst., I despatched the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, commanded by Mr. G. T. Niblett, and the barge of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, in charge of Acting-Lieut. John R. Lawrence, to the great entrance of the Irrawaddy, to try and effect a passage through the Panlang branch. On the morning of the 11th, the barge returned; and Mr. Lawrence reported that they had advanced as far as Yangernsiah, where the water shoaled so considerably that the *Phlegethon* could not cross into the Panlang branch; the barge, however, was enabled to do so, and proceeded down into the Rangoon river, in order that I might be acquainted with the result, and the cause of the steamer's long absence. It is with much satisfaction I learn that the object of the expedition has been accomplished.

I have further to request you may be pleased to inform their Lordships that, on the *Phlegethon* and the *Fox's* barge arriving off Yangernsiah, they discovered the governor at Dalla, retreating with eight armed boats; chase was immediately given, and, on coming up with them, the enemy ran on shore, leaving their boats, in one of which was the governor's wife, with her attendants; they also abandoned a quantity of treasure, and most of their arms.

The treasure captured amounted to eleven thousand rupees; the arms, which consisted of muskets and swords, were destroyed; and the boats, with the women, were allowed to proceed.

I have, &c.

A. Stafford, Esq. M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. LAMBERT.

(Then follow duplicates of the letters dated 20th and 24th May, addressed to the Secretary to the Admiralty.)

COMMERCIAL FAIRS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Government having given notice of the establishment of two new fairs in Scinde, one at Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus, the other at Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, the former to commence on the 1st of December, and last sixty days, and the latter to commence on the 1st of January, and last forty-five days, a meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association was held, on the 17th July, to consider the advantage likely to result therefrom to British commerce: Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, president of the Association, in the chair.

The Chairman said he had taken the liberty of inviting to be present several gentlemen connected with the East-India trade, because he thought that, on an occasion like the present, they ought to give the utmost publicity to their proceedings. There could not be a more important subject for the Association to consider, after that of the supply of the raw material upon which they worked in that neighbourhood, than to ascertain where new markets might be opened for their manufactures; and where there was a prospect of facilitating trade with parts of the world with which they had very little communication. If they could by any means cheapen the goods to the customers in any part of the world they were to that extent increasing the demand for those goods. There had been a very important instance of this during the last quarter of a century, with which many of his hearers would be familiar; he alluded to their gradually extending and increasing communication with the port of Trebizonde, on the Black Sea. Although Trebizonde was an important port at an early period, about twenty-five or thirty years ago it was little more than a fishing village. But it was evidently the main highway to Persia and Central Asia, as was ascertained long ago, for a very different purpose, by Alexander the Great, who led his armies by that route into the East. His modern countrymen, although they might be less celebrated in history, song, or story, had, of late years, been adopting that route for the extension of commerce and the progress of civilization. The Greeks of our day, although they might not be so eager in the pursuit of conquest and military renown, were, at all events, advancing in the peaceful arts of commerce. They had established themselves in Manchester, in considerable numbers, and he would pay them the compliment of saying that they had always borne a good name there. They were very enterprising men, and, although difficult to deal with, yet, when a bargain was completed with them, they were noted for the punctuality with which they fulfilled their engagements, and the public of Manchester were greatly indebted to the Greek merchants for their exertions in introducing the manufactures of that district into Persia and the East *via* Trebizonde. At the present time something like 1,500,000*l.* worth of cotton goods were exported to the East. But for this important improvement they were also in a great measure indebted to an individual who was, in 1825, our Minister at the Court of Persia, and who at that time called the attention of Mr. Canning, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the great importance of Trebizonde as a port, and suggested that a consulate should be established there. He at the same time sent various specimens of goods which were introduced into Persia by Astrachan and Resht, on the Caspian Sea, but pointed out that Trebizonde was the most direct route. At that time Russia supplied nearly all the goods sent to those regions. The same person, Sir H. Willock, now Vice-Chairman of the East-India Company, had addressed to him (the chairman) the following letter, which, though marked "private," was only private so far as that it was not written in his official capacity:—

"East-India House, June 25.

"Dear Sir,—I believe you are aware that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have sedulously turned their attention to the improvement of the British commerce with Central Asia, and have been desirous that the attention of the commercial world should be turned to the advantage of the position of Kurrachee, the port of Scinde, as convenient for the introduction of British manufactures to the vast extent of countries immediately west and north-west of that province. Personally feeling a deep interest in these matters, I have been in private communication with Mr. Frere, the Political

Commissioner and Governor in Scinde. The Court of Directors having given every encouragement to the establishment of a fair at Kurrachee, it has been resolved and proclaimed that the first assembly of merchants shall be held at Kurrachee on the 1st of December next; and I send you notification to this effect, which has been published by the Bombay Government, and which has been spread far and wide through Asia in several native languages. I do not think that this plan and intention are sufficiently known, and I should be glad if you could call the attention of the manufacturing community to the benefit of this opening. I send you an extract from Mr. Frere's communication to me; and I do wish that some enterprising house or houses would make an experimental investment direct to Kurrachee to meet the coming occasion. I have no doubt it would lead to great results, for that Kurrachee will become a great emporium for British piece goods, to meet the wants of Central Asia, I am quite confident. I do not speak idly, or without some experience in such matters, for I have been instrumental in obtaining an extensive market for our manufactures in another quarter of the globe. When I was minister at the Court of Persia, in 1825-26, I called the attention of Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, that the trade between England and Persia was carried on solely by the Cape of Good Hope; that there was first a voyage of four months to Bombay, where the fabrics were landed; that the Persian merchants came from the Gulf to make their purchases, which occasioned a second delay, and the expense of a second shipment; then came the outlay attendant on land carriage to the interior of Persia, which was so great that the enhanced value of the goods precluded an extensive sale. Teheran, Tabriz, the western provinces of Persia, and the eastern provinces of Turkey, were almost exclusively supplied by Russia from Astrachan, through Resht. I sent to England samples of these commodities; I pointed out that Trebizonde, on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, formerly a port of great resort, now a fishing-town, was most conveniently situated for the introduction of our manufactures into the ports above cited; and I recommended the appointment of a consul there, to attract the attention of the commercial world. Mr. Brant was nominated to the post; at that time not a bale of our goods went there, and now woollen and cotton goods are there imported for the Persian market to the amount of a million and a half annually. I am satisfied that similar results may be obtained at Kurrachee. I beg to call to your particular notice the concluding part of Mr. Frere's communication. I am quite ashamed of the inertness of my countrymen, and that the Americans should beat us on our own ground.

"The little memorandum which I enclose will show how greatly the quantity of wool, as a return, may be expected to increase.

"I beg you to believe me, dear Sir, faithfully and obediently yours,

"HENRY WILLOCK.

"James Aspinall Turner, Esq."

"MR. FRERE, POLITICAL COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE, TO SIR HENRY WILLOCK.

"Kurrachee, May 3.

"I think you may safely rely on the first fair being held at the end of this year, and if we could get a cargo or two of well-assorted goods direct from England, there could be no fear of any want of immediate success. Among the Afghan and Sindian merchants I have not met a single opinion unfavourable to the result, provided English or Bombay traders will attend. The lighter the draught of the vessels employed the better; there is not more than 19 feet of water on the bar at high water spring tides, so that vessels requiring more would have to anchor in the harbour, where, of course, the loading and unloading is less convenient than inside the harbour. I had hoped to have sent you a memorandum on the subject of the articles of import trade most in demand, but Mr. M'Leod, the collector of customs, was interrupted by illness while drawing it out, and has not yet finished it. I believe, however, a cargo assorted as for Bombay would answer very well; perhaps a larger proportion of coloured goods would be desirable. Mr. M'Leod has brought to notice, that during the last three years an export of wool from the Mekraee coast has commenced on American bottoms. The wool is purchased partly with dollars, and partly with coarse cotton goods. The vessels, I am told, are fitted for whaling or trading, as the captain, always half-owner and supercargo, may find most advantageous. It is the power which the employment of men of intelligence and ability gives to vary the plan of operations and the scene of trade, which confers on American vessels so great an advantage in trading here and on the African coast, and in other seas where it is not easy to give exact instructions. I hear that news of the Americans having actually opened a trade direct with Mekraee has excited some attention among mercantile men at Bombay."

Some conversation took place amongst the persons present at the meeting.

The Chairman said he had fulfilled his duty in bringing the subject before the association, and the proceedings then terminated.

INDIA IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

At this critical juncture in the affairs of British India, it is consolatory to find that the number of members returned to the new Parliament, who are officially connected with the Govern-

ment of that empire, is not less than in the last, and that of individuals qualified by personal knowledge and local experience to afford information or to act upon committees, in Indian matters, the number has been augmented.

There are still five directors of the East-India Company who have seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Masterman has been re-elected for the City of London, Sir James Hogg for Honiton, Mr. R. D. Mangles for Guildford, and Mr. M. T. Smith for Wycombe. Mr. Plowden has lost his seat for Newport in the Isle of Wight; but Lieut.-General Caulfeild has been returned for Abingdon.

In addition to those members, not officially connected with the Indian Government, who are conversant with Eastern topics,—such as Sir James Matheson,—who served in the last Parliament, Mr. Macaulay has been returned for Edinburgh, and his splendid talents will contribute much aid to the discussions upon the renewal of the Charter Act.

All the old members connected with the Direction are Liberals, or Free-traders. General Caulfeild, the new member, in returning thanks to his constituents, thus expounded his sentiments upon the prominent political topics: "With regard to Reform, you need not be told that everything human is imperfect; nothing can stand still; it must either progress or else go backwards. Nevertheless, I consider any incautious advances to be as pernicious as retrogression. I shall not vote for any speculative changes in the constitution of the country; but whenever I see that reform is necessary, and the constitution manifestly requires a change (and experience alone can point out defects), then I shall devote all my energies to carry out improvements. There is one little matter that, like an old coat, is threadbare, and I hope now worn out. I allude to the corn laws. I think the corn laws ought to be a question between the landlord and the tenant, and that Government ought not to interfere in the matter. And I trust the Government will be wise enough not to interfere. It is in my opinion quite unnatural that the tenant farmer can be expected to pay the same rent, with wheat at an average of about 45s. per quarter, as he did when wheat was up at 65s., 70s., and 80s. per quarter. The fair way for a proprietor was to have his estate re-valued, and let the rent be settled according to present circumstances, and at a price which the tenant is enabled to pay. I do not preach that which I do not practise; but I have carried out on my property what I am now recommending. All that I possess in the world, with a little exception, is in land. I have had my property re-valued—my tenants are satisfied, and so am I. With regard to the franchise, I do not believe in my heart that the great mass of the people of this country are properly represented in Parliament. This is a question, I confess, that will require a vast deal of consideration—and mature consideration, too; but I do hope that, old as I am, and white as is my head, to live to see the day when the base of the franchise will be placed on such a foundation as will ensure the representation of the feelings, the wants, and the opinions of the great majority of the people of England. With regard to the assumption of power in this country by any foreign potentate, and more especially by the Roman Pontiff, any attempted interference on his part with the religious institutions of this country shall meet with my most undeviating opposition. There is no doubt about that. Lord Derby has introduced a Minute in Council, the effect of which will be to hand over the superintendence of the whole of the national schools to the clergy. Now, no man can respect the clergy more than myself; my father was a clergyman, and I have many friends in the church; I love the throne as I love the church; I respect the pastors, and while I am disposed to think they are excellent judges of morality, and I will willingly listen to them as pointing the way to Heaven; I cannot consent that the instruction of the children of the whole population, comprising various sects, should be left entirely in their hands. And I am not prepared to advocate such a system—no, not even to secure a seat in Parliament. We must have education on a broad basis; and in order to conciliate all classes, we must ensure a sound education; for without it, it is impossible that the people can properly discharge their duty to God, to themselves, or to their country."

THE TRIESTE ROUTE.—The *Austrian Lloyd* informs us that its negotiations with the Eastern Steam Navigation Company having failed, it has entered into arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the luggage of persons travelling by way of Trieste to Alexandria. In other words, travellers to the East Indies who book their passage at the offices of the Peninsular Company can go by way of Trieste to Alexandria, while their heavy luggage is taken from Southampton to Alexandria by the English Company's boats.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.—The examination of the candidates for admission into the East-India College next Term took place at the East-India House on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th ultimo, when the following candidates were reported duly qualified, viz.:—Messrs. Bainbridge, Crawford, Fairfax, Gooch, Hall, Hunter, Lane, Macready, Melvill, Morris, Robinson, Sheppard, Simson, Thornhill, Waid, Waterfield, Wynch. With a view to increase the number of admissions into the College next Term as much as possible, the Court have appointed a second examination of candidates to take place on Thursday, the 9th of September, and two following days.

OUR INDIAN RELIEFS.—Some months since Mr. Fox Maule, then Secretary-at-War, stated in the House of Commons the intention of Government to relieve all regiments in India as soon as possible after the expiration of fifteen years' service abroad. We fear, however, that this was but an empty promise, as the Royal Irish and 60th regiment have been sent on active service to Burmah in their sixteenth year of foreign service, and that too in a most unhealthy climate. Surely the gallant corps which, ten years ago, distinguished itself by its intrepidity in China, might have reasonably expected to have seen its native land ere this. As no mention of reliefs for these two regiments has as yet been made, another year will elapse before the 18th and 80th can expect to land in the United Kingdom, and many a gallant fellow in their ranks will have then been laid low by the unhealthy climate of Burmah, owing to the supineness of the home authorities and the parsimony of the East-India Company in providing timely reliefs. There are now two corps at home, both nearly six years and a half returned from abroad, one of which has never served eastward of the Cape, and it would be but common justice that they should be selected to relieve our long-banished battalions.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.—At the meeting of this Company, held on the 17th July, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The litigation arising from the charges preferred by Sir James Brooke, the answer of the directors, and the steps they proposed to take, with the view of obtaining a full investigation into the circumstances attending these differences, were discussed, the chairman (Mr. H. H. Lindsay) commenting severely upon the alleged causes which had led to the attack. Mr. MacGregor explained the motives inducing him to resign the post he originally held, and stated that he was determined the matter should not be allowed to rest until it had been thoroughly inquired into. In answer to a shareholder, it was mentioned that the directors, although the operations of the Company had been to a certain extent successful, did not propose to declare a dividend on the present occasion. They anticipated, however, at a future meeting, to be enabled to make some distribution. The retiring members of the board, Lord Albemarle, Capt. Bethune, R.N., and Capt. Nairne, H.C.S., having been re-elected, a vote of thanks, moved by Sir George B. Robinson, Bart., and seconded by Col. M'Douall, was given to the directors, and the meeting separated. At a Court of Directors held subsequently to the meeting, Mr. Lindsay and Sir John Campbell were elected chairman and deputy-chairman for the year ensuing.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Minister of the Interior at Paris has received despatches from M. Place, the French consul at Mosul, giving an account of further discoveries made by him during the search at the Mount of Khorsabad over the ruins of Nineveh, and which had been interrupted by the return of M. Botta to France in the year 1845. One of the most interesting discoveries made by M. Place is the wine-cellars of the ancient kings of Assyria. The jars which served to contain the wine have been found ranged in order, and though broken and filled with earth from the ruins, they have not been displaced. A purple deposit is still visible at the bottom of each vessel. M. Place further announces that he has obtained the consent of Colonel Rawlinson to pursue his researches, and to cut fresh trenches in the mount.

THE YOUNG PRINCESS OF COORG.—The superintendence of the education of the young Christian Princess of Coorg has, we understand, been transferred from Mrs. Drummond to Viscountess Hardinge, who will assume the charge after the departure of the Rajah, which is at present fixed for the autumn.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Between February 19 and June 6 there arrived at San Francisco 6,770 Chinamen. The feeling, against the Celestials had evidently not subsided, as was imagined. In El Dorado county, several waggons containing Chinamen had been stopped, and in some cases considerable property belonging to them, in the shape of tents, merchandise, &c., was destroyed. Amongst the immigrants from Hong Kong were eighteen Chinese women, attired in the costume of their country.

M. BURNOUR, one of the most profound Oriental scholars of France, died at Paris on the 28th May. "The Asiatic Society," says the *Journal Asiatique*, "has suffered an irreparable loss in its secretary. Unremitted mental labour gradually undermined his health, and he has died without being able to complete those works upon ancient Persia and India by which he opened to history avenues entirely new, and which will remain magnificent monuments of a brilliant literary life conferring glory upon France."

BILLS ON INDIA.—The amount received at the East-India House for bills on India, from the 8th to the 23rd July, has been 906,936l.; and from the 24th July to the 7th inst., 301,937l.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE by the *Bentick* amount to 167,892l., of which 50,300l. is gold for Alexandria and Ceylon, and the remainder silver for Calcutta, Bombay, and Singapore.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Constantine* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta, and the *Queen* for freight of stores, to the same presidency. The *Minden* for conveyance of troops to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 17. *Benjamin Heape*, Hodgson, Melbourne; *Imaum of Muskat*, Russell, Maulmain.—19. *Hamlet*, Wilson, New South Wales; *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Port Beaufort; *Minden*, Crawford, Madras; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *K. C. Amalia*, Nielson, Akyab; *Florentia*, Tindall, South Australia; *Josephine*, Fowler, Coast of Africa; *Island Home*, Martin, Ceylon; *Telegraph* (American), Harlow, Whampoa; *Scotland*, Davie, Hong-Kong; *Sutlej*, Gregson, Bengal; *Light of the Harem*, Tydeman, Algoa Bay; *Guardian*, Young, Bombay; *Reward*, Irvine, South Australia; *Hector*, Victor, Batavia (to Holland).—20. *Forester* (American), Caulfield, Bengal; *William Simpson*, Surden, Batavia; *Times*, Jackson, Manila; *Crusoe*, Hisbe, Bengal (to Dundee).—21. *Ormelie*, Dallas, Calcutta.—22. *Heber* (American), Paterson, Shanghai.—23. *John Melhuish*, Bradley, Bengal; *Amy Robsart*, Spence, Ceylon; *Ophelie* (American), Nason, Bengal; *Jalawar*, Heron, Akyab; *Robert Rileon*, Johnstone, Bengal; *Thetis*, Gregory, Bengal (to Dundee).—24. *Jannet*, Graham, Pannang; *Majestic*, Cowan, Bengal.—26. *Queen Victoria*, Mahy, Ceylon; *Asia*, Fowler, Sourabaya (to Amsterdam).—30. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Hong Kong; *Araminta*, Hogg, Bombay (to Hull).—31. *Child Harold*, Cockburn, Malabar Coast.—Aug. 2.—*Waterloo*, Green, Ceylon; *Sydney*, Duncan, Ceylon.—4. *Scargo* (American), Freeman, Bengal; *Meg Lee*, Murray, Cape.—5. *Lutchmi*, Pinel, Madras; *Margaretta*, Bryer, Bombay and Coast; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Bengal.—6. *Stebon Heath*, Sergeant, Melbourne; *St. George*, Jones, Sydney; *Cashmere*, Pearson, New Zealand.—7. *Carnatic*, Consitt, Bombay; *Devonshire*, Consitt, Madras; *Duke of Wellington*, Gibson, Akyab; *Tamar*, Stayner, Sydney; *Midlothian*, Gibson, New Zealand; *Recorder*, Sharp, Devon, Oakley, and *Princess Royal*, Mawson, Calcutta; *Sir Robert Peel*, Soron, Akyab; *Travancore*, Brown, Bengal and Demerara; *Alert* (American), Bartlett, Calcutta; *George Melcaife*, Norris, Cochín and Colombo.—9. *W. R. Jones* (American), Colley; *Serenus*, Cockburn; *Minerva*, Coleman; and *St. Petersburg* (American), Reardon, Bengal; *Margaret West*, Baumann, Batavia; *Mahomed Shah*, M'Meckam, Hong-Kong; *Albert*, Card, Maulmain; *Henry Harbeck* (American), Merwin, Hobart Town; *Caroline*, Stephens, Akyab; *Jane*, Pallot, South Australia; *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, Cochín.—10. *Proponitis* (screw steamer), Glover, Cape; *Eleanora*, Todhunter, Akyab.—11. *Wanderer*, Glendinning, Cape; *Sea Serpent*, Anderson, Akyab (to Amsterdam); *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, Bengal and Trinidad; *Agricola*, Bell, Sydney; *T. and J. Crisp*, Williams, Launceston, V. D. L.; *Dundonald*, Gilles, Bombay; *Tasmania*, Bell, Portland Bay, N. S. W.; *Mary*, Grant, Bombay.—12. *Courier*, Gavins, Akyab (to Clyde).—13. *Arachne*, Adamson, Calcutta; *John Bright*, Watt, Shanghai; *British Empire*, M'Ewes, Bombay; *Pacific*, Candler, Ceylon.—14. *Radiant*, Parker, Maulmain; *George*, Hogg, Maulmain; *Lebnitz*, Wieting, Akyab (to Bremen).

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Bentick*.—Aug. 21. Mrs. Doran and servant, Maj. Mills, Mr. Carwithard, Archbishop Caren, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, 3 children, and 2 servants; Lieut. Earle, Mr. Blake, Mrs. and Mrs. Key and servant, Mrs. Boulcott, infant, and servant; Major Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Clarke's child and servant, Rev. Mr. Gannon and servant, Mr. Shackleton, Asst. com. gen. Smith, Mr. Tukias, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Ellen, Mr. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Drought, 3 children, and servant; Capt. Elrington, Mr. and Mrs. Auld, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Winter and child, Lady Reid, Miss Reid, and servant; Lady Bolland, Miss Bolland, and servant; Mrs. Balhant and servant, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Reid.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—JULY 11. *Elera*, Noble, Geelong.—12. *Invincible*, Whyte Port Phillip and New Zealand.—14. *Borneo*, Bart-

ley, Algoa Bay.—16. *St. Michael*, Prince Auckland and New Plymouth; *Fayaway*, Renner, Newport and Cape; *Arab*, Thurston, Calcutta.—17. *Anne McLean*, Laing, Swan River.—18. *Melcor*, Brodie, Melbourne.—19. *Abel Gower*, Edey, Melbourne; *May Queen*, Sayers, Portland Bay.—21. *Knight*, Bradshaw (from Shields), Madras.—22. *Katherine Gwyldys*, Abell, Algoa Bay; *Jane*, Sheader, Adelaide; *Sarah Anne*, Lindsay, Launceston; *Saghalien*, King, Melbourne; *Spanning Jenny*, Cameron, Shanghai.—23. *Wellington*, Crosby, Hobart Town; *Orator*, Horan, Cape.—24. *Slains Castle*, Andrews, New Zealand; *Emily*, Wilson, Geelong.—25. *Soubahdar*, Umpreville, Calcutta; *Conservative*, Waterson, Cape and Mauritius.—26. *Delgang*, Ogg, Melbourne.—27. *Joshua Bates*, Easterbrook, Hong-Kong; *Tynemouth* (from Shields), —, Ceylon; *Severn*, Scowcroft, Melbourne.—26. *Charlotte*, Brown (from Shields), Bombay.—28. *Stadt Utrecht*, Jaaki, Sydney; *S. V. Given*, Given, Shanghai; *Isle of Skye*, Conway, Geelong.—29. *St. Croix*, Blampied, Calcutta; *Thetis*, Wells, Demerara, Madras, and Calcutta.—30. *Steadfast*, Spencer, Adelaide; *Benjamin Elkin*, Overbury, Sydney.—Aug. 2. *Admiral*, Lamond, and *Chalmers*, Smith, Melbourne; *Turkerr*, Algoa Bay.—4. *Heroine*, Cox, Algoa Bay.—10. *Hermione*, Howard, Sidney; *Onyx*, Lanfesty, Geelong.—13. *Ballarat*, Jones, Tulloch Castle, Murray, and *Enchanter*, Duthie, Melbourne; *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, Sidney; *Medicis*, Delamere, Calcutta; *Bon Accord*, Buckle, Shanghai; *Intrepid*, Mercer, St. Helena; *Boyne*, Sabiston, Cape and Bombay; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius and Ceylon; *Couranto*, Birkett, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL, JULY 13. *Mobile*, Ponsonby, Melbourne; *Alexander*, Chapman, Cape.—14. *Margaretha Johanna*, Schon, Batavia; *Lawrence*, Salmon, Cape.—16. *Florida*, M'Pherson, Sydney.—17. *Julia*, Britton, Melbourne; *Harriett Humble*, Fawcett, Shanghai; *Aunt Mary*, Carter, Bombay.—18. *Oldisla*, Rowles, Melbourne.—19. *Scott*, Gough, Melbourne.—22. *John Davies*, Hughes, Portland Bay; *Flora*, Cobb, Geelong; *Elizabeth Buckham*, Bewley, Geelong; *Progress*, M'Kechnie, Melbourne.—23. *Delta*, Dennis, Melbourne; *Chance*, Hayes, Melbourne; *Tigris*, Selkirk, Calcutta; *Cambridge*, Hole, Melbourne; *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, Withycombe, Bombay.—24. *King of Denmark*, Egholm, Calcutta.—28. *John Gray*, M'Donald, Sydney; *Zealand*, Winter, Batavia and Sourabaya.—29. *Thomas Fielden*, Edie, Calcutta.—30. *Thoresdalen*, Sharp, Melbourne.—31. *Eliza*, Walsh, Sydney; *Tay*, Grant; and *Sea-Bird*, Grant, Calcutta.—Aug. 2. *Rip van Winkle*, Smith, Melbourne; *John Leech*, Brown, Calcutta.—3. *Ontario*, Jackson, Sydney.—6. *Blanche*, White, Geelong; *Zuleika*, Williams, Singapore; *Lubinka*, Osterhoff, Calcutta.—8. *El Dorado*, Jackson, Melbourne.—9. *Hope*, Craw, Melbourne.—10. *Mary Ann Johnstone*, Johnston, Calcutta.

From PORTSMOUTH, JULY 25.—*Queen Glendower*, Pare, Coast and Bombay.—28. *Southampton*, Bowen, Calcutta.—30. *Oriental*, Carr, Melbourne.—31. *Monarch*, Arrow, Calcutta.—Aug. 1. *Holspur*, Toynbee, Calcutta.—9. *Vineira*, Neathy, Melbourne and Sydney.

From the CLYDE.—JULY 15. *Renfrewshire*, McNeill, Calcutta.—13. *Georgiana*, Murray, Geelong.—16. *Lord Warriston*, Cubitt, Melbourne.—18. *Isabella*, McKirdy, Cape.—21. *Jamelan*, Brown, Ceylon and Madras.—27. *Noma*, McNeill, Melbourne.—31. *Chawer*, Wilson, Singapore.—Aug. 1. *Earl of Dalhousie*, Paterson, Melbourne.—4. *Oriental*, Stobo, Calcutta.—6. *Abrola*, Briard, Melbourne.

From PLYMOUTH.—JULY 15. *Apolone*, Tomlins, Melbourne; *Harbinger* (screw steamer), Lane, Cape and Calcutta.—24. *Windsor*, Tickell, Melbourne and Sydney.—26. *Arundel*, Mills, Geelong; *China*, McMillan, Adelaide.—27. *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Benson, Cape.—31. *Isabella*, Peat, Melbourne.—Aug. 3. *Prince Albert*, Brown, Melbourne.—4. *Sydney* (steamer), Franklyn, Cape and Australia.

From LITH.—JULY 17. *Koh-i-Noor*, Bridle, Melbourne.

From CARDIFF.—JULY 18. *City of Peterborough*, Fenn, Cape.—24. *David*, Frost, Manila.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—Aug. 7. *Formosa* (steamer), Parfitt, Cape, Melbourne, and Sydney.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentick*, from Southampton, July 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from SURZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. T. Mesurier, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Huggins, Lieut. E. G. Hore, Mrs. Barge, Rev. Mr. Birmingham. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Borthwick. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Paulett, and servant; Mr. H. Brooke, Miss Thornton, Mr. G. B. Crispin, Mrs. Hervey and child; Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Haselwood, Miss Hornbrook, Mr. H. J. Day, Mr. Jepson, Mrs. Furlonge, Mr. H. Green, Mr. J. Coupland, Mr. Jameson, Mr. J. Clark. For CEYLON.—Mr. Schrader, Capt. Hook, Lieut. Rutherford. For MADRAS.—Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Mead, Col. Cotton, Mr. C. J. Stuart, Mr. Seton, Dr. H. Graham, Dr. W. Cammeron. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grant, Mr. R. L. Ewing, Dr. Silver, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mayhon, Capt. Gore, Mr. Deant, Col. Hutchinson, Capt. Barrow, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. R. Lyall, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. J. Lee, Mr. W. J. Wood, Mr. Monteith, Mrs. Smith. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Allinson, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. T. Oakley. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Percira.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRETT, the wife of R. R. W. 2nd Bombay Light Cav. s. at Ranelagh, Aug. 3.
 COLE, the lady of J. J. Hon. E. I. C.'s service, d. at 14, Park-place, Bayswater, July 18.
 COMPTON, the wife of Berdmere, d. at Rugby, July 28.
 DANVERS, the wife of Juland, s. at Inverness-road, Westbourne-grove, Aug. 5.
 LAWRENCE, the wife of Robert, s. at the Grange, Great Amwell, July 27.
 MARJORIBANKS, the wife of Dudley Coutta, s. at 4, Upper Grosvenor-street, July 23.
 MILES, the wife of Col. d., at North Villa, Regent's-park, Aug. 9.
 TENNANT, Mrs. Charles, s. at 62, Russell-square, July 30.
 WOOLLEY, Mrs. Thomas, d. at Albion-terrace, Stoke Newington, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

BEVAN, Edward, to Emily, relict of the late E. Foaker, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. Mary's, Paddington, July 16.
 BISHOP, William L. M. 46th Bengal N.I. to Emma R. d. of T. H. Usborne, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, July 30.
 BLUNT, William, jun. Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret, d. of Edmund Scott, Commander R.N. at Cheltenham.
 BAISTOW, Capt. G. W. G. Bengal N.I. to Miss Susan Kent, at Chesham, Bois, July 21.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th Madras N.I. to Jane E. widow of the late Lieut. J. P. Knowles, 5th Bombay N.I. at St. James's, Piccadilly, Aug. 3.
 CORLETT, John, of Alexandria, s. of T. of Malta, to Margaret E. d. of G. J. Jackson, at Woodford, Aug. 5.
 CUST, Capt. Henry F. 8th hussars, to Sarah J. widow of Maj. Sidney Streatfield, at Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire, Aug. 5.
 DEWAR, Rev. David E. s. of the late Sir James, chief justice of Bombay, to Elizabeth A. F. d. of John B. Parry, Q.C. at Great Yarmouth, July 15.
 DEW, William Henry, to Margaret, d. of George Wilson, and niece of Right Rev. D. Wilson, bishop of Calcutta, at St. Mary's, Islington, July 24.
 EDWARDS, Edwin, to Elizabeth R. d. of the late William Escombe, Bombay civil service, at Hendon, Aug. 11.
 ELMS, Edward J. Hon. E. I. C.'s service, to Dorcas G. B. d. of the late Rev. John G. Bull, vicar of Godalming, Surrey, at Ipswich, July 29.
 GILL, Francis T. to Fanny L. d. of the late Maj.-gen. Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S. Bombay establishment, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, July 24.
 GUYON, Major, Bengal army, retired, to Mary, d. of the late William Barrs, at Handsworth Old Church, Staffordshire, Aug. 10.
 HARPER, Henry, to Laura, d. of the late Charles Harris, formerly member of council, Madras, at All Souls', Langham-place, Aug. 12.
 HEATLEY, George D. to Julia E. d. of the late Henry T. Danvers, of Baintree, Essex, at Versailles, Aug. 9.
 HORN, Lieut. col. 20th regt. to Mary, d. of the late Edward Moore, formerly of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Ravensdale, Canada West, June 23.
 LECKIE, Capt. William M. 13th Bombay N.I. to Frances, d. of John G. Scott, at St. John's Church, Clapham-rise, Aug. 12.
 NEELE, Rev. A. P. missionary to North India, to Kate H. d. of the late Hammersley Hobbins, at Walsall, July 27.
 SANDWITH, John P. 1st Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth S. d. of Robert H. Tulloh, of Elliston, and formerly of the Bengal civil service, at St. Boswell's, Roxburghshire, July 28.
 SCOTT, Lieut. G. B. 26th Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth M. d. of F. Pitts, at Stoke Church, Devon, Aug. 7.
 SOADY, Brooking, 24th Bengal N.I. to Mary D. d. of the late George Howe, at Edrington House, Berwickshire, July 28.
 TURNER, Capt. John, Royal Horse Art. to the Hon. Caroline Sugden, d. of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, Aug. 11.
 WHITE, Capt. T. B. of Hong-Kong, to Matilda S. d. of the late George Osborn, at South Lambeth, Aug. 5.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, James, late inspector-general of hospitals, Bengal medical service, at 18, Dorset-square, Aug. 7.
 BROWNE, Anna E. relict of the late B. of the East-India House, at Wokingham, Berks, aged 76, Aug. 10.
 CLARK, Clara, d. of Lieut. col. A. Madras army, at Clevedon, aged 18, Aug. 8.
 COX, Emily, infant d. of Henry M. of 17, Mecklenburgh-square, aged 4 months, Aug. 6.
 FLEMING, Lieut. col. R. W. Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Dover, July 31.
 GARDEN, Colonel William, C. B. late quartermaster-general Bengal army, at 110, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, July 29.
 HILL, Gertrude H. wife of Lieut. Charles E. Madras engineers, and d. of the late David Shaw, Bombay medical service, on board the *Sulley*, of St. Helena, aged 24, June 5.

HOUGH, Rev. Charles W. s. of Henry H. late physician-general, Bengal medical establishment, aged 25, Aug. 3.
 IGGULDEN, Edward, at Deal, aged 86, Aug. 1.
 MACKENZIE, George, s. of the late Right Hon. J. A. Stewart, at 11, Rutland-gate, aged 28, July 15.
 NORMAN, Thomas R. s. of the late Benjamin, Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Metcalfe, Jamaica, April 19.
 POWER, John A. s. of Major, 32nd Madras N.I. drowned off Youghal, Ireland, aged 18, Aug. 2.
 RUDYARD, Harriet V. d. of the late E. A. formerly of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Hampstead, July 8.
 SKINNER, Anne, relict of the late Lieut. col. T. Bengal artillery, at Old Charlton, July 15.
 STEWART, Joanna A. relict of the late Capt. Alexander, Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Douglas, Isle of Man, July 13.
 WATSON, Sarah, wife of Gen. Sir James, K. C. B. at Wendover-house, aged 76, Aug. 2.
 WILLIS, Mrs. widow of Maj. Gen. Bombay army, at Brighton, Aug. 1.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 21st and 28th, and August 4th and 11th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. F. Saunders.
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. W. Sullivan.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-Lieut. P. A. Agnew, artillery.
 Capt. R. G. Taylor, 2nd cav.
 Lieut. L. R. Newhouse, 19th N.I.
 Lieut. F. W. Lambert, 56th N.I.
 Capt. H. H. Say, retired.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. Morton, artillery.
 Cornet W. F. B. G. Fergusson, 4th cav.
 Capt. William Vine, 6th cav.
 Capt. A. Harris, 1st fusiliers.
 Lieut. H. J. Beaumont, 7th N.I.
 Capt. John Grimes, 8th N.I.
 Ens. A. Pringle, 27th N.I.
 Capt. C. Cazalet, 29th N.I.
 Lieut. T. McMunn, 42nd N.I.
 Lieut. A. C. Weldon, 45th N.I.
 Ens. J. D. Havilland, 48th N.I.
 Ens. R. Borradaile, 52nd N.I.
 Capt. C. Yates, retired.
 Maj. H. Morland, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward Thompson, 8th N.I.
 Ens. C. Marriott, 8th N.I.
 Capt. Henry Pelham, invalids.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. Smith, pilot service.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Fell, commander, Indian Navy.
 Mr. W. H. Carpendale, do.
 Lieut. Samuel B. King, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Arthur Cocks.
 Mr. William Blunt.
 Mr. C. Limond.
 Mr. O. W. Malet.
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. B. Elton.
 Mr. Thomas J. King.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. W. Bell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Radcliffe, 7th cav.
 Cornet George Bushby, 9th cav.
 Lieut.-col. L. S. Bird, 1st fusiliers.
 Capt. E. D. Byng, do.
 Lieut. John Ward, 1st N.I.
 Lieut. E. J. Elms, do.
 Lieut. A. N. Cole, 10th N.I.
 Lieut. W. G. Law, do.
 Lieut. E. L. Demys, 11th N.I.
 Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I.
 Capt. R. Ouseley, 34th N.I.
 Capt. E. D. Watson, 44th N.I.
 Lieut. T. M. Sutton, 56th N.I.

Assist. surg. A. White, M.D.
Assist. surg. A. St. A. Wilson, M.D.
Assist. surg. James Grant.

Madras Estab.—Major S. Smith Trevor, artillery.
Lieut. William Down, 1st fusiliers.
Capt. F. Nelson, 2nd Europ. regt.
Lieut. col. J. D. Carpenter, 1st N.I.
Capt. Matthew Wood, 9th N.I.
Capt. James May, 11th N.I.
Ens. Douglas Standen, 28th N.I.
Capt. J. P. Coope, 35th N.I.
Ens. H. Hands, 36th N.I.
Ens. T. S. Hawks, 37th N.I.
Assist. surg. H. Carnegie.
Assist. surg. H. T. W. Harper.
Assist. surg. Henry Young.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. S. Haggard, artillery.
Lieut. H. Wallace, do.
Major C. J. Owen, 1st cav.
Lieut. W. W. Farquharson, do.
Capt. C. J. Trower, 1st fusiliers.
Ens. E. P. Berthon, 2nd Europ. regt.
Ens. W. Dickinson, 8th N.I.
Capt. C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I.
Capt. D. J. St. Clair, 13th N.I.
Capt. George Stack, 24th N.I.
Lieut. G. B. Scott, 26th N.I.
Assist. surg. W. F. Clay.
Assist. surg. J. G. Fraser.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Archdeacon Shortland, B.D.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Stockham, Indian Navy.
Lieut. V. Child, do.
Commander E. Daniell, do.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Augustus Elliot, 2 months.
Mr. Arthur Galloway, 6 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. B. Norton, 35th N.I., 6 months.
Surg. C. B. Francis, do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. J. Birdwood, engineers, do.
Lieut. J. R. Mackenzie, 2nd Europ. regt., do.
Assist. surg. W. G. Frichard, do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Douglas, artillery, do.
Capt. Wm. Kenyon, 2nd cav., do.
Capt. John Forbes, 3rd cav., do.
Brev. maj. R. W. D. Leith, 1st Europ. regt., do.
Lieut. S. J. Thorp, 26th N.I., do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. L. Searle, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. Rainsford, 67th N.I.
Vet. surg. Joseph Hough.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. John Sharkey, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Mullen has been admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

Capt. Davie Robertson has been appointed master attendant at Calcutta, in the room of Capt. H. L. Thomas, resigned.

Mr. George Hammond has been appointed to succeed Messrs. Iggulden, as E.I. Company's agent at Deal.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 16, 1852.

Bengal, 87th Foot.—2nd-Lieut. Francis Horatio Gee to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Walshe, who retires. Dated 16th July, 1852.
Madras, 94th Foot.—Major Donald Meeut Cameron, from 3rd Foot, to be major, v. Paterson, who exchanges. Dated 16th July, 1852.
Bombay, 8th Foot.—Ens. William Frederick Metge, from 16th Foot, to be ens., v. McPherson, dec. Dated 16th July, 1852.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 23, 1852.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Capt. Francis Coutts Paul Amedée Stuart, from half-pay 42nd Foot, to be capt., v. Brine, who exchanges. Dated 23rd July, 1852.
Lieut. Charles Clapcott to be capt. by purch., v. Stuart, who retires. Dated 23rd July, 1852.
Ens. Edmond de Lotbinière Joly to be lieut. by purch., v. Clapcott. Dated 23rd July, 1852.
80th Foot.—Acting Assist. surg. Benjamin Lane to be assist. surg., v. Grant, dec. Dated 23rd July, 1852.
Madras, 94th Foot.—Lieut. Alexander Maclean to be capt. by purch., v. D'Arcy, prom. in the 3rd West-India regt. Dated 23rd July, 1852.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Soubahdar*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 30.—210 E.I.Co.'s troops. Lieut. W. C. Callow, Madras Eur. L. I.; Lieut. G. Foster, 16th Bengal N.I.; Assist.-Surg. H. E. Hadwen.

Per *Duke of Argyle*, for Bombay and Bengal, from Gravesend, July 3.—192 Queen's troops. Lieut. Mowbray and Ens. Lloyd, of H.M.'s 53rd; Lieut. Teesdale, Ens. Colshurst, and Ens. Dunlevie, of H.M.'s 83rd; Surg. F. Corbyn.

Per *St. Croix*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 27.—84 E.I.Co.'s troops. Capt. C. J. Trower, 1st Eur. regt.; Lieut. de V. F. Carey.

Per *Monarch*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 28.—192 Company's troops. Capt. W. Bayly and Ens. T. S. Hawks, 37th Madras N.I.; Lieut. S. W. Peile, 47th Madras N.I., and Assist.-Surg. J. T. Glover.

Per *Earl of Balcarras*, for Bombay and Cannanore, from Gravesend, Aug. 4.—354 Queen's troops. Capt. Baynes, Lieut. Ximenes, Asst.-Surg. Domenichette, of H. M.'s 8th; Lieuts. Francis Edwards and Fanning, of H. M.'s 64th; Ensigns Wallace, Maine, Brown, Wilson, and Malthus, of H. M.'s 86th.

Per *Constantine*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, Aug. 10.—102 Company's troops. Capt. D. J. St. Clair, 13th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. J. Ward, and Asst.-Surg. A. St. A. Wilson.

BOOKS.

The Englishman's Magazine, and Literary and Political Essayist, for August, 1852. Bosworth.

This is the first number of a magazine "intended," as the advertisement announces, "to supply the long-felt want of a monthly periodical of sterling merit at the very low price which the present facilities for cheap production now render practicable." The price is one shilling.

The articles are well written,—in particular, "Richard Lalor Sheil," "M. Guizot and Shakspeare," and "The Quarterly Review and the late Lord Jeffrey." Their defect is, want of sprightliness and vigour. There is such a remarkable uniformity in thought and style throughout the prose articles, that we could almost suppose them to have been written by the same person.

The Shwe-da-gon pagoda, at Rangoon, stands upon a mound, to which the ascent is by 80 or 100 stone steps, and the summit is about 800 feet square. Besides the central edifice, or the temple itself, which is a solid building rising from an octangular base by a gradually diminishing spheroidal outline to the height of 300 feet, a number of buildings, smaller shrines or the habitations of the attendant priests, chiefly of teak, and curiously carved and gilt, surmount the elevation, and form not incommensurable dwellings.—*Wilson's Narrative*.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	276 to 277.
India Bonds	87s. prem.
East India Railway, 18 paid	6½ to 7 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	1½ to 1½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	1½ to 1½ prem.

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	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs. 2s. 3d.	2s. 2½d.	2s. 3d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	Nominal.	2s.
Madras	do.	2s.
Bombay	do.	2s. 0½d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills 1s. 11½d.
Madras do.
Bombay do.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 24th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th August, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 25th of August, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

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The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th day of August aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 11th August, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 68 tons of Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 11th August, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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Hotspur	1200	Joseph Toynbee	Calcutta direct	Sailed.
Marborough	1400	J. S. Webb	Pt. Phillip & Calcutta	Sailed.
Gloriana	1100	H. Toynbee	Ditto & Madras	Aug. 25.
Blenheim	1400	M. C. Close	Calcutta direct	Sept. 28.
Tudor	1150	M. J. Lay	Ditto	Sept 12.

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Maldstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape and Calcutta ..	Sailed.
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen	Calcutta direct	Sailed.
Devonshire	900	T. W. Pixley	Madras direct	Sept. 1.
Queen	1350	J. T. Nash	Calcutta direct	Sept. 1.
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Minerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required.	
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Auckland*, with the mails, left Bombay July 24th, and reached Aden August 10th. The mails were then transferred to the *Victoria*, which left same day, and arrived at Suez on August 18th.

The mails left Alexandria August 21st, per *Triton*, and arrived at Malta on the 25th, from whence they were conveyed, per *Caradoc*, to Marseilles, and arrived at Marseilles 28th ult.

The *Auckland* brought on from Bombay the mails of the *Ajdaha*, which left Bombay June 25th. The latter steamer returned to Bombay July 13th, having been within 700 miles of Aden, but expended all her coals.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Sept. 1.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal July 14 | Madras July 16
Bombay July 24.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852.

Chinese year 4488 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present Mail has removed all anxiety respecting the *Ajdaha*, with the Mail of the 25th June, which, it appears, when about 700 miles from Aden, and within 337 of Cape Gardafui, ran short of coal, and her commander (Captain Barker) returned to Bombay, where she arrived on the 13th July. A Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate the matter, is said to have held Captain Barker guilty of a grave error in judgment in returning, and he has been reprimanded by the Government. The proceedings of the Court are not published, nor are we in possession of the reasons (save the deficiency of fuel) which influenced an officer, who is described as a most efficient packet commander, and as an old Red Sea surveyor, in taking a step of so much importance. In consequence of the return of the *Ajdaha*, the English Mail of June 24th was consigned to a sailing vessel, which had not reached Bombay when the present Mail left, and would not probably arrive for some days. There would be no steamer from Bombay direct for the five weeks after the departure of the Mail now received, and overland letters from India must make the circuit of Madras.

Some apprehensions, we regret to find, are entertained respecting the steamer *Zenobia*, which left Moulmein on the 14th June, for Madras, and had not since been heard of. She ought to have been across the bay in a week, or ten days at the most. As the steamer is a new one, in excellent condition, and there had been no bad weather in the bay, unless, as in the case of the *Ajdaha*, her supply of fuel was inadequate, it is difficult to account for her detention.

The accounts from Rangoon, which are to the 22nd June, are no otherwise important than that they represent the troops as healthy, happily refuting the prognostications of those who foretold the disasters with which the delta of the Irrawaddy, in the rainy season, would overwhelm our army. With the rains half over, the troops had scarcely suffered more from sickness or discomfort of any sort than they would have done in cantonments within their own presidency. Much of this may be attributed to the forethought of the Government, and to the zeal and ability of the engineer officers. General Godwin, who has at present under him a force of about 6,000 soldiers and 2,000 seamen or marines belonging to the fleet, is said to have applied for reinforcements, which will bring his army up to full 18,000, or, including the fighting men afloat, to close on 20,000—a force, considering its equipments and amount, its vicinage to India, and the power at command of transporting it by steam, one of the most numerous and effective we have ever had in the field in India,—that employed against the Sikhs alone excepted. Two brigades of infantry and two troops of horse-artillery were under orders from Madras. Bengal was expected to supply a wing of Europeans, and two regiments of native infantry. The *Madras Athenæum* states that the Governor-General urged the General to advance at once in the steamers to Prome; that he declined to act upon the suggestion, whereupon Lord Dalhousie called upon him for a plan of the campaign, and General Godwin, in reply, required a force of 15,000 troops; 10,000 for the field army, 3,000 for the garrisoning of Rangoon, and the remainder to take care of Bassein and Prome. It adds: "The General's demands will, it is understood, be complied with; but the responsibility of the refusal to move forward by the river has been placed on General Godwin."

It is announced in the Calcutta journals that the Governor-General was about to proceed to Rangoon, in the *Feroze* steamer, in order to have a personal interview with General Godwin, and see with his own eyes how matters actually stand. The Marquess would take with him Mr. Allen, the officiating secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Courtenay, the private secretary; Major Banks, the officiating military secretary; and two aides-de-camp, and had expressed his intention of seeing during his short stay as much as he can of the country. On his departure, Sir Frederick Currie, senior member of Council, would be sworn in as president of the Council, and deputy-governor of Bengal.

In another column we have inserted various details and speculations upon the subject of future movements in the interior, as soon as the season for operations shall arrive.

"Already," says the *Bombay Times*, "an outline of the campaign may be traced without much risk of error; and, with a force so overwhelming as that already indicated, the idea of anything like resistance is out of the question. The garrison of Rangoon has already afforded us a sufficient sample of the power and prowess of the Burmese invincibles. Already, in all likelihood, has the Governor-General made up his mind as to the amount of territory to be annexed; already, we doubt not, he is in full

possession of the wishes of the home authorities—cash contributions are not to be looked for from such a quarter—on the subject; and all that can be matter of dubiety is, how many marches we will require to make before the Burmese monarch comes forward to sign, seal, and deliver. So soon as the reinforcements join, powerful garrisons will be thrown into Martaban, Bassein, and Rangoon, and our rear generally will be strengthened. Pegu will become our advanced head-quarters—the people are already avowedly anxious to exchange a Burmese for a British government, and the country will be placed at our disposal without the trouble of a conquest."

In our last Summary we announced the resignation by Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell of his command on the north-west frontier, on the plea of ill-health. This plea, the validity of which seems to be confirmed by the fact that he has obtained a medical certificate, and is on his way to Europe, has not prevented a good deal of writing in the journals, and of excitement in the military circles, upon the hypothesis that the General's resignation of the Peshawur command was occasioned by his impatience of the interference of the Board of Administration at Lahore. The *Calcutta Englishman*, of June 29, has an article upon this subject, in which it is said—

"We have received some curious particulars connected with the resignation of Sir Colin Campbell, a resignation which, we should imagine, must in some measure embarrass the head-quarter authorities, nay Government itself. We believe a statement of the circumstances, which have more immediately induced Sir Colin Campbell to take the decided step of resigning a command which must be considered one of the most important in British India, is now, or has lately been, before Council, and that the Governor-General himself has been called upon to decide how far the Board of Commissioners at Lahore are to be permitted to interfere in a commanding officer's military arrangements, and to draw the line beyond which neither civilian or politico-military shall advance when acting officially with the forces in the field. We believe that Sir Colin Campbell complains, that his measures have been thwarted, his intentions frustrated, and his anticipations checked, by an interference which asserted and exercised the power of putting a *veto* on even the most important military operations, and extended so far as to check dispositions, which might have had a salutary and a vital effect on the ultimate result of the expedition. We know not the parties who are more immediately alluded to by Sir Colin, or whether any individuals are pointed out; it may be that he finds fault with the system, a system which, owing to the experiences of a disastrous past, ought to have been swept away for ever."

We are assured by other journals, however, that this is "a very gross misrepresentation of the facts." The Lahore paper asserts, that the amount of interference by the board amounted to this, that they placed the greater part of three regiments of the Punjab irregular force at the disposal of Sir Colin Campbell; in doing so, they denuded Kohat, for the defence of which they were responsible; and that "Sir Colin was as free to act on his own judgment, on all military questions, as ever was commander."

Brigadier Roberts was expected to succeed Sir Colin Campbell.

Everything continued quiet on that frontier, and it was rumoured that the chiefs are anxious to propose peace measures to the Feringhees, and that a large meeting was about to take place for that purpose. Saadut Khan is said to have found that his followers are not likely to continue faithful to him. "There can be little doubt," observes the *Delhi Gazette*, "that the recent severe lessons the Momunds

have been taught, although not quite so complete as to bring them entirely to subjection, have nevertheless proved our superiority in the field; and it is possible that the enemy, seeing the folly of any further opposition, has determined to adopt conciliatory measures."

"The *Mofussilite* Peshawur correspondent's letter, dated July 8th, says:—

"Negotiations are now going forward with the Momunds, the Swattoes, and Ranazae people, which, when concluded, will, it is rumoured, insure us a peaceful border on the north and north-east of Peshawur for the next two or three years. The Michnee lands are to be given back to Saadut Khan's people, on condition of their paying an annual tribute of Rs. 600. The Swattoes have offered to give up all rights to the Ranazae valley, and to let the Ranazae people make what terms they are best able with us."

The affairs of Bahadur Khel have been settled, by the Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat, to the satisfaction of all parties. The Maliks of that village have agreed to build on a spot, under the guns of the new fort, less likely to afford them shelter and protection should they again manifest symptoms of disaffection, and, having given good security, have been restored to favour.

The Punjab, like the rest of British India, enjoyed perfect tranquillity. In preceding numbers we have recorded proofs of the rapid progress made in our Pentapotamian territories, in the construction of roads and canals, and the abolition of onerous and vexatious imposts. Other evidence is furnished by the papers before us, showing that the signs of prosperity are not merely external. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, on the banks of the Indus, said to enjoy excellent opportunities for observation, tells us that the only complaint the people make is that food is too cheap! When we first took possession, grain was selling for from 23 to 25 seers per rupee; it is now selling for one maund and thirty seers, and some wholesale transactions have been made at the rate of two maunds, or about eight pence per bushel. In 1849 barley sold at 29 seers per rupee; in 1852 it sells at two maunds and ten seers. Gram, which in 1849 was 32 seers per rupee, is now one maund and a half, and all other grain in proportion. Raw cotton, tobacco, and molasses are all about one hundred per cent. cheaper, and there is very nearly the same difference in the price of cloth made in the country or imported. These are very gratifying results of three years' peace and good government.

We notice, rather by way of contrast than with a view of communicating intelligence, which is but the repetition of former statements, the condition of the Deccan, where the affairs of the Nizam are said to be gradually approaching a crisis. By a letter received from Ellichpoor, we learn that the murmurs of discontent are daily becoming louder and louder, Siraj Ool-Moolk, in whom General Fraser had so much confidence some nine months ago, having disgusted and disappointed all parties.

"His indulgence and apathy have been beyond all parallel. False titles to the monarch who claimed his allegiance, and the Government that placed in his hands the reins of power, he has wasted his

time in paying complimentary visits to the Resident, and journeying about from place to place, with all the ceremonious pomp and pageantry of a grand vizier of the olden time. His nights, which should have been devoted to the maturing of plans for the better development of the resources of his country, have been too often spent in the unrestrained indulgence of vitiated passions, and his days in partially restoring wasted energies to a body enfeebled both by age and licentiousness. His whole career has been most signally unsuccessful, and he stands at the present moment a miserable impersonation of degraded imbecility, openly elighted by the British representative, and looked upon with loathing and contempt by the prince of his native land."

Thus is territory, as it were, forced upon us, by the penalties necessarily exacted, through their unprovoked hostility, from one set of rulers, and by the incapacity and vices of another.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. W. Cumming, 24th foot, at Wuzerabad, June 25; Capt. Henry Skinner, Ceylon rifles, at Trincomalee, May 26, from the effects of a fall from his horse the night previous.

BENGAL.—Brev. Maj. H. Montgomery, art. at Calcutta, June 4; Ens. C. Sutton, 68th N.I. at Cawnpore, June 25; Lieut. Col. D. Williams, 5th N.I. at Mean Meer, July 10; Maj. F. A. Miles, art. at Hitchen, aged 45, Aug. 28; Lieut. R. B. Norton, 35th Bengal L.I. at St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, aged 30, Aug. 15.

MADRAS.—Ens. W. R. D'Oyley, 35th N.I. at Samulcottah, May 22.

Messrs. Gabet and Huc, in their account of Chinese Tartary, tell us that the lamas, or priests, in their character of physicians, treat all diseases as visitations of demons, who take possession of the patient, and must be expelled before a cure can be effected. The expulsion, according to them, is to be accomplished not by force, but by solicitation. With this view, they offer the demon presents, for which they charge the patient; and as the ingenious theory of the lamas is that the rank of the occupying demon is in proportion to the wealth of the patient, it follows that the richer the patient the more valuable must be the gifts to propitiate the demon, the priests having, of course, the reversion of the gifts!

The Moohummudan law is derived from the following sources: 1st, the *Koordan*, which is believed to be a direct revelation from heaven; 2nd, the *Soonnat*, or sayings and doings of Moohummud; 3rd, the concurrent opinions or decisions of the Sahabah, or companions of the Prophet; and 4thly, *Kiyas*, or analogical reasoning, when nothing can be found in any of the preceding authorities expressly applicable to a particular case.—*Bailie*.

Baron Humboldt mentions a fact illustrative of the sagacity of the titi (*Simia sciurea*), a species of monkey he met with in his voyage up the Orinoco. One individual in his possession distinguished the different plates of a work on natural history so well, that it would stretch its little hand to catch a grasshopper or a wasp represented in an engraving, although the figures were not coloured.

From a return to Parliament, it appears that the receipts of the home treasury of the East-India Company from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th of April last, were, including balance in hand, 6,099,552l. 8s. 6d., and the disbursements, 3,734,003l. 14s. 6d.; the balance in favour on the 30th of April was 2,365,548l. 14s.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

BURMAH.—The *Fire Queen* from Rangoon the 21st of June, reached Calcutta on the 1st July. The most gratifying intelligence relates to the health of our troops, which, for more than a month after the commencement of the rains, continued to be highly satisfactory. The total number of deaths between the middle of May and the middle of June was 22, out of a body of 3,300. On the 21st June, the number in hospital was 330, which was not regarded as very excessive, when the exposure which the troops had suffered was taken into consideration. This satisfactory state of things is to be attributed in a great measure to the unexampled exertions of Major Fraser and his engineers. The rapidity with which he has erected the new barracks, without a single forced labourer, and the excellence of the workmanship, are said to exceed whatever the late Burmese governor was able to achieve, with the compulsory labour of 30,000 men, in four months. The contrast presented on the present occupation of Rangoon, to the position of the troops under Gen. Campbell in 1824, is most singular and most gratifying. At the commencement of October, 1824, the army yet saw no prospect of relief from the famine which threatened, or the scarcity which wasted it. In the present instance, the bazar of Rangoon is plentifully supplied with provisions, and they are moderately cheap. In 1824, we are told by Havelock, in his history of the campaigns, that "ships despatched from Rangoon in July, could not bring back any effectual succours in less than four months;" but with our present efficient steam flotilla, provisions, medicines, medical comforts, and succour of every description can be obtained in fourteen days from Calcutta, and in seven from the Tenasserim provinces. Again, in the former war, General Campbell was incessantly harassed by a bold and confident enemy for three months after he had captured Rangoon, and his troops were kept in a state of constant activity to repel their attacks. In 1852, the capture of Rangoon appears to have paralyzed the Burmese, and with the exception of a trumpety attack on Martaban, the enemy have not dared to show themselves to our troops. The *Proserpine* steamer has been sent to explore the Irrawaddy, and has proceeded to a point within thirty miles of Prome without meeting an enemy, though she was fired into occasionally by bands of dacoits, who range uninterrupted through the country which the Burmese appear to have abandoned. Capt. Brooking captured ninety or a hundred boats laden with rice, intended for Prome and Ava, the loss of which will be severely felt by the king's troops. Through the active exertions of Mr. Ambrose, a Moulmein ship-builder, the *Phlegethon* and the *Mahanuddy* steamers, which had become unserviceable by an accident, have been thoroughly repaired at Rangoon itself, and were expected to be seaworthy in a few days, when it was intended to despatch them with the *Proserpine*, on an exploring expedition to Prome, and possibly farther. These steamers give us the complete command of the Irrawaddy below Prome, and, in fact, of the whole of the lower provinces. The sight of their smoke at a distance, fills the minds of the Burmese with trepidation, and they have doubled, perhaps trebled, the efficiency of the armament. We regret, however, to learn that soon after our troops left the old town of Pegu, it was again occupied by the Burmese, who came down in a body of 3,500, and drove out the Peguers, in whose possession it had been left. The Burmese troops were detached from a military post not far from Toungoo, but they had not a single gun with them, and would probably fly before 200 of our soldiers.

Below Prome, four-fifths of the inhabitants are Peguers and Karens. Ever since the days of Alompra, all situations of honour and profit have been bestowed exclusively on the Burmans, and every effort has been made to depress these two conquered races, and to extinguish their language and nationality, but without success. The hatred which they bear towards their oppressors for the wrongs of a whole century, has seldom been exceeded in intensity. Hence, on the first appearance of our fleet off Rangoon, we were hailed as deliverers. The Peguers, as a nation, may be said to have placed themselves under our protection, and there is nothing they so deeply and keenly feel as being abandoned by us a second time to the tender mercies of the Burmese, the most cruel savages who ever disgraced the human form. We cannot venture to publish the accounts which have repeatedly reached us from various quarters, of the atrocities practised towards those who were suspected of a disposition to join us; these accounts are repeated in the letters last received. The re-occupation of Pegu was followed by almost unheard-of barbarities to the innocent children of those who sided with us. The Peguers have of their own accord annexed themselves to our rule, and identified themselves with our interests and govern-

ment. Since the career of our conquest in Asia began, there has never occurred such an instance of a whole people placing themselves voluntarily under our protection, and importuning us to accept their allegiance. The question with the British Government no longer is, whether we shall annex Pegu to our empire—that has been virtually done in the most legitimate and the most effectual manner, viz. by the national will of the people; but whether we shall disavow Pegu from our dominions, and abandon many millions of human beings to the most atrocious cruelties.

The re-construction of the town of Rangoon is considered by those on the spot, one of the greatest wonders of the age. In the last war, "Rangoon had no tenants, but the army and its followers, the Armenians, the individuals recently released from captivity, a few Parsee and Mogul adventurers, and a body scarcely more numerous of sick, aged, and bed-ridden Peguers." When we landed there in April last, the town was entirely deserted, and no small proportion of the houses had been burnt down to the ground. It was a scene of universal desolation. But so strong and general is the confidence placed in us, and so anxious are the people to obtain the benefit of our protection, that a new town has sprung up within two months, which contains fifty thousand inhabitants, nearly one-third more than the population of Maulmein, which has been the growth of a quarter of a century. This population requires the immediate and most earnest attention of Lord Dalhousie. It is at present without any governing authority, civil, criminal, or fiscal; there is no control over this multitude, and no means are afforded them of obtaining justice or redress.—*Friend of India.*

Extract of a letter, dated Rangoon, 16th of June:—"The climate has hitherto proved very pleasant, the rains by no means over abundant, the thermometer in the house varying from 77 to 84, and no need or thought of a punkah. It has proved healthy for the Bengalees, though some of the Madras officers have suffered much (said to be owing to too long a residence on the relaxing western coast); and our men have actually mostly got stouter than they were on their arrival. The number of men sick is not great, considering the duties and exposure; nor are the cases generally of a serious nature. The country people are coming in in the most extraordinary manner. There must now be some 30,000 inhabitants, all quiet and well-behaved, fond of their children, and often to be seen in the evening dandling their babes, and no doubt rejoicing in the mild rule under which they now exist. The town—I need not say with such a population—has sprung up like magic, slight, it is true, yet quite sufficient for present shelter, which is the great want, and situated principally along the river-side in the locality of the old town, destroyed by the governor before our arrival. There is no likelihood of any attempts on the part of the Burmese to disturb us. The country is wholly against them, and I believe that were a proclamation made that we had taken Pegu (annexed is the proper word), that one regiment might march through the length and breadth of it; as it is, the people are afraid, for if they were to aid us or help us, the moment we retire they would be sacrificed by those cruel monsters who yet rule over them; even after our late expedition to Pegu (the capital), on our force leaving, almost all the inhabitants accompanied it. We hear that we are to have a horse-battery from Bengal, and two troops H. A. from Madras, sent over after the rains; if so, that betokens no move before the 1st December, and it will probably be well towards the end of February, if so early, that we can hope, if all goes well, to reach Ava. Nothing, I think, will be done before we are well advanced; palace walls are thick, and it is dangerous, especially at Ava, to whisper any unpleasant tale until the loud knocking from without is attracting attention; that will be when we are beyond Prome, and our steamers up the river have cut off retreat by that way."—*Delhi Gaz.*

We have received intelligence by the steamer, of General Godwin's resolution not to advance till reinforced, and that his present determination is to move by land on Prome, about November next. If this suicidal policy be not in the interval overruled by the Governor-General, or the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief, General Godwin will thus deprive himself of the powerful aid of the steam flotilla (really the winning card in our pack), besides exposing the health of the troops to unnecessary risk, by marching them in the very month when the exhalations from the swampy soil of Pegu are most abundant and injurious. We think, moreover, that the feelings of our military readers will not be shocked if we suggest, that the interval of a quarter of a century which has elapsed since the last war, when, as General Godwin himself says, he did not carry the colours, has not been suitably improved by him, as is too clearly evinced by the wretched proposal just noticed; and that it might be advisable to intrust the future management of this war to some officer whose experience has enabled him

to keep pace with the great changes introduced by the agency of steam, into the tactique of all our military operations, and who has benefitted to a greater extent than General Godwin, by the lessons taught on the coast of Syria, in Scinde, and in China. If the Governor-General would only authorize Commodore Lambert to move up in the smaller steamers with 1,000 men, we are perfectly satisfied that, with the aid of his own sailors, he would not only capture Prome, but also hold it. —*Madras Athenæum*.

General Godwin is determined to head an army, not a mere division, and if the Governor-General countersigns his indent in its integrity, he will lead as fine a body of troops as a commander could wish for, in eastern warfare. We understand, that called upon by Lord Dalhousie to state what additional force he required to complete the conquest of the country, he replied, "1 light field battery, 2 troops of horse artillery, 500 cavalry, 4 regiments of European and 6 of native infantry." With the exception of the cavalry, the importance of which, in our opinion, the general underrates, we consider his army, thus reinforced, would be most complete, and fully able to march to Peking, if required. —*Englishman*.

THE NEW CAUSEWAY a cross the low lands of the river Jumna at this station is at last completed. The work consists of a broad embanked road, laid down with metal, from the water-mills of Selimpore, on the other side, to the brink of the river, a distance of more than a mile in length. Midway is a neat and substantial bridge on three elliptical arches, stretching across a small branch of the river. From the extreme end of this causeway to the corner of the old fort of Salemgurh, on this side, is a distance of about nine hundred yards, which is now covered by the broad and turbid waters of the swollen stream. The causeway on the Delhi side commences also from the brink of the river, and skirting the picturesque wall of the above-mentioned old fort, is connected with the city of Delhi by a fine well-built bridge of seven arches, which crosses another stream of the river running immediately under the walls of the city. At the head of this bridge is the new of Calcutta gate, with its two arches and double roadway. This great work then is at length completed, and we need scarcely say that it will prove a source of the greatest comfort and convenience to travellers, merchants, and traders of all sorts, and it will also expedite the mail; but after all, this is only half a work. The space between the two river-ends of the causeway will be connected by the bridge of boats, which we understand will be brought up to its new site as soon as the present flood is somewhat diminished; but surely at a city like Delhi there should be a permanent bridge across the Jumna; the grand trunk-road has been completed to Kurnal, and its further construction is, we understand, being prosecuted with vigour. The line, however, thus far, cannot be said to be complete without a permanent bridge at Delhi, and we trust that the day is not far distant, when the natives of Upper India will have cause to applaud the skill, the liberality, and the wisdom of the British Government, in having constructed such a necessary and useful public work for the benefit of so large a community. —*Delhi Gazette, July 3*.

CONVERSIONS.—During the whole of last week, Delhi was the scene of considerable excitement among the Hindoo population, in consequence of two very respectable men of their body having announced their intention of offering themselves as candidates for baptism on the following Sunday. The one of them, named Ram Chunder, is the mathematical teacher in the Government College, and is a man of considerable talents and acquirements. The other, named Chimmun Lal, is the sub-assistant surgeon of Delhi, and is considered to be a skilful man in his profession. Sunday evening saw their admission into the church, and we witnessed the excitement, unaccompanied with turbulence, caused by the event. St. James's Church was surrounded with natives, who were also allowed to occupy the spaces inside the building not required by the congregation. They behaved during the service with the greatest decency and order. The baptism took place after the second lesson, and, as usual, the converts had their chosen witnesses, members of the congregation. —*Delhi Gaz. July 14*.

RUINS OF GOUR.—Capt. Layard, executive officer of the Berhampore division, has been permitted to proceed immediately to the presidency, to appear before the council of the Asiatic Society, with his notes and drawings on the ruins of Gour. We are told further, that these notes and drawings are, under orders from the Court, to be sent home forthwith. —*Hurkaru*.

THE INDIGO-PLANTERS are beginning to cry out from having too much rain. The weather in and about Calcutta has been exceedingly wet; we have not had three hours of clear sunshine this month. —*Hurkaru, July 12*.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The Government is so well satisfied with the working of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, that it purposes establishing similar tribunals in the large towns of the Mofussil.

GOLAB SINGH has issued a coin bearing a cross, and the initials of "I. H. S." It is supposed to be intended as a compliment to the Christians!

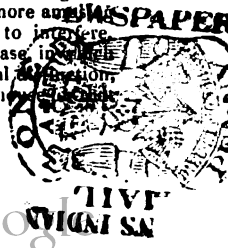
MONSIEUR D'ORGONY, the French gentleman referred to in the accounts from Rangoon as having been an object of suspicion to the high authorities there, tells a very different story of his reception. He writes to a friend in Calcutta, that he went down with the intention of proposing to General Godwin the organization of a corps of Pegu volunteers, and that he was most honourably and most graciously received by the general. He adds, that "all the world is very greatly amused with the *grande et sottie histoire* fabricated and published by the journals of Calcutta about him; and that General Godwin prayed him not to pay any attention to such charges, which he would answer in his correspondence with the Governor-General."

VOLUNTEERING FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—So many regiments of native infantry have come forward and volunteered to go on service to Burmah, that it is no longer a question with the Government which will go, but which shall we take? It is very certain that all who have volunteered unconditionally, cannot be made available, and it is but justice to the several regiments to suppose them one and all alike desirous of showing their devotion to their honourable masters. In this dilemma we think it would be an excellent opportunity for forming a volunteer battalion. By allowing the men of each regiment to cast lots to the extent of one hundred, or one company from each, we think a very efficient body of men might be selected for this, or any other service where such a force may be deemed necessary; and the risk of displaying any favouritism in the choice of regiments would be thus obviated. Considering the unfortunate check the organization of the force for Burmah met with at starting, we look upon the volunteering of the majority of native regiments in the service, as a very fair specimen of loyalty in that branch. —*Delhi Gazette*.

THE LATE ORDER, prohibiting Government servants from taking any active part in the management of banks, has caused a considerable stir amongst all persons interested in those institutions. Voluminous correspondence on the subject has filled the columns of almost every Indian journal, and the opinions offered have been as much at variance as might have been expected from the many hands employed in wielding pens on the occasion: but nothing has yet been decided as the proper course to adopt. Rumour has it, that one Mofussil bank is making strenuous endeavours to have the order set aside, which is, we think, about as unpromising a work as can well be imagined. The grounds set forth are, that amongst private parties there are but few individuals who hold a sufficient number of shares to qualify them for the direction, whilst on the other hand, the deed of co-partnership expressly stipulates for a fixed number of directors, which number could not be reduced, because it might become a legal question whether any transactions concluded by a smaller number than is provided for by the deed, would be binding upon the shareholders. It is intended to memorialize Government on the subject.

THE EX-AMEERS OF SCINDE have for some time been occupying bungalows in cantonments at Allahabad, whither they were removed from Dum-Dum. Negotiations are now on foot for purchasing for the accommodation of the ex-Ameers, the beautiful estate hitherto occupied by Berrill's Hotel. The travelling public will not learn with any satisfaction that this sumptuous hostelry, beyond dispute the best in India, is to be closed. —*Delhi Gaz. July 14*.

THE SUPREME COURT has contributed a fair proportion of interest to this dull time. A jury pronounced a native guilty of perjury, and the foreman recommended him to mercy on the ground of "insufficient evidence!" A public-spirited individual charged this jury in general, and two of its members in particular, with being bribed into their verdict. The charge failed, the Court refusing a new trial on the ground of corruption in the jury, but subsequently granted the application when based on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. A patriotic attorney has refused to obey the new law which orders him to place a lighted lamp at his gate, or to pay the fine levied on him for disobedience. He moved the Supreme Court against the award, and advanced a number of arguments, more amusing than convincing, apparently, as the Court refused to interfere. Finally, we have the prospect of a *Habeas Corpus* case, in which a military officer of some rank and considerable local reputation, seeks to recover a truant daughter who has left his home in search of her married sister. —*Hurkaru*.



DISPUTES BETWEEN CORPS.—It seems just at present to be the fashion for soldiers to get up private fights for their own amusement—regiment against regiment. The quarrel between the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and the 21st Bombay N.I., seems to have been a most serious affair. The same may be said of the dispute between the 6th and 64th Bengal N.I., at Agra, and the dawk of the 12th instant brought intelligence that an affray had taken place at Cawnpore, where the soldiers of H. M.'s 70th, and the Sepoys of the 68th N.I. had been pelting each other with brick-bats and earth. A court of inquiry is now sitting in the above cantonment, to investigate this business.

THE RELIEF.—The Simla correspondent of the *Mofussilite* says—"The relief and movement of troops will be out immediately, and will astonish some of you. Eighteen to twenty regiments of N. I., two brigades H. A., two or three European regiments, two or three Sikh corps, with some cavalry, are to assemble at Fort William by the end of September. The C. in C. also, with a portion of each dept. to be there also." The *Delhi Gazette* understands that the relief will be a very extensive one this year. "It has gone down to Council for approbation and signature, and will, in all probability, be published about the 24th or 25th of July."

KUMAON TEA.—The annual sale of Kumaon tea is advertised to be held on the 3rd of August. The teas are packed in chests, containing from ten to twenty pounds, and the quantity to be sold this season amounts to about 5,000 lbs. The kinds of teas now prepared at the factories, are:—of black teas, pouchong, souchong, and bohea; of green teas, hyson, young hyson, gunpowder, imperial gunpowder, and hyson skin or sangko and twankay.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL was sitting at Meeran Meer for the trial of Ens. Gordon, 39th regt. N. I. The proceedings commenced on the 13th July.

MILITARY ON-DUTY.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Dinapore and Benares divisions are to be formed into one major-general's command. An officer of like rank is in future to command at Peshawur. The *Hurkaru* understands that, in obedience to orders received from the Court of Directors, the office of chief engineer (Sir J. Cheape being promoted) is to be abolished, and in its stead, three superintending engineers, with greatly increased powers, are to be appointed, one for the Punjab, one for the central, and one for the lower circle, the department being managed on a different system. Gen. Palmer positively takes command of the Cawnpore division, and has been directed to relieve Gen. Vincent without delay. It is rumoured that Lieut.-Col. Blair, 8th light cavalry, is about to retire on the invalid pension of his rank. Capt. E. P. Del Hoste, 27th regt. N. I., is about to retire from the service.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY took place at Goordaspoor, on the evening of the 29th of June, between some men of the 13th irregular cavalry and the native civil authorities. The thanadar was most severely beaten by the troopers, and only escaped with his life by falling into a hole, where they left him for dead; while a chuprassee has since died of the wounds he received. It is probable the regiment will be removed to some other station.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 3.

STAFF ALLOWANCES TO ADJUTANTS OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS.—A general order, under instructions from the Court of Directors, authorizes the adjutants of cavalry regiments of her Majesty's service, serving in India, to draw the same scale of staff allowance as that sanctioned for adjutants of native cavalry regiments.

THE REBEL SIKH LEADERS, that is, colonels of regiments, commanders, &c., who were confined to certain limits since annexation, and who have been prohibited from going more than two or three miles from their houses, have now, on account of their good behaviour, and the general tranquillity of the country, been permitted to have unrestrained liberty within the districts in which they are respectively residing. The Governor-General has sanctioned this arrangement at the recommendation of the Board.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 3.

THE SHUBQUDV AFFAIR.—The result of the proceedings of the court-martial on the troopers of the 7th light cavalry, had not been published at Peshawur on the 3rd of July. Lieut. Tottenham, of the same regiment, was immediately to be arraigned before a similar tribunal, on charges, three in number, framed by the adjutant-general.

CHURCHES IN THE PUNJAB.—The communities of Peshawur, of Rawul Pindee, of Sealkote, of Umritser, and of Hoosheerpoor, have nobly exerted themselves to secure the erection of churches at their respective stations. Foundations of edifices for the worship of God have been laid at all, and some of the buildings are already in a state of forwardness. Two urgent appeals are published from the Church Building Committees at Peshawur and Umballa.—*Lahore Chron.*

A NATIVE OF MOOLTAN, named Jumna Das, has undertaken the establishment of a bullock train between Mooltan and Lahore. He has laid four bullocks at each stage from this to Lahore, and is quite ready to convey goods. Some of his carts are being made at Delhi, some at Mooltan. In another two or three months he will have palkee gares for travellers. We are told that the charge for the conveyance of goods from Mooltan to Lahore, by the newly-established bullock train of Jumna Das (who is a Seth and a banker at Mooltan, and therefore, inferentially, a man of substance and respectability), is to be two rupees twelve annas a maund. While beer is being sold here at ten and eleven rupees a dozen, the good folks at Mooltan are drinking the best ale at six rupees.—*Ibid.*

FREE TRADE IN THE PUNJAB.—Within a comparatively short time of the military occupation of the Punjab by a British force, the principles of free trade began to develop themselves in the reduction of a considerable amount of the vexatious duties levied along the frontier, and within the empire itself. No sooner had the Sikh kingdom become a British province, than even those few items of taxation that still continue to disfigure the customs tariff disappeared from the schedule, and the merchant of the Punjab was free to export or to import every article of trade, raw or manufactured, without being subject to a single demand on account of the state. Salt remained the only tax-paying article, and the result has amply answered the expectations of those who carried out in the Punjab the liberal views that are rapidly extending in Europe. Free trade is an absolute fact, in the most extended sense of the word, in the newly-acquired provinces. The river and export demands, which, notwithstanding their vexatious minuteness, yielded only an annual revenue of Rs. 46,579, have been abolished by order of the Governor-General.—*Ibid.*

THE LONDON.—The *Bengal Hurkaru* informs us that "Capt. O'Neill, a passenger by the *Aegir*, reports his vessel, the *London*, of Liverpool, foundered at sea in lat. 15° 30' N., long. 89° E. She was laden with rice, and bound to Cowes for orders. After being seven days in the long boat, all hands reached Akyab in safety."

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.—The *Mofussilite* gives the following as the expected relief of the corps in the Punjab:—The 9th N.I. from Lahore to Peshawur, the 39th N.I. from Lahore to Rawul Pindee, 5th N.I. from Lahore to Jhelum. The 18th irregular cavalry say they are going to Rawul Pindee; the 1st to Peshawur, and the 4th to Lahore. A letter from Simla (July 17) says: 6th cavalry to Peshawur; 2nd ditto to Nyagong; 3rd ditto to Kurtarpore; 7th or 8th ditto to Meerut; 8th ditto to stand fast. It has been decided that two brigades leave Bengal for Rangoon early in October. The following regiments will form the brigades:—H.M.'s 29th regt., the 2nd Europeans, the 10th, 33rd, and 37th N.I., the regiment of Loodiana, and the 2nd brigade of horse artillery. Colonels Huish and Dickenson will command brigades, and the whole of this large reinforcement will be under the immediate command of Brigadier Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B. The wing of H.M.'s 80th regt., now in Fort William, proceeds to Burmah as soon as relieved by a wing of H.M.'s 29th regiment from Dinapore, which is to come down by steam. The 14th light dragoons will, in all probability, stand fast at Meerut, as the carabinieri are to be permanently stationed at Ferozepore, where H.M.'s 87th foot makes room for them, and proceeds, it is said, to Wuzerabad. It is understood that the residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Nagpore having been called upon to state whether they could spare a corps each for foreign service, the answer given was in the affirmative. The 38th and 46th N.I. are the corps named.

THE COST OF THE BURMESE CAMPAIGN up to the 1st of this present month, for the Bengal forces alone, has been as follows:—

Commissariat	5,80,000
Ordnance	6,00,000
Marine	6,50,000
Charges general	5,00,000

Rs. 23,30,000

To this must be added the cost of the troops in extra batta marching allowance, &c., the expenses of the Madras contingent, of the Bombay navy, and at Rangoon, Martaban, and our other positions; and we venture to say that the total expenditure up to the 1st July, 1852, will not be found to be one rupee less than fifty lacs, or 500,000.—*Englishman*, July 12.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAMS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* of the 10th July announces the death that morning, at Meeran Meer, of Lieut.-Col. D. Williams, commanding the 5th N.I., "to the great regret of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the grief of all ranks in his regiment, by whom he was es-

teemed beyond the ordinary acceptance of the word. He had been suffering for many weeks, from a protracted attack of fever." He entered the army in 1820, and his various commissions bear date as follow:—Ensign, 3rd April, 1820; lieutenant, 11th July, 1823; captain, 29th October, 1830; major, 1st May, 1844; lieutenant-colonel, 28th July, 1850. He served in the Burmese war, in Assam, in 1824; at the siege and capture of Bhutpore, in 1826; and in the Punjab campaign, 1848-49, having commanded the 45th N.I. in the memorable actions of Chillianwalla and Goojrat. For these services he had received three medals.

CHURCH ON MOUNT ABOO.—A letter from Mount Aboo, dated July 2nd, mentions that Col. Low, the Governor-General's agent at Rajpootana, had laid the first stone of the Mount Aboo Church, which is to be constructed at home by the founders who built the iron ball-room for her Majesty at Balmoral, and will cost about 400*l*.

The resignation of Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., has caused considerable excitement in our military circles. The subject, showing the difficulty experienced at the present moment of supplying his place, has been discussed by the several journals of the day. There are various opinions given, but we are inclined to think, as is generally the case in these matters, that there are faults on both sides. We give the following communication as we have received it. It appears to us difficult, with only *ex parte* evidence, to say who is in the right or who is in the wrong. It was certainly our desire that Sir Colin should move on, and our opinion that it was his duty to obey the orders of the Board; but the impression obtains in Peshawar that he knew clearly what he was about, and that the arrangements provided for the expedition were not sufficient for the security and comfort of his force, and such as would expose him, in case of disaster, to most grave censure, and so far we think he acted rightly; but we do not join in the cry against political officers; we think their control has been, and may often be, of use and importance to the state; yet, on the other hand, Sir Colin must not be condemned unheard, and we hope he will soon let the public hear him. We cannot help thinking, however, that some "temper" has been shown by the general in throwing up his command at the present juncture.—*Delhi Gaz.* July 18.

AFGHANISTAN.—Our news from above the passes on our northern frontier, we are sorry to say, is not yet in regular course, but in a few issues, we shall be able to give our readers the latest and most authentic accounts from the neighbourhood of Kelat, Quetta, Candahar, Cabool, Guznice, and Herat. We have it from the latter place, so far down as the early part of May, that the Candaharies were still before that fortress, and that Kohin-dil Khan's head quarters were at a large town called Furrak; there had been a vakeel from the king of Persia in his camp, to know the reason why he should go against Herat, as he knew it belonged to that kingdom,—the wily chief's reply was that he was aware of that; and that he could be the king's servant in possession of Herat as well as without it. This vakeel retired and another from Herat visited, with a request that Kohindhil would withdraw, and one lac of rupees would be paid for the expense of his expedition; but this vakeel would not be treated with at all, and got an answer that nothing but the surrender of Herat would satisfy this army.—*Scinde News*, July 2.

REPORTED MURDER.—The murder of an English lady and her family in the cantonment of Baitool, reported some time since by the *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent (see p. 447), and mentioned to ourselves in a letter from Central India, seems to want confirmation, as not a word has since appeared on the subject in the columns of our Delhi contemporary, and the friend who wrote us has ever since continued silent. The reported murder, we sincerely hope, is untrue, and it certainly behoves the writers of the letters to the *Delhi Gazette* and ourselves to explain how they were led into giving publicity to such a fearful tale of blood—a tale calculated to grieve to the uttermost the relatives and friends of the unhappy lady and her family said to have been deprived of life in a military cantonment. We shall be delighted to be able to give a flat contradiction to the tale if untrue, as we doubt not will every paper in India which copied the original report from our Delhi contemporary.—*Bombay Times*, July 17.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S indisposition, we are sorry to hear, continues. His two colleagues took their seats on the bench without him yesterday, and his medical advisers have recommended a visit to the Neilgherries or Ceylon before he resumes his official duties.—*Citizen*, June 29.

CONVERSIONS.—Two young natives (Babus Koilas and Chunder Mittra) were baptized, on Wednesday evening last, at the Free Church, by the Rev. T. Smith. There were a considerable number of natives present on the occasion. Two young Hindus presented themselves to the missionaries of the London Mis-

sionary Society for baptism, and their friends had had recourse to violence to induce them to abandon their intention.—*Christian Advocate*, July 10.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS' CHILDREN.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 17, 1852.—Under instructions from Government, his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that a register of the births and deaths of the children of officers, present and detached, be kept in every corps of the army of this presidency, and, that a copy be furnished on the 1st January annually, to the secretary to the Military Orphan Society, in order to enable that functionary to prepare a perfect register of the children of subscribers.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 5, 1852.—Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce the following revision in the divisional commands of the army:

The Benares and Dinapore divisions will henceforward be united under the latter designation, Dinapore being the head-quarters of the new division, and Benares will become a second class brigade.

The Punjab division will be divided into two distinct commands, to be denominated the Lahore and Peshawar divisions.

The Jullundur field force will cease to be a separate and independent command; and Jullundur, Phillour, Nakodah, Kurturpore, and Hosheypore, are transferred to the Sirhind division, which will in future comprise the several stations noted in the margin.*

The Lahore division will include all stations between the Sutlege, Beas, and Jhelum, as also the station of Ferozepore, which is transferred from the Sirhind division, and will comprise the several stations noted in the margin,† Lahore being the head-quarters of the division.

The Peshawar division will include all stations beyond the Jhelum, comprising those noted in the margin,‡ and the station of Peshawar will be the head-quarters.

The dep. assist. adj. gen. of the Benares division is transferred to the Peshawar division.

TRAVELLING IN CASHMERE.

Fort William, July 7, 1852.—In continuation of G. O. by the Gov.-General in Council, of the 23rd April, 1852, the most noble the Gov.-General in Council directs the publication of the following additional rules:—

6. Officers travelling in the territories of Maharajah Goolab Sing should encamp at the fixed encamping-places, otherwise supplies may not be procurable.

7. When going out on shooting excursions in the valley of Cashmere, visitors are to take supplies with them, and not to persist in demanding them of kardars at places where they are not procurable.

8. Visitors when out on shooting excursions, are not to press into their service the people of the country to act as hunters.

9. Travellers who have reason to consider that they or their followers have been ill-treated or affronted, are prohibited from taking the law into their own hands and punishing the parties offending, but they are invited to prefer their complaint to the authorities of the country.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. AND BREV. MAJOR G. P. THOMAS, 64th N.I.

At a general Court-Martial re-assembled at Agra, 4th day of June, 1852, Captain and Brevet-major George Powell Thomas, 64th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, at Agra, on or about the 6th of August, 1851, written and transmitted to the editor of the *Agra Messenger* newspaper, for the purpose of publication in that newspaper, a letter, in which he presumed to applaud the act of the Commander-in-Chief in remitting the sentence passed on Captain F. J. Thompson, of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, by a general court-martial held at Agra on the 30th of June, 1851, and in which he commented in most disrespectful and unjustifiable terms, on the act of the majority of the said court-martial, by whose vote Capt. Thompson has been

* Huzel, Loodisnah, Juttogh (Simla), Dughahle, Kusowile, Subathoo, Umballah, Phillour, Nakodah, Jullundur, Kurturpore, and Hosheypore.

† Lahore, Ferozepore, Govindgurb, Goordaspore, Mooltan, Sealkote, Waseerahad, Noorpoor, and Kangra.

‡ Rawul Pindie, Jhelum, Attock, Kohat, Dera, Khan, Murree, Peshawar, and Ismael.

convicted of the second charge preferred against him; he, Capt. and Brevet-major Thomas having been himself a member of the said court-martial; viz.:—

"To the Editor of the *Agra Messenger*, Agra.

"Sir,—It must, I think, be generally admitted that in remitting the sentence passed by the majority of the components of the court-martial on Captain Thompson, of the 2nd European regiment, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has performed a very commendable and very graceful act of justice tempered by mercy.

"And if (as his Excellency himself assures us) the evidence does clearly prove that Captain Thompson's 'frequent appearance before the Court of Requests throughout the term specified was not occasioned by his having incurred debt in any mode involving the imputation of disgrace to himself, or of discredit either to himself or his regiment,' then it must also, I think, be conceded that the Court (or the majority, whatever that was that carried the question the wrong way) ought to have acquitted Captain Thompson of the second charge, and that they have been, from whatever cause, whether from prejudice, or from stupidity, or from indolence, guilty of a gross act of injustice in finding Captain Thompson guilty of that charge.

"It little matters to the public whether one, or another, or all three of these causes tended to produce that injustice, but it is abundantly clear, that in whichever of these three causes that finding originated, the Court has shown itself incapable of discriminating between the very different shades which distinguish mere misfortune (such as might befall any man from circumstances beyond his control) from reckless extravagance (such as no man can indulge in without a taint upon his honour and his honesty), and that in fact they have failed in their duty as a British jury.

"Yours faithfully,

"SPECTATOR."

2nd. For highly unbecoming conduct, in having at Agra, on or about the 12th of August, 1851, written and caused to be published a letter which appeared in the *Mofussilite* newspaper, dated August 15th, 1851, of the same highly-improper tenor as the letter signed "Spectator," alleged in the first charge, viz.:—

"To the Editor of the *Mofussilite*.

"Sir,—It must, I think, be generally admitted that the Commander-in-Chief has performed a very commendable and very graceful act of clemency and mercy, and one that must necessarily enhance his reputation as a dispassionate and upright judge, in remitting the punishment lately awarded (by the majority of the members of the court-martial) to Capt. Thompson, of the 2nd European Fusiliers.

"And there cannot, I think, be a doubt, at least in the mind of any clear-headed and independent spirited man (and any man whose judgment is at the same time neither blinded by faction nor warped by personal prejudice), that the court-martial ought (as the Commander-in-Chief himself observes) to have acquitted Capt. Thompson of the 2nd charge, if the evidence (as his excellency himself assures us it does) goes to prove that 'his frequent appearance before the Court of Requests, throughout the term specified, was not occasioned by his having incurred debt in any mode involving the imputation of disgrace to him, or that of his having brought discredit either on himself individually or upon his regiment.' We have it stated (I repeat), not merely as a matter of opinion, but as a matter of fact, and we have it so stated by the Commander-in-Chief himself, supported, of course, by the advice of the Judge-advocate-general, that this is what the evidence on the 2nd charge proves; and in that case there is no escape from either horn of this dilemma, that that majority, whatever it was (and, from 'what everybody says,' it was the very scantiest majority possible!), was blinded by prejudice, or that they were either too indolent or too obtuse to distinguish between the very different shades of mere misfortune (such as might happen to any man), and of reckless extravagance; either one of these alternatives has an infallible tendency to prove that the individuals composing that majority were, *pro tanto*, disqualified for the impartial and efficient performance of their duty as members of a military jury, which is, in point of fact, what the president and members of a court-martial are, and nothing more.

"I have said that the clemency evinced by his excellency, in remitting the punishment which appears to have been deserved on the 3rd charge (the charge of having written a disrespectful letter, &c.), will be received with a respectful but hearty welcome by the army at large, and I believe that such will be the general feeling; but I believe, also, that there are not a few old (and elderly) gentlemen at the heads of regiments who will be terribly, nay unexpressably, baffled, disappointed, and tamalized, to find how vastly different a view from their own contracted one is the view which his excellency has taken of the 2nd charge, when that charge has been 'reduced to its essence.'

"These *passé* gentlemen, who for the most part, though they have no immediately pressing pecuniary engagement under Rs. 400, owe, at least, one enormously heavy debt to one or more of the up-country banks. These gentlemen, who forget that young men will be young men, ought to have this truth forcibly impressed upon their little minds, that the man who is perpetually suspecting the honour or honesty of others is himself *ever* (in more senses than one) one of the very most 'suspicious characters' in existence.

"Yours faithfully,

"A BENGAL SUBALTERN."

3rd. For conduct disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in having, in a letter dated Agra, August 25th, 1851, addressed to the Judge-Advocate who had conducted the trial of Capt. F. J. Thompson, falsely asserted that he, Capt. and Brevet-major Thomas, was not the author of the letter signed "A Bengal Subaltern," alleged in the second charge.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and do acquit him thereof.

Revised Finding.—The Court, having attentively considered the observations of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, beg most respectfully to adhere to the terms of their former finding.

The finding under the 1st and 2nd charges is approved and confirmed.

The finding under the 3rd charge is confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 3rd July, 1852.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief has not approved of the finding under the 3rd charge, because he is of opinion that, from the matter before the Court relating to that charge, Major Thomas was entitled to an honourable acquittal of the disgraceful imputation preferred against him; an opinion in which his Excellency regrets to find that the Court has not concurred.

The Commander-in-Chief has observed that the record of the proceedings of this general court-martial has been considerably swelled by the introduction of much hearsay and irrelevant matter, of which Major Thomas justly complained in his defence, and which matter should not have been received and entered on the proceedings.

His Excellency has also observed it recorded that the interpreter made "solemn affirmation." The attention of courts-martial is called to the standing orders on the subject of interpreters, by which, at European courts, they are required to be sworn, and a form of oath is given.

In promulgating to the army the result of this court-martial, the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in expressing the satisfaction he has derived from observing the alacrity with which most of the officers composing the general court-martial held for the trial of Capt. F. J. Thompson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, on becoming cognisant of the publication in the *Mofussilite* newspaper of the very objectionable letter signed "A Bengal Subaltern," and referred to in the 2nd and 3rd charges, came forward to disclaim the authorship of that letter. This conduct on their part has been very gratifying to the Commander-in-Chief, as it has shown him that the unsoldier-like practice of addressing anonymous letters to newspapers, commenting on military matters, and reflecting on individuals, in terms that would prevent the writer attaching his real signature, is viewed in its proper light by the officers of this army. The practice is one to be most seriously condemned, and it is a matter of congratulation to the Commander-in-Chief, to observe from a perusal of these proceedings, that so correct and proper a feeling exists on the subject.

Brevet-major Thomas is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- ABERCROMBIE, R. rec. ch. of collectorate at Beerbhoom.
- AINSLIE, W. rec. ch. of the mag. of Beerbhoom from C. W. Mackillop; to be mag. of Rungpore, July 1.
- ALONE, John, dep. coll. in zillah Goruckpore, is placed in ch. of the treasury of that district, June 25.
- BAYLEY, H. V. to offic. as coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs, dur. abs. of J. S. Torrens, or until further orders, July 5.
- BEADON, C. to be secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, July 5.
- BLOCK, A. H. G. to be an asst. in Agra div.
- CHAPMAN, C. to be coll. of Sylhet, but continue to offic. as salt agent of Hidgelee until further orders, July 5.
- COCKERELL, H. E. reported his arrival per *Oriental*.
- CRABER, C. C. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in district of Chittagong.
- CRISP, C. M. to be postmr. to force in Burmah.
- DAMPIER, H. F. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in district of Pooree.
- DAVIES, S. F. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in district of Rajshahye.
- DODGSON, J. C. offic. mag. of Rajshahye, rec. ch. of the sub. div. of Natore, July 1; rec. ch. of the coll. of Rajshahye from W. Bell, July 6.
- DRUMMOND, F. B. joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, made ov. ch. of the sub. div. of Buhara, to F. Tucker, mag. of Tirhoot.
- DUNLOP, A. A. to be a member of the local com. of public instruc. at Farreedpore.
- EDEN, Hon. A. rec. arr. per *Oriental*.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of his office to the principal sudder ameen, prep. to proc. on circuit duties, July 9.

FORBES, F. asst. to coll. of Mynpoory, inv. with special pow.

FORBES, A. rec. ch. of offic. of add. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong fr. S. Bowring.

FREELING, G. H. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hameer-pore, May 28.

GARRETT, R. B. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Beerbhoom.

GRANT, C. vested with spec. pow.

GRANT, J. P. rec. ch. of the offic. of sec. to the gov. of India in the home dept. from F. J. Halliday, July 1; to be secretary to the gov. of India from July 5.

GROTE, A. to be jun. sec. to the bd. of rev. in the lower prov. July 5.

HOUSTOUN, K. rec. ch. of Chittagong salt agency fr. R. Ince.

JENKINS, C. qual. for public service, attached to the Bengaldiv. of pres. of Fort William, to be an asst. to the mag. and the coll. of Backergunge, June 24.

KELLY, J. P. to be civ. asst. surg. of Hazareebaugh, May 27.

LANCE, C. E. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagore, rejoined his station.

LANCE, C. E. to offic. as mag. of Rungpore dur. abs. of Ainslie.

LUSHINGTON, S. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

MACDONALD, A. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda.

MACKAY, C. to be member of the ferry fund committee at Furreedpore, May 27.

MACTIER, T. B. jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Furreedpore, made over ch. of office.

MOORE, W. R. reported his arrival, per *Oriental*.

MORRIS, G. G. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, and to exercise the spec. powers in that district.

PARSICK, N. dep. mag. zillah Agra, vested with special powers.

PENNINGTON, T. C. moonsiff of Nathpore, prom. to 1st grade of moonsiff.

PEPPER, G. A. asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, joined his station.

RUSSELL, A. E. resu. ch. of mag. of Purneah, fr. C. D. Russell.

SHERER, J. W. to offic. as sec. to the sudder board of rev. north west prov. during G. J. Christian's abs. July 3.

SIMSON, F. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah, rec. ch. of duties.

SPANKIE, J. S. to be a member of the local com. of public instruct. at Furreedpore, May 20; vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in district of Furreedpore; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, during abs. of T. B. Mactier.

SPENCER, W. C. to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Beerbhoom; to be a member of ferry fund committee at Beerbhoom.

STEPHEN, K. H. dep. mag. in Furreedpore, joined his appt. July 2.

TAYLOR, W. T. to be coll. of Hooghly, July 5.

THOMPSON, A. R. to be an asst. to the jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.

THOMPSON, A. R. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, joined his station, July 1.

THOMSON, J. G. asst. to mag. of Agra, vested with special powers.

THORNHILL, C. B. to be a memb. of loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Agra.

TODD, G. perm. to resign fr. July 10.

TREVOR, E. T. rec. ch. of collectorate of Chittagong.

TROTTER, R. resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. fr. June 9.

TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, vested with the powers of a coll. in zillah Gawalparah, for the settlement of appeals in cases of disputed boundary between two districts, June 24.

TUCKER, W. T. jt. mag. of Patna, rec. ch. of the sub div. of Barh, from F. A. Vincent, July 2.

WARD, J. J. assu. ch. of collectorate of Bardwan fr. A. Pigou.

WHITE, W. to offic. as clerk of the gov. boat office dur. the deputa-tion of Capt. Woodley, May 27.

WOODCOCK, E. E. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Balasore.

WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, made over ch. of cur. du. to proc. to Bograh, on sess. du.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, J. V. 1 mo. from Sept. 1.

BRANDRETH, E. L. 15 days, fr. Aug. 20.

CHRISTIAN, G. J. fr. July 6 to 16.

DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. 2 mo. in ext.

DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. 20 days.

DRUMMOND, F. B. 1 year, fr. July 15.

JACKSON, L. S. 1 mo.

MACVITIE, W. G. 1 mo.

MONCKTON, E. C. leave cand.

SKIPWITH, F. 1 mo.

SPANKIE, R. 1 mo.

TOOGOOD, O. 7 mo. fr. April 30, to sea.

WYATT, T. 15 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

JAY, Rev. W. J. asst. chapl. of Lahore, 2 years leave to Simla.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. offic. dep. asst. qr.-mr.-gen. of the army, to be dep. asst. 2nd class.

ASHBURNHAM, Brig. Hon. T. C.B. fr. Cawnpore to com. of Benares div.

BACON, Lieut. B. E. dep. asst. 2nd class, to be dep. asst. 1st class qr.-mr.-gen. of the army.

BAKER, Capt. W. 9th L.C. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.; to offic. as station staff at Muttra.

BASEVI, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. to do du. with 8th company sappers and miners, at Tuhana.

BATSON, Surg. S. H. 14th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art.

BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. to be station staff at Wuzerabad.

BECHER, Lieut. col. A. M. dep. qr. mr. gen. to be qr. mr. gen. of the army.

BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. ret. to duty.

BOILEAU, Lieut. L. A. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 67th N.I.

BREWSTER, Capt. D. E. to be a member of loc. com. of pub. in-struc. at Bhagulpore.

BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. a dept. judge adv. gen. posted to Sirhind div.

BURROWS, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. app. as interp. and qr. mr. to 68th N.I. is cancelled.

CAMBRIDGE, Ens. J. P. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 22, v. Young, dec. July 2.

CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. J. D. executive eng. Allahabad div. placed under orders of Gen. Godwin, and app. asst. field eng. with forces in Burmah.

CARNEGIE, Capt. J. W. 15th N.I. to act. as cantonment pt. mag. and supt. of Abkaree, at Umballah, fr. Ap. 26.

CHRAPE, Col. Sir J. ch. eng. to div. staff of army to have rank of brig. gen. in suc. to Lieut. gen. W. Vincent, July 7.

CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. 19th N.I. to do du. dur. employ of Baseir, in com. of 8th com. sap. and min.

CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. sub. asst. comm. gen. to rec. ch. of offices of cantonment, jt. mag. sudder bazaar, and supt. of Abkaree, fr. Lieut. W. Russell.

CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. fr. 69th to 19th N.I.

CHICHESTER, Lieut. Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. to be adj. 12th irr. cav. v. Cureton; to act as 2nd in com. in add. to his duties as adj.

CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. passed exam. and app. to commi-sariat dept.

COOKES, Lieut. C. H. art. passed colloq. exam.

CORBETT, Ens. A. F. 43rd L.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Pogson, on leave.

CORY, Ens. A. to be adj. to 3rd irr. cav. v. Dawson, on leave.

CUMBERLEGE, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to be maj. fr. May 25, v. Rich, dec.

CURETON, Lieut. C. adj. 12th irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. v. Hughes.

DARRAH, Ens. H. Z. 41st N.I. to be a lieut. fr. May 25, v. Rich, dec.

DAVIDSON, Capt. C. 66th reg. to be maj. fr. May 10, in suc. to Maj. S. Browne, dec.

DE BURE, Lieut. F. R. art. asst. exec. offr. Sealcode div. dept. of pub. works, res. app. fr. July 31, to enable him to join 4th tr. 3rd brig. art. to which he stands posted.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. fr. 70th to 56th N.I.

ECKFORD, Lieut. J. A. H. art. to continue to do du. with 5th comp. 9th batt. art.

ELLIS, Lieut. H. A. L. 1st L.C. adj. to be 2nd in com. v. Packen-ham, to Eur. m. c.

ELLIS, Ens. R. A. F. W. fr. 56th to 18th N.I.

FABER, Lieut. col. C. E. supt. eng. Saugor div. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Saugor.

FAGAN, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. to act as adj. 13th irr. cav.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. com. J. J. art. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.

FORSTER, Lieut. T. F. to be interp. and qr. mr. 39th N.I. v. Sherwell, on furl.

FRASER, 1st Lieut. A. executive engineer Ramghur div. placed under orders of Gen. Goodwin, and app. asst. field eng. with forces in Burmah.

GARSTIN, Col. E. engrs. to offic. as chief engr. with a seat at mili-tary board, July 7.

GIFFORD, Capt. James, 2nd N.I. to be major fr. Mar. 22, v. Young dec. July 2.

GOAD, Brev. capt. C. E. 67th N.I. to make over ch. of district staff office, Arracan, to 1st Lieut. Baddam.

GORDON, Ens. A. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

HALFORD, Maj. W. H. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. May 25, v. Rich, dec.

HARRISON, Ens. T. P. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 1st irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Gibbing.

HOLROYD, Capt. C. princ. asst. to commiss. of Assam, at Sibsagur, made over ch. of treasury of collectorate and current duties to J. Thornton, to proc. into interior of district on duty, July 6.

HUXHAM, Lieut. G. C. 48th N.I. to act as adj.

JACKSON, Lieut. col. A. 20th N.I. to com. of station at Bar-rackpore.
 JAMES, Lieut. H. 44th N.I. to do duty with convalescent dep. at Darjeeling.
 JAMES, Lieut. T. 2nd N.I. to rec. ch. of post guns and detail of art. arrived at Futttehghur station.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. C. C. 33rd N.I. to offic. as dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Tucker to retain ch. of 5th comp. sappers and miners until relieved.
 KEER, Ens. J. 60th N.I. to be offic. interp. and qr. mr. to 68th N.I.
 KEILY, Rid. mast. 3rd L.C. to be a lieut. on vet. est.
 LANE, Lieut. col. C. R. W. inf. to be col. fr. May 25, v. Rich dec.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. fr. 24th to 21st N.I.
 LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. J. offic. executive officer 6th div. of public works to ass. com. of 3rd comp. 9th batt. art.
 LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. to 5th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Watson on leave.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. M. 8th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Becher on leave.
 MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. 58th N.I. to do duty with 10th comp. sappers and minors at Sealkote.
 MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. to offic. as asst. to executive eng. at Peshawur.
 MAXWELL, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. A. Roberts, c.b. com. Punjab div.
 MAYNE, Lieut. R. G. to 18th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com.
 MILL, Lieut. C. E. to rank fr. April 17, v. Kendall, dec.
 MILLS, Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Mar. 22, v. Young, dec. July 2.
 MONTAGUE, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. to rejoin.
 MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. T. G. eng. to be asst. exec. engr. 2nd div. grand trunk road, in suc. to 2nd Lieut. G. T. Chesney.
 MOODY, Lieut. col. S. fr. 18th to 72nd N.I.
 MURRAY, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. on expiration of leave, to do du. at Landour depot dur. rem. of this season.
 NASH, Lieut. col. J. C. B. fr. 72nd to 18th N.I.
 NEMBRARD, Lieut. W. 55th N.I. to act as interp. and qr.-mr. v. Ferris, on leave.
 OGILVIE, Lieut. C. T. W. 6th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 9th L.C. and to perform duties of station staff at Muttia.
 ONSLOW, Capt. E. to offic. as first asst. to the master attendant.
 PASKIE, Ens. W. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 1, v. C. T. Chamberlain, prom.
 PATTLE, Ens. W. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to rec. ch. of station staff.
 PEARSE, Lieut. G. G. asst. comm. of Huzara, to perform duties of asst. comm. at Murree.
 PETER, Lieut. H. L. 63rd N.I. to temp. ch. of 10th comp. sap. and min. v. Carter, m.c.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. J. C. 2nd in com. 18th irr. cav. to assume com.
 FLOWDEN, Brev. maj. J. C. 17th N.I. returned fr. Europe, and reported arr. at Fort William, May 31.
 READ, Lieut. H. C. 50th N.I. to asst. as maj. of brigade at Delhi.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. J. F. 2nd in com. 8th irr. cav. to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Becher, on leave.
 ROBERTSON, Brig. gen. A. c.b. fr. Lahore to Peshawur div. to join.
 ROSS, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. to act as station staff to Peshawur brigade.
 ROSS, Lieut. C. C. G. 66th or Goorka regt. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 10, v. Browne, dec.
 RYAN, Lieut. G. M. to offic. for Lieut. Haughton, offic. 1st class asst. to gov.-gen. agent in S.W. frontier at Singbhoom dur. latter's abs.
 SANDERS, Maj. A. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be dept. qr. mr. gen. of the army.
 SCOTT, Lieut. T. F. O. 41st N.I. to do duty with Kelat-i-Ghilzie reg. v. Bean.
 SEWELL, Lieut. col. T. fr. 21st to 24th N.I.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to ch. of post guns and station staff office at Shabjehanpore.
 SIBBALD, Lieut. col. H. c.b. fr. 56th to 70th N.I.
 SPENCER, Capt. R. 26th N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. and asst. of Abkaree at Dinapore.
 STEVENS, Lieut. H. B. 41st N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 25, v. Rich, dec.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. to do duty Aracan local batt. v. Briggs, on furl.
 SWETENHAM, Ens. J. R. 66th regt. to be lieut. fr. May 10, v. Browne, dec.
 SWINHOE, 1st Lieut. F. W. art. to offic. as maj. of brig.
 TEMPLE, Ens. A. B. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 THOMPSON, Capt. F. inv. est. perm. to draw his pay in Sirhind circle of payment.
 TUCKER, Capt. T. T. dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army.
 TURTON, Ens. J. P. 26th L.I. to act as a.d.c. to Brig. gen. F. Young, com. Dinapore div.
 VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. F. jun. asst. to the commr. of Assam at Nowgong, is vested with the powers of a princ. asst. in criminal matters in that district, July 1.
 VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. to be art. div. staff to detach of Ben-

gal art. serving with expedition to Rangoon, consisting of 2nd and 3rd. comps. 5th batt.
 WALTER, Ens. C. K. M. rec. adm. to do du. with 10th N.I. at Benares.
 WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd brig. h. a. and Umballah div. of art. dur. abs. of Tembe.
 WHITE, Ens. S. D. 42nd L.I. qual. as interp.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. sub. asst. comm. gen. to rec. ch. of Sedder bazaar and officer of cantonment, jt. mag. and supt. of Abkaree, at Umballah.
 WINSON, Ens. W. 45th N.I. passed colloq. ex.
 WOODLEY, Capt. J. to offic. as first asst. to the master attendant.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. to act as cantonment jt. mag. Rawal Pindee.
 YOUNG, Brev. Capt. C. B. executive eng. Cuttack div. placed under orders of Maj.-gen. Godwin, and app. asst. field eng. with forces in Burmah.
 YATES, Col. W. A. 51st N.I. to act on div. staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general, during abs. of Maj.-gen. H. Godwin, c.b.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ARTILLERY.

LEWIN, E. P. July 2.
 TOLLEMACHE, A. July 2.

INFANTRY.

ALEXANDER, G. July 1.	DENNY, C. A. July 3.
BODDAM, W. W. July 2.	HALL, M. July 2.
BOWIE, A. B. June 30.	SHAW, W. F. June 28.
BROWNE, H. A. May 31.	ST. JOHN, M. K. July 2.
COCK, J. P. June 1.	WARREN, C. H. L. July 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, Lieut. P. A. art. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.
 BERNARD, Ens. H. L. C. 3rd N.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 1, to Murree and Cashmere, on m.c.
 BAZETT, Capt. C. T. 9th L.C. fr. May 5 to Nov. 15, to Kemaoon, on m.c.
 BECHER, Capt. S. J. 11th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 BLAIR, Lieut. col. C. D. 8th L.C. May 19 to Nov. 30, to hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 BURNIE, Lieut. col. G. 32nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 21, to remain at pres. on m.c. and to enable him to rejoin.
 BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 6, to Cashmere, on m.c.
 CAMBRIDGE, Ens. J. P. 2nd grens. fr. April 25 to Nov. 15, to Nynsee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. A. 58th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere.
 CARTER, Lieut. C. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.
 CAVENAGH, Lieut. G. 39th N.I. fr. May 15 to Oct. 30, to hills n. of Deyrah and Dhurrumsallah.
 CHICHESTER, Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. leave canc.
 CLEGHORN, Ens. G. 43rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. April 30, to Simla, on m.c.
 CURRIE, Lieut. A. A. 45th N.I. fr. May 10 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Almorah, on m.c.
 DANDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. July 1 to Oct. 15, Simla.
 EARLE, Lieut. W. H. T. 20th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Kurtupore and Lahore.
 EKINS, Lieut. C. C. 20th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1 to Meerut and Nynsee Tal.
 ELLICE, Cornet H. E. 1st L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 18, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 ELLIS, Lieut. F. J. 58th N.I. fr. May 6 to Oct. 31, to Kooloo, Simla, and Cashmere.
 ENGLISH, Lieut. A. F. 22nd N.I. fr. May 15 to Oct. 30, to Simla.
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. 55th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 31, to Dhurrumsallah and Simla.
 GIBBS, Lieut. J. J. 68th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to Almorah and Nynsee Tal.
 GIBBLESTONE, Ens. W. B. 67th N.I. June 24, 1851, to July 13, 1852.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. W. 7th irr. cav. April 30 to Oct. 30, to Mussoorie.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. T. 17th N.I. April 21 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 HARRIS, Ens. P. H. F. 70th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 25th, to Simla, on m.c.
 HARWARD, 2nd Lieut. T. art. 2 years to New South Wales, on m.c.
 HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. offic. 1st class asst. to gov.-gen.'s ag. at Singbhoom, 1 mo.
 HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab inf. 6 mo. fr. June 15, to Calcutta and Dacca.
 HAWES, Lieut. A. B. 38th L.I. 2 mo. fr. April 2, to remain at Calcutta, on m.c.
 HUIBH, Lieut. col. G. c.b. 47th N.I. fr. May 17 to Sept. 30, to Murree hills.
 JONES, Lieut. col. N. 17th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 30, to Simla.
 KENNEDY, Ens. T. G. 62nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 5, to Benares, on m.c.
 LINDSAY, Lieut. J. H. 19th N.I. May 6 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c.
 MACKINTOSH, Capt. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. to China, on m.c.

MALLOCK, 2nd Lieut. R. J. art. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla, on m.c.
 MARSH, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. June 1 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie.
 MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. fr. May 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta.
 M'DOWELL, Lieut. J. V. V. 2nd L.C. to Mussoorie.
 M'MULLIN, Ens. C. N. 73rd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Dugshid.
 MANTREATH, Brev. maj. W. S. 6 mo. fr. May 5, to Simla, on m.c.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. May 24 to Nov. 24, to Simla.
 OUSELEY, Brev. maj. R. 50th N.I. fr. May 11 to Nov. 10, to pres.
 FLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 15, to Ghazepore.
 REED, Lieut. W. T. asst. com. at Lahore, 3 mo. to Simla, on m.c.
 ROTTON, Lieut. A. art. to Hoshayarpore.
 RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. fr. April 21 to Oct. 31, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. leave cancelled.
 STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. fr. May 20 to Oct. 30, to Nynee Tal.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. fr. Jan. 30, to remain at pres. and to enable him to rejoin Arracan batt.
 SWINTON, Cornet G. K. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 18, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. G. H. asst. rev. surveyor in the western div. 10 days, July 8.
 TRAVERS, Ens. R. fr. May 20 to Nov. 1, to Gyah.
 TROTTER, 2nd Lieut. Z. J. 2nd Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 TROUP, Lieut. col. H. 66th or Goorka regt. leave cancelled.
 TURTON, Maj. J. art. 6 mo. to Neigherry hills, on m.c.
 TYLER, Maj. G. 53rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 21, to Landour, on m.c.
 WARREN, Brig. G. brig. staff Burma field force, fr. May 13 to date of joining at Barrackpore, to pres. on m.c.
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. 46th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.
 WHEELWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. fr. March 31 to June 15, in ext. to remain at Loodianah.
 WHEELER, Brev. Lieut. col. F. 2nd L.C. leave cancelled.
 WHEELER, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. fus. from April 27 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. C. M. art. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Juttogh.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty with H.M.'s 53rd regt. to afford med. aid to 28th N. I. v. C. S. Mann.
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to proc. to Ghazepore, and perform med. duties dur. abs. of Eatwell; to aff. med. aid to detach. of 27th N.I. at Ghazepore.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to rec. med. ch. of garrison at Attock fr. Asst. surg. Stewart.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. att. to gar. of Govindgurh, to resu. med. ch. of 43rd N.I. and 3rd comp. 7th batt. art.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. J. H. rec. ch. of civ. med. da. of Jubbulpore, June 4.
 CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. with 29th foot, to assu. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. v. Watson, 14th N.I. posted to 1st Assam lt. inf. batt. v. Thurlcock.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. passed colloq. exam. on arrival at Jullunder, to do duty with H.M.'s 50th rifles.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. M.D. to aff. med. aid to H.M.'s 96th regt. in citadel of Lahore.
 CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 10th regt.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. 47th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd N.I. dur. abs. of Johnson.
 EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 17th N.I. at Ghazepore.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. 4th Punjab cav. to med. ch. 9th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Morton; to aff. med. aid to 5th comp. 7th batt. art.; to aff. med. aid to jail and civ. estab. at Jhelum, v. Johnson.
 GASPER, M. M. to be sub-asst. surg. of Budnaon.
 GRIERSON, Surg. M. 9th L.C. to offic. as supt. surg. of Agra circle dur. abs. of Macleod.
 HARE, Asst. surg. E. 7th irr. cav. to med. ch. of 1st Eur. fus. dur. abs. of Bruce.
 HEATHCOTE, Asst. surg. T. G. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to temp. med. ch. of 15th N.I.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 9th irr. cav. and civ. estab. at Jhelum.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. 3rd N.I. to proc. to Rawal Pindee in med. ch. of wing of 47th N.I. June 22.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. to be civ. asst. surg. of Hazareebaugh.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. art. to med. ch. of 7th irr. cav.
 MACANAH, Surg. J. 17th N.I. to res. med. ch. of civ. station at Hoshayarpore; to aff. med. aid to 3rd Sikh local inf.
 MACKINTYRE, Surg. J. posted to 30th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. 28th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 4th batt. art. and wing of 2nd irr. cav.; to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sap. and min.
 MCKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 18th irr. cav.
 NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. 18th irr. cav. to proc. to Umritsar

and ass. med. ch. of 43rd lt. inf. and of 3rd comp. 7th batt.; to rejoin at Mean Meer.

PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art. and Nos. 1 and 10 lt. field batteries, until arr. of Hoey.
 PLAYFAIR, Dr. G. R. to be civ. asst. surg. of Seharanpore.
 SCRIVEN, Asst. surg. J. B. 1st Eur. fus. to med. ch. of the corps.
 SMITH, Surg. J. C. 8th N.I. to rec. ch. of station hospital, civ. station, gaol, and art. detach.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M'D. 7th L.C. to med. ch. of sick and details, 28th N.I.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to join and do duty with wing of H.M.'s 80th foot at Fort William.
 WOODBURN, Surg. D. 11th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 30th N.I. v. G. Rae, rem.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

PERKINS, R. H. May 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

INGLIS, Surg. J. 13th N.I. fr. June 15 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 KNIGHT, Dr. R. C. in med. ch. of Harowtee pol. ag. 1 mo.
 MACLEOD, Superint. surg. B. W. Agra circle, May 15 to Aug. 15.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Capt. H. A. Ouvry, 1 yr. fr. Oct. 8, 1852, in ext.; 10th Hussars. Paymr. Elrington, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Paymr. Hartley, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Mount Aboon, on m.c.—18th. Lieut. W. H. Graves, to Aug. 10.—22nd. Lieut. W. R. Goddard, to June 20, to Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. G. P. E. Morrison, July 1 to Sept. 2, in ext.; Lieut. F. G. Moore, to Oct. 15, in ext. to Kussowlic.—24. Asst. surg. W. Hanbury, to Oct. 31, to Dugshai, on m.c.—32. Lieut. J. Birtwhistle, June 20 to Oct. 31, to Murree and Cashmere.—60. Lieut. J. L. E. Baynes, May 2 to Nov. 1, to Cashmere; Lieut. H. C. Fletcher, May 15 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; 2nd Lieut. G. B. MacQueen, Aug. 13 to Sept. 15.—70. Ens. S. Lyle, to Oct. 31, to Nynee Tal.—75. Lieut. C. G. Walsh, May 20 to June 15, in ext.—78. Lieut. W. A. Moncrieffe, to July 24, to rem. at Belgaum, on m.c.; Ens. Elrington, June 20 to Sept. 1, to Bombay; Capt. G. H. Hunt, July 15 to Aug. 31, to the Deccan; Ens. A. W. P. Weekes to be lieut. fr. June 25, v. Delessier, ret.; Lieut. J. Webster, July 1 to Oct. 31.—80. Capt. R. T. Sayers, to be major fr. May 7, v. Lockart, dec.; Lieut. A. T. Welsh, to be capt. fr. May 7, in suc. to Lockhart, dec.; Ens. R. D. Lecky, to be lieut. fr. May 7, in suc. to Lockhart, dec.—83. Qr.mr. Colborne, 2 years to England.—86. Lieut. Croker, 3 mo. fr. July 1, to Maligaum, on m.c.—87. Lieut. E. W. J. Fulcher, to Sept. 30.—94. Ens. R. A. B. Tod, to be lieut. fr. June 25, v. Boileau, ret.—96. Capt. R. Roney, July 8 to Oct. 15, in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, wife of Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. s. at Sultanpore, June 27.
 BUNNY, wife of Lieut. A. h. art. s. at Hooshearpore, June 30.
 CLEGHORN, Mrs. James, d. at Coolie Bazar, July 1.
 COLLINS, Mrs. P. d. at Jullunder, July 2.
 CUMBERLAND, wife of Surg. R. B. 62nd N.I. s. at Etawah, June 19.
 DOUGLAS, wife of S. d. at Darjeeling, June 27.
 EDDIS, wife of W. U. s. at Jessore, July 2.
 FINLAY, Mrs. s. at Futtyghur, June 1.
 FITZGERALD, wife of Lieut. C. M. 31st N.I. s. at Allahabad, July 4.
 GERRARD, wife of Major J. G. 1st fusiliers, d. at Hissar, July 10.
 HARRISON, wife of Lieut. E. h. art. d. at Umballah, June 9.
 INNES, the lady of Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. s. at Landour, July 5.
 JACKSON, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, July 4.
 KING, wife of R. d. at Patna, May 27.
 LACKERSTEEN, Mrs. W. R. s. at Calcutta, June 3.
 LANE, wife of Lieut. H. 5th L.C. s. at Nakodah, July 4.
 MEYERS, Mrs. H. d. at Agra, June 8.
 MOORE, wife of F. W. d. at Meerut, June 6.
 NEMBARD, the lady of Major, 56th N.I. s. at Umballa, July 5.
 O'BRIEN, Mrs. N. d. at Calcutta, July 6.
 OLIVER, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, July 8.
 PAKENHAM, the lady of Lieut. G. D. 4th L.C. s. still-born, at sea, on board the steamer *Hindoostan*, June 7.
 PATON, wife of Lieut. R. M. art. twins, s. and d. at Simla, June 30.
 RYALL, wife of Lieut. B. W. 63rd N.I. s. still-born, at Gwalior, June 29.
 SAGE, wife of R. P. d. at Jessore, June 30.
 SARSON, wife of Wm. s. (still-born), at Chittagong, June 27.
 SHORTREED, wife of Capt. H. A. 17th N.I. d. at Jutog, June 25.
 STEVENS, the lady of Capt. Henry B. 41st N.I. d. at Landour, July 5.
 VIVIAN, Mrs. F. D. d. at Simla, May 25.
 WALSH, wife of D. d. at Mean Meer, May 27.
 WELCHMAN, the lady of Major, 10th N.I. s. at Allahabad, June 7.
 WHITING, the lady of the Rev. W. A.M. s. at Cawnpore, May 29.

MARRIAGES.

BICKFORD, C. H. to Isabella H. M. d. of A. Macfarlane, at Calcutta, June 3.
 CHRISTIAN, G. J. to Sophia C. Ann, d. of C. Raikes, at Mynpoorie, July 6.
 DUMMELLOW, S. to Miss Charlotte Sarah Smartt, at Calcutta, July 3.
 EWLN, H. R. to Maria J. d. of F. D. Bellew, at Calcutta, June 7.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. M. art. to Eliza, d. of Maj. Patch, at Benares, June 15.
 JAMES, W. R. N. to Miss R. Helen Shorts, at D. hra, July 5.
 JUNE, Lieut. F. A. 25th N.I. to Augusta C. d. of the late Col. J. S. H. Weston, c.B. at Allahabad, June 28.
 LAROCHE, C. E. to Mary, d. of the late T. B. Richards, at Calcutta, July 2.
 LAWFORD, H. B. C.S. to Georgiana F. d. of J. Harrison, at Govan, June 26.
 LETTE, P. to Rebecca E. d. of George Decastro, at Benares, June 24.
 MARTIN, D. W. H.M.'s 75th, to Helen A. d. of Surg. E. Tritton, at Umballah, June 17.
 MCLEAVY, W. to Miss C. Caroline Williamson, at Cawnpore, June 25.
 THADDEUS, M. to Miss H. T. C. Ayeton, at Calcutta, June 28.
 WHEELER, Lieut. T. 1st fusiliers, to Cordelia, d. of the late Maj. J. A. Scott, at Simla.

DEATHS.

BARBER, Agnes, L.P. wife of Lieut. R. P. H. 63rd N.I. at Seal-kote, aged 20, June 4.
 BRADY, Maria B. inf. d. of B. G. at Simla, June 29.
 CAMERON, F. M. at Dacca, aged 64, July 6.
 CHEVERS, Elizabeth, d. of Dr. at Chittagong, aged 3, July 1.
 CUMMING, Lieut. W. H.M.'s 24th, at Wuzerabad, June 25.
 DE ROZARIO, Charles, at Lahore, aged 22, July 11.
 DUNNE, C. Edward, s. of C. A. at Calcutta, aged 2, July 4.
 GEALE, George B. at Calcutta, July 7.
 LAMB, R. S. at Calcutta, aged 32, July 7.
 LANETT, A. T. s. of G. at Calcutta, aged 5, June 2.
 LAWRENCE, Margaret E. wife of H. D. at Agra, aged 34, June 21.
 MERCER, Eleanor, wife of Capt. E. S. H.M.'s 99th, at Cannanore, June 1.
 MONTGOMERY, Brev. maj. H. art. at Calcutta, June 4.
 MOORE, E. E. inf. d. of W. J. at Calcutta, July 9.
 PORTER, Miss R. M. at Calcutta, aged 14.
 RANSFORD, Edward, s. of Surg. J. art. at Simla, aged 1, June 23.
 READ, C. at Calcutta, aged 39, July 11.
 ROBERTS, W. R. P. R. at Fetteburgh, aged 31, June 23.
 SIMS, Ellen C. d. of W. P. at Bhowanipore, aged 2, July 8.
 SINCLAIR, J. at Calcutta, aged 31, July 12.
 SUTTON, Ens. C. 68th N.I. at Cawnpore, June 25.
 TOWNSEND, Susan W. d. of John, at sea, on board the *Moollan*, aged 2, June 29.
 URAGE, C. at Calcutta, aged 73, June 7.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. D. 5th N.I. at Mean Meer, July 10.
 YOUNG, J. at Calcutta, aged 45, July 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 1.—*Arthur*, Mail, Liverpool; *Thomas Fielden*, Strang, Port Phillip.—2. *Zoe*, Camisen, Akynb; steamer *Shanghai*, Christian, China and Straits.—3. *Sea Horse*, Banks, Liverpool.—4. *Argum*, Taitt, Greenock.—5. *The Duke*, Atkinson, Liverpool.—6. *Victoria Regina*, Charlton, Sunderland.—7. *Kossuth*, Markham, Sunderland; *Water Witch*, Mann, China.—9. *Shelomith*, Potter, China.—11. *Taymouth Castle*, Nicol, London; *Pontiac*, Readwell, Bombay.—JULY 4. *Sugof*, Lugrin, Rangoon.—5. *Moollan*, Townsend, Singapore and Penang; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang.—7. *Shaw-in-Shaw*, —, Juddah and Aden.—11. *Red Rover*, Smith, China and Singapore; *Paradise*, Patterson, London; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Penang and Achen; *John Hepburn*, Warn, Moulmein.—12. *City of Edinburgh*, Brown, Glasgow; *John Brightman*, Scott, Amoy, Singapore, and Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Capt. Elliott, Lieut. Ensor, H. Burrow, esq. C. W. Smith, and Mr. W. Sinclair.
 Per *Aegir*.—Henry O'Neill, ship master.
 Per steamer *Shanghai* (June 2), from SINGAPORE.—Capt. Mann, and M. Nurser, Esq. merchant.
 Per *Marie*.—Monsr. E. Robails, merchant, and Madame P. Soignet.
 Per *Water Witch* (June 7), from CHINA.—Mrs. Mann.
 Per *John Brightman* (July 12), from AMOY.—Mrs. Scott.
 Per *Red Rover* (July 11), from CHINA.—Col. Burzunezey.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 1. *Emperor*, Paxton, Rangoon.—3. *Endymion*, Wittycombe, Liverpool.—*Aldebaran*, Livermore, Boston; *Lerida*, Mahé, Bourbon.—9. *Clontarf*, Harrison, London; *City of Palaces*, Jones, Mauritius; *Argo*, Carlham, Bourbon; *Guisachan*, Jeffrey, Demerara; *John Cooper*, Gilkison, London; *Lady Kenaway*, Sautry, Mauritius; *Superbe*, Patere, Havre; *New York*, Wretman, Antwerp.—JULY 3. *Noe*,

Foursan, Bourbon.—5. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Boon, Arracan, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—6. *Canute*, Barker, Mauritius; *Frances*, Power, Liverpool; *Shand*, Christie, Mauritius.—7. *Annette*, Dencsen, Falmouth.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Fire Queen*, July 5, for MOULMEIN.—Mrs. Montgomerie, two Misses Montgomerie, and two children; R. Johnston, Esq. and A. Shannon, Esq. For RANGOON.—Capt. L. L. Montgomerie, Majors Wigston and Edwards, Ensign Low, C. B. Young, and Lieut. Campbell.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 14, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8	7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. do.	2 12	3 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	..	..
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	6 0	6 4
Third Sica 4 do.	.. dis.	11 4	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	9 4	9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	520 to 525
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 10	.. 16 2	
Gold Dust	..... 13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..... 220 12	.. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 220 6	.. 220 12	
Sovereigns	..... 10 1	.. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 6	.. 20 8	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 10s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.

POWER OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

AN assertion is constantly made, that the power of the Government of Madras is equal to that exerted by Mr. Thomason, in the north-west provinces, or by the Governor of Bengal. This assertion we emphatically deny, and are prepared to substantiate our denial by incontrovertible proofs. It is well known that the Supreme Government can at any time cause the expenditure for general India purposes to fall in any proportion on the respective presidencies; or, in other words, that for the accomplishment of any object the Supreme Government may have set their heart upon, they are at liberty to indent on the resources of the subordinate governments. Now it must be clear to the most obtuse capacity, that except the members of the Supreme Government be entirely disconnected from all the presidencies equally; or composed equally of delegates from each presidency; or unless the authority just referred to be supplementary by the provision that the surplus revenues of one presidency shall at any time be available for needed improvements in another, such an arrangement is a gross injustice to the subordinate governments, and amounts virtually to a complete abnegation of their independence, a thorough extinction of their individual views, interests, and welfare. Mr. Campbell, it is true, babbles with an enchanting simplicity about the equal authority vested in the governors of the different presidencies for the improvement and benefit of the people, forgetting that his own book, in another place, upsets that statement by the disclosure, that while the public works of the north-west provinces have for years past enjoyed 7½ per cent. of the public revenues, those of Madras have been left to get on as they best could on the munificent allowance of only a half per cent. ! Is there one of Mr. Campbell's readers verdant enough to imagine for a moment that such a difference would be allowed to exist for a day, if the governments possessed the equal powers for the improvement of their territories which he has attributed to them? Or again, if his statement

were true, should we find oppressive taxes from which one presidency had been relieved, allowed for years to hang with millstone weight round the neck of another? Are these the indications of "equal authority," or not rather the outward signs of a secret yet unmistakable, and most shortsighted partiality? The *Friend of India* and other advocates of the Bengal Government, may asseverate the contrary to the top of their breath, they may denounce us as ungrateful, discontented, and factious, if they will, but we take our stand on their own statements, defective as we know they are, and in reply to their denials point simply to these "facts and figures;" there is no gainsaying such evidences. Like the rubicund blossoms that adorn the nose of the toper, giving the lie to his oral professions of attachment to cold water, do these damning statistics disclose too clearly the sad truth, and defy all contradiction.

We would also advert to another drain on the services of the Madras army that greatly interferes with their efficiency; we mean their employment on mere police or civil duty. For instance, in the southern division alone, if we are correctly informed, there are no fewer than from 1,500 to 2,000 of the native troops distributed over the country in small detachments of from 50 to 150 men, performing services that could be better performed by local revenue or police corps, or by companies of veterans. In the northern division again there are small bodies of troops stationed in localities highly prejudicial to both health and discipline. We are told that that fine old corps the 18th M.N.I. which in the last Burmese war marched from Ava through the Aeng pass, is so much broken in health by continued service in sickly posts among the hills and jungles, as to be quite ineffective for foreign service. The remedy for these evils is obvious, cheap, and easy. Let a number of local companies be raised, say twenty or thirty to the southward, and about the same to the northward, composed chiefly of old soldiers, pensioners, and men disqualified for the duties of the regular infantry; let them all be placed under one commanding officer, with a suitable staff; and on them let the drudgery fall which is now imposed on the regiments of the Madras army, to the great detriment of their efficacy. With the pensioners themselves there can be no doubt this service would be sufficiently popular to supply all the needs of the State in that department. We are inclined, too, to urge this arrangement the more strongly, as ever since the days of Colonel Casement, the Bengal Government has ignored the old veteran corps, than which a more useful body of men did not exist in any of the presidencies.

With these arrangements, accompanied by the immediate abolition of the two taxes which at present press so ruinously on the prosperity of the people of this presidency—the tobacco and mohurfa taxes—or a declaration from Government that the proceeds of these taxes shall forthwith be applied steadily to the improvement of our communications, whereby the produce of our over-assessed fields may be nearly doubled in value, would ensure peace and contentment amongst the twenty-two millions who now eke out a bare subsistence in the presidency of Madras.—*Athenæum*, July 1.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—It appears from a report of the governors of the Madras University, that the commotion excited by the admission of a few Pariah students has subsided, and the native community have yielded, though with a bad grace, to the determination of Government. Out of the forty students who quitted the institution rather than suffer the contamination of a Pariah's presence, more than twenty have applied for re-admission, and as they made the most ample apologies for their misconduct, they were restored. The Board append to their narrative of this occurrence some remarks which are as judicious as they are ungrammatical. "The conviction is spreading among the native community, that every prejudice against a common association among all castes and classes in the pursuit of knowledge at public institutions, is as unworthy of them as it is impossible to be conceded to."

A letter and an editorial article in the *Crescent* alludes to the ebullition that has been recently taking place in the University Board. We are able to add to our contemporary's information that the president of the Board, Mr. George Norton, has tendered his resignation, which Government, with an acknowledgment of his past services, has graciously accepted. The president's native tail is just now in the agonies of dislocation, and it is expected will drop off joint by joint within the course of a few days. We shall abstain for the present from all comment on the circumstances that have led to the withdrawal of Mr. Norton; they have been for some days past under the consideration of Government.—*Athenæum*, July 13.

TEMPLE REVENUES.—The *Circulator* asserts that a yearly increasing revenue, belonging to Hindoo temples, is in the hands of Government, and that the funds have been applied, without a legislative sanction, to the construction of bridges and roads.

REINFORCEMENTS TO RANGOON.—We intimated that orders would, in all probability, arrive for the despatch to Rangoon of reinforcements from Madras; the anticipated instructions have now arrived. The Madras army, it is understood, will supply for this service two regiments of European, and four of native infantry; two troops of horse artillery, and we believe also as many sappers and miners as can be spared. The 5th regt. M.N.I., now at Arracan, will form part of the force intended for service in Burmah. Although we might have expected, considering the exclusion of the Madras army from the Scinde, Afghanistan, Gwalior, and Punjaub campaigns, that they might have been allowed to have the Burmese war entirely to themselves, we are disposed to hail this recognition of their right at least to the larger share in it. We presume that the Bengal presidency will also be called on to supply two if not three brigades, in addition to that already serving; which will complete the force under General Godwin to the following strength: 4½ regiments of European infantry, 10 regiments N.I., 2 companies of sappers and miners, 2 troops of horse artillery; 6 companies of foot artillery; which, with one additional infantry brigade from Bengal, will raise the infantry to 17½ regiments, the whole composing a force of about 18,000 men. We trust that the Governor-General will now consider the expediency of organizing this force on the most efficient principle; that the troops from each presidency be formed into separate divisions, with general officers at their head. The Madras division will then comprise four, and the Bengal division two brigades, and the question then arises whether this force so increased ought not to be entrusted to the charge of a commander-in-chief, and whether it would not be as well for the *Arrogant*, which is bringing out Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence to Bombay, to convey him at once to Rangoon.—*Athenæum*.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF MADRAS has declared a dividend for the past six months at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The net profits of the Bank for the half year amounted to Rs. 1,47,612; the Reserve Fund, on 30th June, to Rs. 41,884.

THE "ZENOBIA," which left Moulmein on the 14th June, for Madras, has not been since heard of. "We are told by persons well informed on the subject," says the *Bombay Telegraph*, "that, humanely speaking, there is not the slightest reason to fear that the *Zenobia* is in any danger from fire, as hinted at by a local cotemporary. This steamer is, as our readers know very well, a new boat; her machinery, boilers, &c., are in excellent order; and, from all we can learn from naval officers in the town, it is expected that a want of coals or stress of weather has induced the captain to put back to Moulmein. The next advices from Madras, will, we trust, bring news of the missing vessel." The following is the list of officers and others on board the *Zenobia*:—Commander Ball; Lieutenants Sedley and Dylesbury; Purser Hord; Mate and Store Accountant J. C. Wood; Mate Douglas; Midshipmen Moorehead and Liardet; Assistant Surgeon Betts. Passengers expected.—Mr. C. Cole, I.N., vice consul at Judah, and nearly two hundred individuals, including the warrant officers and artillery marines.

THE CONTINUED DELAY in the arrival of the *Zenobia* has created much uneasiness in the public mind of Madras, which has only been partially relieved by the suggestion of Captain Biden that, owing to stress of weather, she may have made for Penang. The serious apprehensions relating to her before noticed by us referred to the surmise of the possibility of her having been burned at sea, as, on more than one occasion, we believe, she has been on fire, from some imperfection in the arrangement of her furnaces.—*Bombay*, July 21.

THE NIZAM.—The Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent of the *Madras Spectator*, writing on the 30th June, says:—"It appears that the Resident was explicit in representing to the Nizam the vices of his present administration, and the impracticability of his doing business with the minister, on whose word no reliance could be placed. It is said, that among other charges of deception and broken faith, the Resident produced the agreement on which it would not be incorrect to state Suraj-ool-Moolk's ministry had been based, viz., the arrangement for paying the debt and the contingent, and either returned the document to the Nizam as waste paper, or tore it in his presence. The first would be the proper course; I should prefer the latter, as indicating a deserved indignity upon the Nizam, who, throughout the conference, favoured the minister, though I do not hear that he vindicated and upheld his acts. If this were not done, it was because the capacity even to employ sophistry was wanting, and not from want of inclination. The Nizam has undertaken to produce order in his country in two years, and has declared that he cannot pay the contingent regularly. This brings the whole question to the point, which must force a divergement of some sort. The position in which the Nizam places it can in no way be tolerated."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHATFIELD, R. W. act. civ. and sess. jud. zillah of Mangalore, assu. ch. July 6.
 GOLDIE, J. H. to act as subord. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor dur. emp. of Brett, July 13.
 MASTER, J. H. perm. to prosecute studies under coll. of Rajahmundry.
 PARKER, R. D. coll. and mag. of Madura, del. over ch. to T. Clarke, July 6.
 READE, C. W. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Chingleput, resu. ch. July 9.
 SWINTON, G. M. asst. jud. of the zillah of Combaconum, del. over ch. to S. Scott, July 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATLY, W. H. sec. to board of rev. 6 weeks.
 DYKES, J. W. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 MINCHIN, J. J. 14 days to Jaffnah.
 MORRIS, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nellore, 20 days.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. 2nd L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10. v. Forbes, ret.
 BELL, Ens. J. G. do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. posted to ditto, v. Allardyce, prom. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. G. 5th batt. art. to H. brig. v. Charlton.
 CLERK, Ens. H. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, v. Yates, ret.
 CURTIS, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 10, v. Yates, ret.
 CHESTER, Capt. R. 7th N.I. to be a mar. regr. at Jaulna, v. Grant, res.
 MARSH, Ens. G. C. posted to 28th N.I. v. Cumming, dec. to join, to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.
 NELSON, Brev. capt. F. 2nd L.I. to be capt. fr. June 10, v. Forbes, ret.
 PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. ret. to duty, July 8.
 ROPER, Brev. capt. C. 42nd N.I. ret. to duty, July 8.
 SMITH, Ens. C. G. posted to 21st N.I. to 8th N.I. v. Clerk, prom. to join; to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1851.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. cav. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.
 STUART, Maj. J. C. G. 42nd N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.
 TERRY, Ens. G. C. to rank fr. Jan. 1; fr. doing duty 21st N.I. posted to 15th N.I. as 5th ens.; to join under ord. fr. off. com. Mysore div. July 10.
 YOUNG, Ens. D. 5th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARROW, Lieut. D. S. 14th N.I. leave cancelled.
 CHESNEY, Capt. A. H. M. 23rd N.I. 2 years to sea, Australia and New Zealand, on m. c.
 EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st N.I. asst. to res. at Indore, 2 years to Cape, m. c.
 HUNTER, Lieut. A. K. 37th gren. to Europe on m. c.
 GADSDEN, Ens. F. 5th N.I. to Europe, m. c.
 GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. July 26 to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries.
 JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. 51st N.I. to Europe, m. c.
 LANCASTER, Capt. C. art. to Europe, m. c.
 MOBBLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. 1 mo. to pres.
 PICKERING, Lieut. G. 3rd N.I. 3 years to Europe, m. c.
 WALTON, Ens. C. S. B. 28th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLENKIN, Asst. surg. J. T. ret. to du.
 BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 JERDON, Surg. T. C. late prom. to 4th L.C.
 ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. to act as med. off. in ch. of civ. estab. and irr. horse at Kurnool, v. Penny, on m. c.
 WINDUS, Asst. surg. F. J. perm. to enter on gen. du. of army.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADY, wife of Lieut. G. 31st L.I. s. at Hurryghur, June 19.
 CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. d. at Jubhulpore, June 8.
 CHALON, wife of Lieut. col. T. B. 33rd N.I. s. at Ootacamund, June 5.
 CHASE, wife of T. A. N. C.S. s. at Masulipatam, July 9.
 COX, wife of Maj. E. T. mv. estab. d. at Chicacole, June 21.
 DELANEY, Mrs. W. s. at Purewalkum, July 2.
 EWART, the lady of Lieut. 10th N.I. d. at Cannanore, June 16.
 FORD, wife of Lieut. B. 12th N.I. s. at Fraserpet, July 7.
 LAFFRE, wife of F. H. D. 2nd L.C. d. at Bangalore, June 28.
 McDONELL, wife of Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. d. at Mangalore, July 6.
 NICKLE, wife of Capt. N. W. D. 30th N.I. s. at Madras, June 18.
 PELLY, the lady of C. s. at Bellary, July 10.
 TRUTWEIN, wife of C. s. at Royapettah, July 8.
 TWEDIE, the lady of Capt. A. L. 35th N.I. d. at Dowlalsheram, July 6.
 WESTERN, wife of Capt. W. J. 32nd N.I. d. at Ansingabad, July 4.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY, John, 5th Nizam's cav. to Emilia R. d. of the late Lieut. Forsyth, at Jaulnah, May 18.

DEATHS.

D'OYLEY, Ens. W. R. 35th N.I. at Samulcottab, May 22.
 DREWSON, Miss C. at Madras, aged 37, May 29.
 McDONELL, C. Eliza F. d. of Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. at Mangalore, July 9.
 SHACKLETON, Mary Ann, wife of John C. at Madras, July 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 10. *Elizabeth*, Robertson, Cape of Good Hope.—11. *Aboukir*, Carvell, Hobart Town.—12. *Lucknow*, Faussitt, Demerara; *Hastings*, Austen, Pondicherry; *Charles Dumergue*, White, Bimlipatam.—13. *Zaphnath Paaneah*, Towle, Penang and Port Novo; *Loo Choo*, Snow, Boston.—14. *Malabar*, Noahs, Bimlipatam; *Madagascar*, Harris, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Aboukir*, July 11, from HOBART TOWN.—Dr. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, and servant.
 1 Per *Loo Choo*, July 13, from BOSTON.—Mr. J. N. Shurd and lady, and Mr. E. T. Shorter.
 Per *Malabar*, July 14, from BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. Bailey and Capt. Johnstone.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 12.—*Albemarle*, Trivett, Coringa.—13. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Cuddalore; *Lucknow*, Faussitt, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 16, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1½ to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	2 to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	11 to 11½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	9½ to 10 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 5½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	9½ to 10 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan no trans.	
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	9 to 9½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	no trans.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Advances to the public	Rs. 34,03,038	5	6
Circulation and Deposits	24,06,211	15	6
Specie in the Bank	19,86,522	2	10

BOMBAY.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, JUNE 26.

In the matter of the *Petition of Vinayekrao Hurrichunder*.—Mr. Dickenson moved, on the part of the petitioner, that the rule made by the judges of the Supreme Court on the 15th of March, 1843, respecting the admission of attorneys, be altered, and a new one framed, as liberal in its operation as the Act XIII. of 1845, which shall open the profession to all who, without regard to caste or place of birth, and of respectability and good character, shall qualify themselves for practice by professional attainments according to such a standard of qualifications as their lordships may be pleased to lay down. The learned counsel grounded his application on a petition and an affidavit by the petitioner. The first was to the effect that the petitioner, who is twenty-two years of age, passed an examination in the Central Marathe School, and was admitted into the Elphinstone Institution, after having, in the first place, received a good English education at the establishments of the Messrs. Mainwaring and Jay. In 1847 he obtained the Clare Scholarship, and in 1849 was appointed clerk to the Council of Professors and librarians, which appointments he resigned in April, 1850. He afterwards became head clerk to Mr. Verral, solicitor, which situation he at present holds. Being desirous of qualifying himself for the legal profession as an attorney, the petitioner applied to all the solicitors in Bombay to be taken as an articled clerk, and offered to pay Rs. 4,000 as a premium, but they, one and all, refused to receive him, solely because he was a native of India, the attorneys of Bombay having some time ago agreed to take no such person as an articled clerk. Under these circumstances, the rule passed by their lordships on the 15th March, 1843, under Act XIII. of 1845, places a monopoly of the practice of the court in the hands of European practitioners, and virtually ex-

cludes natives. That this is objectionable, the petitioner argued from the fact that none of the attorneys understood any of the vernacular dialects current in Bombay, except the Hindustani, and very few of them are sufficiently versed even in that language to communicate with their native clients without the intervention of their native clerks or persons who pretend to be lawyers and act as agents. When Sir Herbert Compton extended the rule for the admission of persons as attorneys who should have been articulated in Bombay, he did so for reasons which he expressed as follows:—"Considering the different branches of jurisdiction that the Court is required to exercise, that most of the suitors at Bombay are either natives or persons who cannot speak or understand the English language, and that Hindoos and Mahomedans in matters of contract and inheritance are respectively entitled to have their own laws administered, it may, I conceive, be expected, that persons who during three years may learn the practice of the court in its different jurisdiction, who may acquire a knowledge of the languages of the natives of Bombay, and who may thereby and therewith become acquainted with their character, laws, and usages, will, if in other respects duly qualified in conformity with the rule, and if admitted as attorneys, be enabled to communicate directly with native suitors, to comprehend and to explain to them their rights and liabilities, to prevent unnecessary or vexatious proceedings in court, and to conduct such as may be necessary or unavoidable in the quickest and least expensive manner: such persons, by sympathizing with the interests, acquire the confidence of the native community, and therefore tend to arrest the progress of that dilatory and ruinous litigation that has long been complained of at Bombay."

The petition then proceeded to say that natives sit as jurors, and that, by Act 3 & 4 of William IV. capp. 85 & 87, no native of India is on that account to be disqualified from holding any place, office, or employment under the East-India Company. The rule at present in force, however, virtually excludes natives from being admitted as attorneys, unless by becoming articulated in England, for in Bombay there are so few practitioners, and their interests are so identical, that they entirely monopolize the business.

The affidavit was to the same general effect as the petition.

The *Chief Judge*, after consulting for some time with his colleague, said: "This is an important application, that comes before us in the unusual form of a petition, to make use of the discretionary power vested in us of framing rules regulating the practice in this court. Still, I am not prepared to say that the form is an improper one. The case in point is a grievance asserted to have been inflicted under the authority of an Act of the Legislature, and the present is no doubt the best mode of bringing the subject before the judges, that they may hear all the arguments in open court before deciding. The statement is that a class, or the individual who represents it, does not, under the operation of the existing rule, reap the benefit which the Legislature intended in passing the Act XIII. of 1845, which says, that not only persons who have been articulated to attorneys of the courts practising in the courts at Westminster are eligible, but also that other capable persons can be admitted. Taking the facts of the petition to be true, a young man, capable of practising at some future time, by some rule or tacit regulation of the profession, cannot get admitted among them. Under this view, there is here no doubt a grievance, for the Act clearly determines that all capable persons should be admitted. In framing the rule, in March, 1848, it was not intended, either by myself or my learned colleague, that any such person should be excluded. Natives, however, have the same opportunity at present as they had before; they can still visit England and there at once get admitted into the profession, when no difficulty can stand in the way of their practising in this court, as attorneys or even barristers; although if the facts stated are true, it seems a grievance that they should be inflicted with the tax of a long journey to England. It is certainly true that we have the power of framing a different rule, but the doing so would involve many serious difficulties. The admission of natives in this way would create a complete *bouleversement* in the profession. For instance, the table of fees would require to be remodelled on a very extensive plan. In establishing the present one, we went pretty much by the home custom, only substituting rupees for shillings, but it is clear that this would not apply to natives.—This would be the first consideration. In the second place, every one must see the necessity that exists in a fixed legal profession, of excluding unworthy persons, and those who, by becoming pettifoggers, would prove so injurious to society. To accomplish this, some very comprehensive scheme must be drawn out. Thirdly, if a rule is framed to the effect that no apprenticeship is required, it is very difficult to see how the necessary practical knowledge of the law

can be obtained. The establishment of law colleges, the institution of lectures and other means of education, may be suggested by the judges, but they have it not in their power to provide them."

After a pause, and consultation with his colleague, the *Chief Justice* continued:—"I was not quite certain that I had dwelt sufficiently on this last point, and my learned brother thinks that it ought to be more enlarged upon. Even if the theory of the law—the scientific knowledge—be acquired, still, to practice as an attorney requires a practical conversance with duties only obtained from actual practice in an attorney's office, and on this account any rule to do away with the necessity of the apprenticeship would be inoperative. Clients would also be subjected to great inconvenience and expense from the want of skill of their professional advisers. There is now, however, a great tendency to simplify the knowledge of the law. One of the most admirable and practically useful documents that I have had the pleasure of reading, — the able report of the Chancery Commissioners, — has pointed out means of making the procedure more simple, by bringing the parties as soon before the Court as possible. Should their excellent suggestions be carried out, much of the excessive technicality, that it takes an age to acquire, will be done away with. But all these difficulties I have alluded to require a comprehensive scheme to include and to meet them, and which might often miscarry; besides there is the hostility of the profession to contend against as well as the other objections. Under these circumstances, I think the proper course would be to address a body with more power than ourselves, namely the Legislative Council. If the arguments are sufficiently forcible to induce them to frame a general law on this subject, we, as judges, will carry it fully into effect. And still, even if the arguments are not considered sufficiently weighty, we are not prepared to say that if an intelligent native presents himself before us, and successfully stands the tests to which we will submit him, both as to his education and character, that we will deny him admission as an attorney to practise in this court. The natives of this country are freely admitted into the two other professions that are called liberal, and I do think that the law ought to be equally liberal in this respect with the medical and clerical professions."

THREE Acts have been passed by the Legislative Council of India affecting the Bombay presidency. One increases the power in judicial matters of the native headmen of the villages; the second and third relieve the judges of the sudden adawlat from the superintendence of the police and jails in the districts, and authorize government to appoint a special superintendent. Under this, Capt. R. Wallace, of the 18th N. I., at present resident in the Myhee country, has been appointed deputy secretary to government in the police branch of the judicial department,—the emoluments of the office amounting to about 2,000*l.* a year.—*Times*, July 23.

THE MONSOON at Bombay threatens to be a deficient one, scarcely a drop of rain having fallen during the month of July, generally the wettest of the season: the fall up to the present date is under half the average for the season.—*Ibid.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAI has subscribed 15,000*l.* to the charities of Surat and Nowshary.

THE RISE OF THE INDUS at Gorabaree has caused great harm. One of the branches of the river, the Ochoe, had borne down the old bund which Mr. Elander had repaired, it will be remembered contrary to his own recommendation, upwards of twelve months ago, and we are glad to hear the inbreak has not been through any defects in the principles of the works constructed by that gentleman; the bund that Mr. Elander erected himself, has withstood the present flood, nor is it likely to give way.—*Scinde News*, July 13.

THE MILITARY BOARD is about to wind up its affairs and close the establishment. The board was from the outset intended, as most boards are, to secure by means of mechanical checks and contrivances that which can only be secured by integrity and intellect—to relieve certain departments of responsibilities which in fact they ought to have borne. Its extinction will be hailed as a deliverance by all who ever had anything to do with it even in its best state.—*Times*, July 10.

KELAT.—The absence of Nusser Khan of Kelat, who has been on a visit to his mother at Gundava and other parts of Kutch, has caused a degree of alarm amongst his people in the neighbourhood of Quetta and Moostong, as they are apprehensive of the uncertainty of their neighbours of Candahar making incursions on them. The weather continued intensely hot, and the inhabitants suffering dreadfully.—*Scinde News*, July 2.

THE OPIUM PASS DUTY, in Malwa, since October 1st, 1851, has reached to nearly a crore of rupees! So much has never before been collected.

THE H.C.'s STEAMER "AJDAH," which took the English mail of the 25th ult., returned to Bombay on the evening of the 13th inst., without having reached Aden. The cause of her having put back is stated to have been want of coal. She ran to within 707 miles of Aden and in lat. 80° 3' N. and long. 53° 30' E., being then 337 miles from Cape Guardafui, was forced to return owing to her fuel being nearly expended. We have purposely abstained from all allusion to the inquiry in reference to the unfortunate return of the *Ajdaha* until the results were officially made known,—as it seems eminently unfair to an officer already suffering sufficiently from feeling himself in a position to require his conduct to be inquired into, that the usual gossip on the matter should be prematurely taken up by the press. The report of the committee has been sent in to Government, and the remarks of the authorities on the subject received. Commander Barker is considered to have been guilty of a grave error in judgment in not having persevered in his voyage; his previous services, character, and long experience, stand in the way of a more severe rebuke. The return of the ship on her way with the mails, with 100 tons of coal on board, does seem incomprehensible enough, considering the light in which the matter has hitherto appeared; but then we have no right, and in this case no inclination, to give judgment without evidence, and all that we know are the two results, that the steamer did return, and that the committee and Government considered that a deficiency of judgment was exhibited.—*Times*, July 23.

MR. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, merchant, who died here on the 3rd July, was for some time a member of the firm of George Pollexfen and Co., and had of late carried on business on his own account. He at one time acted as secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. A more unassuming man never lived, and his death will be regretted by many.—*Times*.

MR. JOHN HOLLAND, barrister, who died at the residence of Major Swanson, on the 12th inst., came to Bombay in 1842, and very speedily secured a fair share of practice. He held the office of sheriff in 1845 and again in 1847, both being lucky years, and was at one time believed to have had the offer of the chief judgeship of the Small Cause Court. He was a man of good talents and very considerable attainments. He leaves behind him a young widow and family, now in England. This is the fourth member of the Bombay bar we have lost within these six years.—*Times*, July 23.

THE BAR.—By the elevation of Mr. Crawford to the bench of the Small Cause Court, and the death of Mr. Holland, the number of barristers now practising before the Supreme Court is reduced to four—the Advocate-General (Mr. Le Messurier), and Messrs. Howard, Dickenson, and Jenkins; and one of these is said to be on the wing for Europe with a fortune. We have not been anything like so short of a supply of pleaders for more than a dozen years, and hope the commonwealth may take no harm from the want.—*Ibid*.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK has declared a dividend for the past six months at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The total net profits of the half year amount to Rs. 1,48,648, of which Rs. 28,178, or nearly a fifth, have been carried to the reserve fund account.

THE ORIENTAL BANK has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

THE ABSURD RUMOUR, which gained credence at Kurrachee, and was believed in by many natives not at all generally informed, relative to us Christians requiring a number of human sacrifices to offer up to the Deity for the success of our new church, is now dying away: while it was current, hardly a native was to be seen out after nightfall, and any that were forced to be out during darkness, carried large clubs to protect themselves with. To such a length did the popular delusion run, that the commissioner issued a proclamation setting forth its absurdity, and promising punishment to any person circulating the report.—*Times*, July 23.

GOLD IN THE MAHARATTA COUNTRY.—Lieut. Aytoun, recently appointed to make a geological survey of the southern Marhatta country, has reported that at certain spots in the vicinity of Belgaum, gold can be found, and that it is not unlikely in abundance too, the soil being of that description peculiar to golden regions.—*Telegraph*, July 24.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, June 9.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rule, for the information of the parties concerned:—

Military officers in civil employ. who, with the permission of Government, visit the presidency for the purpose of appearing before a committee for examination in one of the native languages, and who fulfil that purpose, will, whether successful or not, be allowed to draw marching batta and boat allowance, both going to and returning from their stations, if not in receipt of a consolidated salary in which full batta is included; if in receipt of such consolidated salary, they will be allowed to draw boat allowance only.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. 3rd asst. col. and mag. of Dharwar, qual. for trans. of public business.
 BELLASIS, A. F. to offic. as sub. treas. gen. paymr. and superint. of stamps, v. Muspratt; assum. ch. of sub. treas. &c. July 21.
 BOSWELL, H. B. qual. to trans. public business; 3rd asst. to coll. of Khandeish, pl. in charge of talookas of Amuliner and Erundote.
 CORFIELD, A. K. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 ELLIOT, A. W. res. app. of princ. unconv. asst. to coll. of customs, Bombay, July 1.
 GOLDSMID, H. E. to proc. to join rt. hon. the Gov. at Poona as sec. in attendance, and in ch. of civ. depts.
 HADOW, J. W. ret. to du. July 19.
 HARDY, R. 1st asst. to mag. of Kaira, vested with full powers.
 HARRISON, W. H. to be judge and sess. judge of Surat, July 17.
 HERBERT, H. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 JONES, A. W. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 14.
 JORDAN, T. S. dep. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, joined appt.
 KEAYS, R. to be judge and sess. judge of Konkan, to continue till further orders to act at Poona.
 LIDDELL, H. to act as judge and sess. judge of the Konkan.
 LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as a mem. of mint committee, and as a govt. director of bank of Bombay, dur. abs. of Goldsmid fr. pres.
 MALET, A. chief. sec. to govt. to perform duties of sec. to govt. in revenue, financial, and railway depts. dur. abs. of Goldsmid.
 MANSFIELD, S. assu. ch. of duty as act. coll. of Ahmedabad.
 PELLY, W. A. to act as head unconv. asst. to coll. of contin. customs and excise, v. A. Stewart, on other du. temp.
 PELLY, J. H. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 ROSE, J. N. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 SUART, E. M. judge and sess. judge of Kandeish, resu. ch. of duties.
 WOODCOCK, J. W. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DALZELL, N. A. 1 mo.
 ELLIOT, A. W. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
 HAVELOCK, W. H. 1 mo.
 LEDDELL, H. leave cancelled.
 MALET, H. P. 20 days in extension.
 MUSPRATT, J. W. to Aug. 5, in extension.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Lieut. W. D. art. to be capt. fr. June 25, v. Bell, inv.
 ANDERSON, Ens. H. S. 23rd N.L.I. acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.
 ATKINS, Lieut. adj. Bheel corps, to be an asst. mng. in Kandeish.
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. H. C. 24th N.I. to act as liec. adj. at Sattara dur. abs. of Thomas on leave.
 BANNISTER, Lieut. to rec. temp. vet. ch. of horses of squadron of 2nd L.C. at Dersa.
 BAYLY, 1st Lieut. art. to take rank fr. Aug. 17, v. Pruett, ret.
 BRAMISH, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 25, in suc. to Bell, inv.; to rank fr. Feb. 23, v. Cotgrave; to offic. as exec. enrt. at Ahmednuggur, v. Annesley, on leave.
 BEYNON, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. to take rank fr. Nov. 1, v. Palmer, ret.
 BILLAMORE, 2nd Lieut. A. J. posted to art. to rank fr. June 25, v. Beamish, pro.
 BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. returned to duty, June 24.
 BRETT, Capt. R. B. art. to take rank fr. Aug. 17, v. Pruett retired.
 BRYANS, Ens. J. W. 22nd N.I. returned to du.
 CAMERON, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 24th N.I. dur. abs. of Montriou.
 CASTLE, Ens. J. H. to rank fr. June 16, posted to 21st N.I.
 CAVAYE, Lieut. col. W. inf. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.
 CLARKE, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 1, v. Crawford, res.
 CUMMING, Ens. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 17th N.I. v. Pelly.
 CURRIE, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. to act as adjt. to 2nd Belooch, batt. v. Ford.
 ELDER, Ens. J. J. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 12, v. Blenkins, dec.
 FAULKNER, Lieut. J. A. S. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 12, v. B'ckins, dec.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. D. inf. to be col. by brev. fr. May 25.

FORD, Lieut. 2nd Belooch batt. to act as dep. coll. in Up. Scinde, v. Heyman, res.
 GODFREY, Capt. 17th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. at Baroda, v. Crawford, m. c.
 GOLDSMID, Capt. F. J. rec. ch. of du. of dep. coll. of Shikarpoor.
 GOODWIN, Lieut. R. T. 16th N.I. to be a 1st class comm. agent, in suc. to Miller, prom.
 GRAY, Lieut. to act as adj. to marine batt. dur. abs. of Frank, on leave.
 GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. March 16, v. Stevens.
 GREEN, Lieut. col. asst. adj. gen. to act as asst. qu. mr. gen. of Scinde div. v. Adams, on leave.
 HAMILTON, 1st Lieut. J. art. to be capt. fr. June 25, in succ. to Bell, inv.
 HAMILTON, Capt. J. art. to rank fr. Feb. 23, v. Cotgrave, prom.
 HAYLOCK, Ens. to rank fr. June 12, and posted to 6th N.I. v. Elder, prom.
 HAWKINS, Capt. J. R. art. to rank fr. Feb. 17, 1851, v. Gaisford, ret.
 HEATHORN, Ens. T. B. to rank fr. Feb. 17.
 HEMMING, Ens. F. to rank fr. June 25.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. art. to take rank fr. Feb. 17, 1851, v. Gaisford, ret.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. to be gr. mr. and interp. to 3rd batt. art. fr. June 21, to be 1st lieut. fr. June 25, v. Bell, inv.
 HEYMAN, Capt. H. res. app. of act. dep. coll. at Meehur, Upper Scinde.
 HOBSON, Capt. J. 1st Eur. regt. to be maj. fr. June 3, v. Migaon, dec.
 JAMIESON, Capt. 29th N.I. to act as exec. engr. at Surat, v. Kilner, on m.c.
 JONES, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. returned to duty.
 KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. pl. at disp. of com. of forces for regtl. com. July 22.
 KNIGHT, 2nd Lieut. F. W. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 3, v. Mignon, dec.
 LAING, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. returned to duty, June 24.
 LAURIE, Lieut. to act as adj. to 15th N.I. v. Macdonald, on leave.
 LITCHFIELD, Ens. R. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, 1851, v. Campbell.
 LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. F. 1st batt. art. posted to 2nd comp. 1st batt. with No. 4 lt. field batt. attached at Ahmednuggur.
 LLOYD, Ens. F. to rank as 2nd lieut. fr. Aug. 17.
 LOCKETT, Ens. R. C. posted to 11th N.I. v. Murray, dec. to rank fr. June 16.
 LOWRY, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. returned to duty, July 6.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. W. 8th N.I. to act as interp. to 6th N.I. v. Moore, on m.c.
 MALDEN, 2nd Lieut. W. H. posted to art. to rank fr. July 1, v. Clarke, pro.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. to act as adj. to 1st Belooch batt. v. Watson.
 MARSTON, Lieut. E. C. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 3, v. Willoughby, dec.
 MILLS, Ens. W. T. to rank fr. June 16, posted to 25th N.I.
 NEAVE, Ens. K. to rank as 2nd lieut. fr. June 3, and posted to 1st Eur. reg. v. Knight, prom.
 NEWNHAM, Lieut. F. G. 23rd N.I. to be ag. for Bheels in West Khandeish, and 3rd in com. Khandeish Bheel corps, July 21.
 ORD, Lieut. E. H. to act as adj. to 3rd N.I. v. Probyn, on m.c.
 PATTULLO, Lieut. H. E. 1st Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. June 3, v. Mignon, dec.
 REMINGTON, Capt. G. R. 15th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. Scinde div. v. Curtis, m.c.
 SIBTHORPE, Lieut. L. H. to rank fr. June 16, posted to 9th N.I.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. A. Y. 26th N.I. to offic. as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Hort, on leave.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. engs. to assist Capt. Hill in superint. of public works at Kurracher, July 12.
 ST. GEORGE, Ens. G. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 3, v. Willoughby, dec.
 TAIT, Maj. J. C. B. comdt. Southern Mahratta Irr. Horse, ass. ch. June 6.
 WALLACE, Capt. R. 18th N.I. to be dep. sec. to Govt. in pol. branch of jud. department, July 17.
 WESTROPP, Ens. G. R. C. tr. fr. 9th to 21st N.I. as 4th ens. fr. May 18.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. R. F. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 16, v. Stevens.
 WRENCH, Ens. E. J. to rank fr. Aug. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ARTILLERY.

MARLIN, J. H. June 12.

INFANTRY.

BARWELL, A. H. S. June 24.

MORRIS, G. T. June 19.

SHEWELL, E. H. May 17.

MILITARY.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLINGALL, Capt. W. 24th N.I. Aug. 5 to Oct. 5.
 BARR, Lieut. C. W. 2nd in com. Ghaut police corps, 1 mo. from July 15, to the Deccan.
 BARTON, Lieut. C. J. art. from May 1 to June 15.
 BATTYE, Lieut. M. assistant to resident at Baroda, to Sept. 30.
 BEDFORD, Capt. J. N. v. batt. 1 mo. from July 1, in ext. to remain at Poona on m. c.
 BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. from May 24th to Aug.
 BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. from July 21 to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at pres. and to enable him to rejoin.
 BURKE, Capt. J. H. mint engr. 1 month.
 BURROWS, Lieut. C. C. June 26 to Oct. 15.
 CHRISTIE, Brev. maj. T. T. dep. jud. adv. gen. s. div. of army, to Oct. 31, Neilgherries.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to Ahmednuggur.
 FANNING, Capt. E. C. 27th N.I. fr. May 31 to Sept. 30, to remain in Guzerat.
 FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. fr. May 21 to 30, in ext.
 GREY, Ens. A. 5th L.I. 2 mo. to the Deccan.
 HEFFERNAN, Lieut. T. vet. est. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. to remain on m.c.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. May 21 to June 2, in ext.
 HOUGHTON, Capt. 14th N.I. to July 31, to remain in the Deccan, on m.c.
 JONES, Lieut. W. T. 221 N.I. fr. June 4, to remain at Bombay, and to the Deccan.
 KANE, Lieut. F. Western Bheel agent, 1 mo. on m.c. fr. June 1.
 LOWRY, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. fr. Aug. 6 to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. fr. May 21 to June 24, to remain at Poona on m.c. and to join.
 MARRIOTT, Ens. C. 8th N.I. to Eur. 3 yrs. on m.c.
 MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. fr. July 1 to Sept. 30, to remain at Bombay and to enable him to rejoin.
 NASMYTH, Lieut. C. acting executive eng. Deesa, leave cancelled.
 ROSS, Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. fr. July 1 to Sept. 30, to remain at Bombay.
 SHEWELL, Lieut. W. V. 20th N.I. leave cancelled.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. to Eur. 3 yrs. m.c.
 WATSON, Lieut. col. J. W. prin. comm. of ordnance, 1 mo. fr. July 20, to Poona.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd L.I. June 10 to Sept. 10, Poona.
 WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. June 16 to Oct. 15, in ext.
 WILKINS, Lieut. H. St. C. eng. 6 mo. m.c. to Egypt.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBuckle, Surg. W. M. D. ret. to duty, June 19.
 BALLINGALL, Dr. rec. ch. of duties, July 5, as act. prof. of anatomy and surg. in Grant Med. Coll.
 BROUGHTON, Surg. to med. ch. of No. 1 light field battery and 19th N.I. at Kolapore, dur. abs. of Wyllie, on leave.
 DAVIDSON, Asst. surg. R. H. to be surg. fr. May 31, v. Kirk, dec.
 DEANE, Asst. surg. H. acq. colloq. profic. in venacular lang.
 DEANE, Asst. surg. H. attached to 1st Eur. fusiliers, July 17.
 DEAS, Surg. 18th N.I. to med. ch. of staff and details at Rajcote, fr. June 1.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. having completed his period of serv. in I.N. relieved from same.
 GLEN, Asst. surg. serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. I.N.
 GOOCH, Vet. surg. 3rd L.C. to ass. vet. ch. of horses of No. 3 light field battery.
 HOSKEN, Asst. surg. R. to be civ. surg. at Rajcote, in suc. to Davidson, July 8.
 KAYS, Surg. M. T. rel. fr. duty in I.N. and pl. at disp. of com. of the forces to med. ch. of 27th N.I. v. Rooke, June 10.
 KIRK, Surg. to proc. with cav. fr. Rajcote to Luktur, and ret. with wing of 2nd L.C.
 MILLAR, Asst. surg. 12th N.I. to proc. with head qrs. 4th batt. art. to Dheoleakote, and aff. med. aid to detach. of art. there, making over med. ch. of 12th N.I. to Surg. Durham.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. to proc. to Rajcote and assume med. ch. of 2nd L.C. v. Kirk, dec.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to act as gn. surg. at Surat, v. Leggett, on leave.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. 10th N.I. to aff. med. aid to cav. at Deesa, v. Nicholson.
 SANDWITH, Asst. surg. G. rec. arr. att. to 1st Eur. reg. at Poona.
 STRINHAUSER, Asst. surg. to perf. du. of civ. surg. at Nassick, v. Knapp, on m.c. July 21.
 STYLE, Asst. surg. M. to med. ch. of Baroda res.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. to Aug. 8.
 GIBB, Surg. gen. H. fr. July 8 to 31, to Poona.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, July 3.
 BARKER, Mate, W. H. to perf. du. of store acct. to the *Pownah*.
 BARROW, Mids. of the *Ajdaha* joined to the *Hastings*, July 2.
 BERTHON, Lieut. fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, July 3.
 CHITTY, Lieut. A. W. perm. to reside on shore from July 5; 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c. July 17.
 CLARKSON, Mate, of the *Auckland* to be store account, June 14.
 CRAWFORD, Assist. Surg. J. to Sept. 30, in ext. on m. c.
 DELPRATT, Lieut. fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, July 3; to join the squadron in the Persian Gulf.
 DUNSTON, Act. Mast. of the *Euphrates* perm. to reside on shore.
 EDLIN, Lieut. H. R. 1 mo. fr. July 2 in ext. on m. c.
 FOX, Assist. surg. to the *Auckland*, July 5, v. Dean, ret.
 GLEN, Assist. surg. J. to the *Hastings*, July 17, to join the squadron in the Persian Gulf.
 HAWKINS, T. F. to be an act. 1st class 2nd mast. and to join the *Hastings*, July 15.
 MCINTOSH, J. to be an act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Achar*.
 PEEVOR, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, June 21; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, July 3.
 PENNINGTON, Volunt. E. H. arr. June 24.
 PORTER, Capt. J. P. to com. the *Hastings*, July 5.
 SHAW, Capt.'s clerk of the *Ajdaha*, to join the *Clive*, July 16.
 SIMPSON, J. A. act. 2nd class 2nd mast. to join the *Ajdaha*, June 9.
 STRADLING, Lieut. R. A. ret. to duty, July 6, to join the squadron in the Persian Gulf.
 WARDEN, Volunt. F. to join the *Hastings*, June 21.
 WILKINS, Act. mast. of the *Hastings*, to be store account. fr. Mar. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

SANDWICH, G. June 12.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAVAYE, wife of Col. 22nd N.I. s. at Deesa, June 4.
 CURTIS, Mrs. T. B. s. at Surat, June 13.
 DANN, wife of Lieut. J. 12th N.I. s. at Ahmedabad, June 27.
 DENHAM, wife of Dr. 7th N.I. s. at Ahmedabad, June 11.
 DE SOUZA, wife of M. A. s. at Omercarry, July 21.
 DIAS, wife of A. d. at Bandora, June 6.
 D'MELLO, wife of B. s. at Esplanade, July 27.
 DUNSTERVILLE, the lady of Capt. J. B. 19th N.I. s. at Nusseerabad, July 15.
 HAZEN, wife of Rev. A. d. at Servor, July 9.
 IMPEY, wife of Surg. E. d. at Indore, July 17.
 MARSTON, Mrs. D. d. at Bombay, June 5.
 McCLELLAN, wife of Lieut. R. C. H. M.'s 64th, d. at Kurrachee, June 22.
 McCREA, wife of Lieut. H. M.'s 64th, d. at Kurrachee, June 22.
 NELSON, wife of H. s. at Kotree, July 11.
 ORR, the lady of Surg. J. H. J. s. at Aurangabad, May 27.
 PHILBERT, wife of R. s. at Colaba, July 10.
 POPE, wife of Major J. 17th N.I. s. at Baroda, July 9.
 PRICE, wife of Capt. G. U. 1st N.I. d. at Kurrachee, June 1.
 REID, wife of L. C. s. d. at Surat, July 12.
 RIGBY, Mrs. C. s. at Colaba.
 ROBERTSON, wife of A. D. C. s. d. at Bombay, July 11.
 STUART, wife of Capt. W. S. d. at Aden, June 5.

MARRIAGES.

BAUMONT, T. G. to Maria C. d. of P. Tonks, at Colaba, June 17.
 BURNS, Hugh, to Mrs. Stephens, at Bombay.
 DAVIDSON, J. to Eliza M. d. of W. H. Kelly, at Surat.
 D'CRUX, T. to Miss Agnes Sarron, at Colaba, July 14.
 DICKSON, A. R. to Mrs. M. A. Watt, at Bombay, July 12.
 GRANT, Lieut. G. 9th N.I. to Eliza, d. of the Rev. T. Taylor, at Belgaum, July 1.
 MULLABY, John, to Miss Hannah Newell, at Bombay, June 28.
 TYACKER, Lieut. H. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Katherine, d. of the late W. Tanner, at Belgaum, June 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 4. *Naomi*, Cathay, Glasgow; *Constance*, Leeds, Persian Gulf; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Liverpool; *Hamilla*, Lemont, London.—5. Steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez.—6. *Walter Hood*, Sprat, London.—7. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool.—7. *Julia*, Row, Mauritius.—8. *Swordfish*, Babark, China; *Coromandel*, Young, London; *Simoon*, Edward, Liverpool; *Benares*, Browe, London.—9. *Sarah Swan*, Errington, Aden; *Hibernia*, Lochlan, Troon.—13. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, from sea.—15. *William Darley*, —, Singapore.—16. *Mooltan*, Chiras, Port Louis.—17. *Julia*, Richards, Mauritius; *Punjab*, Palmer, Mauritius.—18. Steamer *Ganges*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—23. *Earl of Charlemont*, Gardner, Sydney.—24. Sloop of War *Elphinstone*, Pengelly, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Constance* (July 4), from PERSIAN GULF.—Capt. S. P. Potter, I.N.; Lieut. A. W. Chitty, I.N.; Asst. surg. Balingall, M.D.
 Per *Monarchy* (July 4), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Henry Barron.
 Per *Hamilla* (July 4), from LONDON.—Mr. Adams, and Lieut. Adams, H.M.'s 86th regt.
 Per *Walter Hood* (July 4), from LONDON.—Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Lowry and 2 children, Mrs. Beale, Capt. Drew, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Lieut. Lowry, 25th N.I.; Lieut. Strading, I.N.; Lieut. Mears, 40th Madras N.I.; Mr. Beale, and Lieut. Williams, 63rd royal rifles.
 Per steamer *Auckland* (July 5), from ADEN.—Mr. Black.
 Per *Julia* (July 7), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Row and 2 children, and Mrs. F. Nouveau.
 Per *Coromandel* (July 8), from LONDON and CAPE.—Mrs. Rees.
 Per *Swordfish* (July 8), from CHINA.—Mrs. Babark and Mrs. Fletcher.
 Per *Sarah Swan* (July 9), from ADEN.—Dr. McKinnon, and Lieut. Elrington, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.
 Per *Punjab* (July 17), from the MAURITIUS.—Mr. Palmer.
 Per *Mooltan* (July 16), from PORT LOUIS.—Mrs. Chivas and J. M. Chivas.
 Per *Ganges* (July 18), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. Lyall, and Mr. F. G. Lalca. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Cama.—From PENANG.—Mr. F. Pender. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Lee, Mr. White, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Nash, Mr. Kitts, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Reading.
 Per *Charlemont* (July 23), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Gardner.
 Per sloop of war *Elphinstone* (July 24), from SUEZ.—Asst. surg. Malcolm Mackenzie. From ADEN.—Lieut. Laurie, 3rd M.N.I.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 3. *Loch Lomond*, Bray, Liverpool; *Anger*, Cook, Glasgow; *Queen of England*, Pearson, Colombo.—5. *Otty of Kandy*, Groyther, China.—6. *Glenelg*, Mowat, London.—7. *La Belle Alliance*, Bowden, London; *Catherine*, Moodie, Liverpool.—12. *John Hamilton*, Siller, Liverpool.—13. *Georgiana*, Chase, Zanzibar.—18. *Regina*, Quinton, Calcutta; steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Galle, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—17. *Pallas*, Stockdale, Hull; steamer *Queen*, Adams, Persian Gulf; *Tom Bowline*, Gray, London.—18. *Europa*, Wharton, China; *Elizabeth*, Charleson, Liverpool.—20. *Collingwood*, Kirby, Singapore and China.—21. *Navarino*, Paige, Calcutta.—22. *Poitiers*, Downe, London; *Wild Flower*, Hewett, China; *Alfred the Great*, Turpie, China.—24. Steamer *Auckland*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Georgiana* (July 13), to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. E. B. Budd.
 Per *Europe* (July 18), to CHINA.—Mrs. Wharton.
 Per *Collingwood* (July 20), to SINGAPORE and CHINA.—Mrs. Kirby.
 Per steamer *Auckland* (July 24), to SUEZ.—Dr. P. G. FitzGerald, and Lieut. G. Carleton, Madras art.; George Lyall, Esq.; J. S. Hubbard, Esq.; A. Grunberg, Esq.; Capt. Murray, 10th Hussars; Capt. Lancaster, Madras h. art.; and John Mackinlay, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 24, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 110 do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 110 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 106½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 19 p. ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 46 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each 500 do. tr. books closed.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 16 nom.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 20 p. ct. pm. ex. dv.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do. 18,600
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do. 19,500
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 51-13-10 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	„ 10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	„ 221½ to 223
German Crowns, „	„ 212½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	„ 103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	„ 16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	„ 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	100½
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	101½
..... at sight	101
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 223	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 5s., and Liverpool, 2l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

SINGULAR DISEASE IN NEWERA ELLIA.—We hear of a most extraordinary attack which had seized on many at this station. The disease, it is said, partakes of the nature of a severe cholera, prostrating the strength in a very short time. The patients attacked became black and livid about the gums soon after seizure. Several deaths have occurred, and some of those attacked have had a recurrence of the symptoms, in one or two cases ending in paralysis. The troops here, we hear, been moved out of the plains, to avoid the effects of this extraordinary ailment. The symptoms are so extraordinary, that the general impression was that poison had been extensively used. Several samples of food were examined, but nothing inimical to health was found in them.—*Ceylon Times*, June 4.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

SKINNER, Capt. H. Ceylon Rifles, at Trincomalee, May 26, from the effects of a fall from his horse the night previous.

SIAM.

From Siam we have news that the king had been gathered to his fathers and buried, or rather burnt, with due honours. His successor commenced his reign in a most promising manner, by ordering several improvements in the regulation of the foreign trade, and has recognised the advantages of the acquirements of civilised life by recommending his nobles to send their children to Singapore for their education.

SINGAPORE.

From the published annual accounts of Singapore, that colony appears to be in a highly prosperous state: the balance in hand in the treasury was not so great as in the former year, owing to increased expenditure; but the arrivals and departures of shipping had increased to a great extent during the past official year. A number of petty piracies on native craft were reported. The ship *Blanche* had been lost on her voyage from Singapore to China. The captain and the greater part of the crew succeeded in reaching land in safety, after undergoing great hardship, the party having been cooped up in a leaky boat for six days, without any water to drink.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from these islands reach to the 1st of May. The parliament had been opened on the 13th of April, and the king's speech stated that the relations of the islands with all foreign powers, excepting France, continued to be of the most friendly character. The conclusion of the new treaty with Great Britain was referred to, and it was intimated that authority had been

given to Mr. Barclay, the representative of the islands in this country, to negotiate a similar one with Belgium. With regard to the threatened invasion of private adventurers from California, an acknowledgment was made of the prompt measures of the American commissioner at Honolulu, who caused protection to be given by the United States' ship *Vandalia*. The creation of a military force, however, was recommended. His Majesty announced that it was the desire of the Government to carry on affairs so that no one could expect to benefit himself by any political change, and that the new constitution recommended by a committee last year, in place of the original one granted in 1840, would receive his sanction if it were deemed expedient by the representatives. This constitution had subsequently been the chief subject of discussion, and was likely to be adopted, with some amendments. The Government wished to assimilate it as much as possible to that of England, particularly as regarded the king's prerogatives. The annual reports of the various ministers gave satisfactory evidence of the progress of the islands. The report of the Minister of the Interior stated that the number of foreigners who had taken the oath of allegiance to the king during the past year was 130, of whom 66 were natives of the United States, 31 of Great Britain, 15 of China, and 18 of other countries. The post-office returns showed the total of foreign letters received and despatched to have been 24,787, of which 15,287 were to and from the United States. The total of domestic letters passing between the several islands had been 31,050. On the subject of steam-navigation, it appears that a contract was made last year with parties at San Francisco for a line of inter-island steamers, but that the vessel first sent was found unsuitable, and an extension of time had since been granted. Privileges were also conceded in February and March last for one line of steamers between San Francisco and the islands, and another between the islands and China. In relation to the protection of the kingdom, the report of the Secretary-at-War shows that, at the time of the apprehended attack from California, the raising of a militia of 5,100 men was proposed, but that a smaller, although more expensive, force was ultimately adopted. It was now recommended that the force should be continued. Situated in the midst of the Pacific, in the highway of all its most important traffic, and yet remote from the squadrons of friendly nations, the islands, it is contended, are singularly exposed to the attacks of pirates, and to predatory expeditions, consisting of the scum of all nations, such as that which had been organized at San Francisco. As regards the dispute with France, the Minister of Foreign Relations points out that, in conformity with the notice given by the Hawaiian Government, the commercial treaty with that country expired on the 15th of March last. Until some communication should be received, however, it was not proposed to act upon that circumstance. The report of the Minister of Instruction showed the number of free-schools to be 535, of which 431 were Protestants and 104 Roman Catholic, the number of scholars being, respectively, 12,976 and 2,506. The number of marriages during the year had been 1,771, of which 1,284 were Protestants, 381 Roman Catholics, and 6 Mormons. The returns of births and deaths were imperfect; but, so far as they are presented, they show a continuance of that gradual decay of the native race which no care seems able to arrest, the births ascertained being only 2,424, while the deaths were 5,792.

“Native convicts, that go from Bombay to Singapore with a trifle of money in their pockets,” says the *Bombay Gazette*, “appear to get on uncommonly well. A gentleman who recently went from this quarter to that—not at the public expense—was making some inquiries about another gentleman who did, to wit Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, the robber of the Oriental Bank. He learned that Dorabjee was riding about in a palkee gharee. For a punishment, this must be admitted to be rather light.”

An enormous sword-fish, weighing upwards of 800 lbs., was lately captured by an inhabitant of St. Thomé (Madras), between the bar of Edyra and that of the former. The monster, when brought out on the strand, measured 23 feet in length, 10 feet in circumference, and when laid on the beach, nearly 4 feet high.

IRON PAPER.—At the Prussian Industrial Exhibition, Count Renard, a large proprietor of ironworks, exhibited sheet iron of such a degree of tenuity that the leaves can be used for paper. A bookbinder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen rags.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Dr. Buist, in a paper communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on certain ancient sculptures found in Scotland, has endeavoured, with some success, to found upon them evidence of a relationship between Oriental and Hyberborean antiquities. For the sake of distinction, he terms the northern remains "Runic stones," though he is satisfied that they have no connection whatever with the Danes, or any other modern European nation.

"Runic stones," he observes, "are unknown in the continent of Europe, and are not to be found in any part of England or of Wales, or in the southern counties of Scotland; the Ruthell stone belongs to a very recent period in comparison, and I am not aware of any of them being found to the south of the Forth and Clyde. There are five or six in different parts of Fifeshire, the St. Andrew's stone coffin being one of the most interesting in existence; they abound in Forfarshire, and in the south-eastern portion of Perthshire; they abound in Aberdeen and Ross-shires, or generally over the region chiefly known as Pictland. There are abundance of Danish crosses in Man, with Celtic crosses in the Hebrides and western highlands, bearing a close general resemblance to those about to be described, but sufficiently distinguishable from them to any one who has studied the characteristic feature of Runic stones." These monuments, he is of opinion, "came into existence more than two thousand years ago, and were meant, in many cases, to represent Oriental animals or objects, being sculptured at a time when there was some traditional or actual connection betwixt this portion of Great Britain and the East, which had ceased to exist long before the Norman invasion."

"The monuments under consideration are generally single oblong blocks of stone, of from three to eighteen feet in length, and from one to fifteen in breadth, mostly in the form of the grave-stones in country churchyards. They for the most part have a cross, of the form commonly called the Cross of Calvary, sculptured on them; in many cases, they are fashioned in the form of a cross. There is no single instance in which a crucifixion is represented, or in which the cross is provided with the tablet at top, always found in the crosses seen in Catholic churches for the superscription of 'King of the Jews.' The arms of the cross are almost always united by a richly-sculptured circle or ring, and the shaft and limbs are covered with most elaborate sculptures." The cross, he adds, is not an eminently Christian symbol, it being often found in Oriental sculptures; and he gives the outline of "a cross very much resembling those of the Scottish monuments, copied from the vestment of a Coptic priest, now in the British Museum, and believed to belong to a date 600 B. C. at least, together with a cruciform ornament, of which there are abundance of examples on the catacombs recently opened near Alexandria, and at least 2,000 years old."

"Sometimes Runic stones are found as sculptured slabs; in one case, a set of them have obviously formed a stone coffin: there are probably about 200 of them still in existence betwixt Edinburgh and Caithness. By far the largest and most magnificent is Suenos pillar, in Murrayshire, of which, so far as I know, there is no correct or trustworthy representation in existence! The merely ornamental portions of the sculptures consist of the most elaborate tracery, in which the interlacement of serpents and lizards, or monstrous creatures betwixt the two, are prevalent. Several favourite Egyptian ornaments make their appearance, and though the workmanship be rude in the last degree, the sculptor having obviously begun without a drawing, or without so much as outlining the design meant to be engraven, as may be seen from the way in which the figures are distorted and crammed together at the place last finished, it is clear the conception of the original designer was an able and an elegant one. The pictorial part of the sculpture consists of the representation of deer-hunts, where we have the great bloodhounds pulling down the deer, with all varieties of lesser dogs; trumpeters, and bowmen, and spearmen, on foot, and richly-attired riders on horseback; of religious or other processions of men, with arms or branches in their hands, and so forth, of the same general character as that of the far-famed Nimroud obelisk, though of infinitely inferior execution; of warlike encounters, where we have, on the Aberlemno stone, in Mr. Chalmers's collection for example, horsemen charging a phalanx of foot soldiers, where the front and second rank men stand with presented spears, the third rank having theirs erect, ready to be used should the enemy burst through the foremost ranks. On several stones we have the representation of a bard playing on a harp, and on several others an encounter betwixt men and animals. In three cases a man is represented tearing open the jaws of a creature like a wolf or lion.

"By far the most interesting sculpture I have had the fortune

to examine (Suenos pillar I have never seen) is that on the St. Andrew's stone coffin, the character of which I was the first to point out. I had the pieces, which were in the act of being carried away piecemeal, collected and arranged together, and got a cast in plaster made of the whole in 1839, for the County Museum in Cupar, then under my charge: a drawing of the principal tablet, furnished by me from an excellent sketch by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, is published in the Pictorial History of England. You will find a drawing of it in the MS. volume, with a bad lithograph in the Bombay Transactions. At the one end is represented a man in rich flowing garments, and with a full-bottomed wig, showing a rich belt and ornamented sword-sheath, tearing open the jaws of a lion: the character of the animal is clearly brought out by his short snout, his mane, and tuft at the end of his tail. The wig, the belt, and the sword-sheath, closely resemble those of the figures on the Assyrian marbles. Further on is a dog-like quadruped, with wings, pouncing on a deer, and then a huntsman with a spear in his right hand, and a small ornamented shield in his left arm: three greyhounds, what seems a wolf or fox, with a couple of deer, are before him. In the corner above these are some other dogs and deer, with bad representations of two monkeys. On the upper and middle portion of the stone is a man on horseback: he is richly attired, wears a full-bottomed wig, and his sword-sheath, seen from under his mantle, is richly and elaborately sculptured. On his left wrist he holds a hawk; a lion, in this case represented with considerable fidelity and spirit, has sprung on the neck of his horse, the attack being much more coolly received than such things are in modern times.

"When the circumstances in which this monument was found are considered, there can remain no doubt of its very great antiquity. From the time the cathedral of St. Andrew's was destroyed at the Reformation, the roof was, unless in so far as it supplied building-stones, suffered to remain where it fell until 1826, when it was cleared away down to the floor. In 1833, a grave was dug deeper than the foundations of the cathedral itself, six or eight feet lower than the floor, and here the stone coffin was found, in separate pieces, and not as if remaining where it had been originally placed, the richness of the sculpture clearly indicating that it was meant to be a sarcophagus for exhibition above ground. We are thus at once carried back to the twelfth century, at latest,—an age to which it could not have belonged, Scotland, from this time back, so far as history extends, being in a state of the utmost barbarism. Yet here we have a series of representations most obviously Oriental—the elaborately curled wig and massy sword-sheath of Old Assyria—the lion and the monkey of tropical climates! How came they to be represented on a Scottish monument at all?

"On many of the Runic stones, again, there is the figure of a strange, flapping-eared, long-snouted animal, which I have no doubt represents an elephant: it is not at all like the animal itself, it is true, though it is like no other in creation, but it very closely resembles the figures of it I find in the Bombay bazar. You will find on the Aberlemno stone two winged figures, and two others on the Essie stone; one of these being defaced, so as not to show the bird's face in the lithographs. If you will turn to my sketch-book, you will find a drawing, made about twenty-five years ago, when the stone was more entire than when Mr. Chalmers saw it, in which one of these is represented as with a human figure, with an eagle's wings, head, and beak; in fact, it might pass for a rude copy of one of Mr. Layard's Assyrian drawings, as might the other winged figures just referred to for some of his other drawings. Surely, coincidences such as these can neither be fanciful nor accidental."

Dr. Buist notices certain remarkable symbols, of an Eastern character, which occur on nearly all these stones, and he concludes that "the frequency of the occurrence of Oriental figures is reason enough for assuming a connection betwixt these singular monuments and the East, of what nature or amount cannot be determined; the cross gives them the only claim to an origin within the Christian era; and then this is destroyed by the absence of all the usual crucifixion peculiarities of the symbol, as used by Christians, while the embellishment of the cross was frequently to be met with before the introduction of Christianity."

Raja Rádhákánta Deb, of Calcutta, has completed the seventh and last volume of the *Saddakalpadruma*,—the product of the unintermitted labour of more than a quarter of a century.

By a Parliamentary Paper it is shown that, on the several establishments of the East-India Company in England, there are 514 persons, whose salaries and allowances amount to 121,817l. a-year.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1852.

WE recur so often to topics connected with our colonies, because the subject, regarded in all its bearings, is, we believe, of great and even paramount importance. In foreign politics, at the present moment, the American fishery dispute, and the Caffre war; in matters of domestic concern, free trade, and the fate of the Ministry, may seem to invite more immediate attention; but the colonial question, embracing imperial as well as colonial objects, is so knit up with the political, commercial, and social interests of the whole empire, and must exert so direct an influence upon its future condition, that it cannot be too frequently or too anxiously considered.

The unexpected development of the metallic wealth of Australia has, in its immediate and collateral results, attracted thither shoals of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The mighty influx of free settlers in the British colonies planted there will quickly, as in California, diffuse a civilized population over the now vacant territory, giving rapid birth to cities and towns, with all their civil incidents and institutions. Such a society would revolt at the idea of receiving our convicts, the want of free labourers having alone reconciled the colonists heretofore to the moral evils attending the transportation thither of criminals from the mother country. In these circumstances, pregnant as they are with elements of good, may not dimly be discerned the germs of evil, its invariable accompaniments.

The commercial consequences to which the sudden and apparently inexhaustible supply of gold, so easily obtained, must eventually lead, cannot yet be calculated with any degree of certainty, the subject being of a very complicated nature. That the accumulation of this metal, if continued for a few years only, even at its present rate, must work a revolution in our monetary systems, no one can reasonably doubt. The gold-market is not subject to the same conditions as that of corn, or cotton: these articles are speedily consumed, and their production is regulated by the demand. Gold, however, is primarily a commodity, and has been used as a circulating medium chiefly on account of its rarity, the steadiness of its supply, and the consequent comparative uniformity of its price; and if these attributes, or rather accidents, cease to belong to it, gold is no longer suitable for a metallic standard. But this is a matter quite within the scope of ordinary legislation, and in considering the balance of the good and evil springing from the metallic treasures discovered in the Australian colonies, we leave this part of the question out of view.

The impulse given thereby to emigration thither from the United Kingdom is a far more important and interesting portion. Hitherto, in spite of the want of labourers in Australia and their redundancy at home, the stream of emigration from hence has been scanty; it now flows in a con-

tinuous tide, comprehending all classes and denominations,—capitalists, barristers, artists, farmers, needlewomen, ploughmen, domestic servants, and a pretty large infusion of non-descripts. Were the inducements to emigration the ordinary ones,—want of labourers and high wages in one country and the reverse in the other,—the balance would be pretty well preserved by that reciprocal action which keeps all markets in an equal and healthy state; but where the real motive for the change of country is an extraordinary one,—the *auri fames*,—as this incentive is governed by no regulating principle, there is a danger, that whilst the wilds of Australia are peopled, and the seeds of a new British empire are sown at the antipodes, Britain itself may be denuded of its industrious classes.

Various causes have tended of late years to make the supply of labour in this country exceed the demand. The diminution of the rate of mortality, especially amongst the poor, has co-operated with the substitution of machinery for manual toil, in curtailing the means of employment. This fact, which a narrow view of the subject would regard as an evil, should be looked at as one of the means devised by Providence for distributing the human family over the surface of the planet they are destined to cultivate. But if a peculiar attraction, like that of the gold-diggings, should withdraw from the mother country more than the excess of its population, draining it of the industrious portion, there would be ground for very serious alarm. Let machinery attain the highest possible degree of perfection, there must still remain, not only in our fields and our houses, but even in our factories and dockyards,—to say nothing of the army and navy,—operations which can be performed only by human sinews.

Symptoms of this condition of things are already manifest in the dearth of labour at the harvest operations of this year, even in Dorsetshire, where 3s. 6d. a day has been given. "There is one peculiar feature in the present harvest worthy of note," observes a recent agricultural report; "namely, a general want of labourers: for the last half-century, there has not been so great a scarcity of labour as at the present time." This scarcity is attributed in the report partly to the increase of emigration, and partly to the abundance of employment,—that is, the demand for labour,—in the manufacturing districts, arising probably from the same cause.

This is not a mere imperial part of the question;—it equally concerns our colonies, none of which can be said to be yet in a condition to dispense with the aid of the mother country, to whose prosperity they cannot, therefore, be indifferent. Nor is it for the direct interest of the Australian settlements, that the rate of immigration thither should outstrip the formation of those institutions which are indispensable to the orderly management of large societies, and which are of slow growth. In California, it is true, cities are said to rise like fairy structures; but, with all the advantages which the Americans possess in the stereotyped patterns of their home institutions, there are social evils in the Californian state, resulting from its hasty formation, which it will require many years to eradicate.

Then the accelerated expansion of the Australian colonies, by the impulse given to emigration thither from all parts of the world, of all classes, must hasten the period when they shall desire to be emancipated from dependence upon England. That this period must come, it would be un-

reasonable to doubt. How far, and in what manner, the interests of the mother country will be affected by the divorce, is a question which experience alone can determine. The cost of protection will be saved by a dissolution of the bond, and we shall escape incentives to dispute with other nations in relation to colonial rights and pretensions.

There is another topic,—and it is the last to which we shall at present advert,—connected with the gold discoveries in Australia, which concerns the colonies immediately and the mother country but remotely, so far as it must sympathize with the condition of its dependencies. The present effect of those discoveries is to detach the colonial population, as well as the emigrants, from all pursuits but that of gold-finding; to withdraw shepherds and farm-labourers, clerks and domestic servants, shopkeepers and policemen, artificers and mariners, from their proper occupations, and to concentrate them at the diggings. A recent letter from Adelaide states that “trade is at an end, and the town deserted, not more than 100 men being left in the colony.” The complaints of the scarcity of labour at all the Australian colonies are said to be daily increasing, and the desertion of ships both at Sydney and Port Phillip was severely felt. Ladies are obliged to scrub their own floors, and cook their own dinners; Chinese men are employed as nursery-maids; even the dignitaries at the several colonial capitals, we find, are obliged to perform menial offices for themselves. This state of things must retard the prosperity of the colonies, and, if prolonged, will inflict serious mischief upon their trade and agriculture. Nor is it easy to provide a remedy. So long as men are allured by the prospect of being able to pick up gold, the highest wages will fail to reconcile the great bulk of them to ordinary labour. The very uncertainty attending the operation has its attractions. The chance of either finding a “nugget,” or of groping in sand and water for nothing, invests the mining speculation with the attractions of a lottery. Meanwhile, the flocks which supply the shipments of wool will roam in the wilderness, and the crops rot on the ground, leaving the gold-seekers dependent upon other countries for their sustenance. These are no groundless conjectures or prognostications. Every arrival from Australia informs us of the injury which its material interests are suffering from the new direction given to employment. It tells us, too, of the demoralization which is tainting the huge population assembled at the mines, where rapacity is exhibited in every form. A letter from Sydney says, “The Victoria diggings have attracted an immense population from Sydney, Van Diemen’s Land, and South Australia, of which a very considerable proportion are convicts.” The ease and rapidity with which wealth is sometimes accumulated there, are more than counterbalanced by the danger to which it exposes the possessor, who can snatch only a hasty and feverish sleep, with pistols under his pillow, his life and his property being in hourly peril from the miscreants who prowl about the camp.

In the *Times* of August 23 appears a letter, purporting to have been written by a native of India, signed “Guneish Sewaree,” and dated from Cawnpore. The avowed object of the writer is to secure for his countrymen (assuming the letter to be genuine) some share, in the approaching “arrangements for the future government of India,” of the “appointments in the covenanted civil and military services maintained for the government of the country.” He alleges

that “the principal cause of the dislike entertained by the higher classes of natives against the British rule is their exclusion from the covenanted services,” and he proposes that the services, civil and military, “be open to all her Majesty’s subjects, both in Great Britain and India, including the natives of the latter country, without reference to religion, descent, or colour.” Amongst the reasons urged by him for making this concession is one which, if the writer be really a native of India, furnishes the strongest argument he could employ against it, namely, that the granting this privilege to the people of India “will do more for their conversion to Christianity than has hitherto been done by the united efforts of the Government of India, and of all the missionaries who have come out to this country.”

The proposal to admit natives of India, in their present condition, indiscriminately, to such a direct participation in the government of the country as must be the necessary consequence of this concession, and is, indeed, the manifest aim of the proposer, involves very serious questions, religious and moral as well as political. Natives of India are not, we believe, at present disqualified, *eo nomine*, to hold such offices by distinct enactment of law; it is a question of expediency, within the discretion of the governing bodies, whether such appointments shall be confined exclusively to Europeans; and in the course of time, when certain changes shall have prepared the native community for the trust, this practical disability will no doubt be gradually removed.

Natives of India are, however, subjected to disqualifications which, as they do not rest upon the same ground as that of the cases just referred to, seem to be altogether unjustifiable. It appears from a case which recently occurred in the Supreme Court at Bombay, reported in our present issue, that a native of India, however well qualified in all essential respects, cannot be admitted to practise as an attorney in the Queen’s Courts in that country, simply because he is a native. He may be a vakeel, or advocate, in the Mofussil Courts; he may hold her Majesty’s commission as a justice of the peace; he may be nominated a police magistrate; nay, he may be a judge in the Company’s Courts, to which Europeans as well as natives are amenable, and where, according to Sir James Hogg, ninety-nine per cent. of the judicial decisions are by natives,—but he must not be an attorney in a Queen’s Court; in which character he would be merely an intermediate agent between his own countrymen and the European advocates, and apparently the fittest that could be chosen. Here is no question of Government policy. If an attorney could exert any dangerous political influence, he might do it more effectually in a Mofussil Court than in tribunals where his actions would be watched with vigilance and jealousy.

The Chief Justice, in refusing the application, seems to have been somewhat perplexed to find an adequate reason for his decision. He suggests that the applicant might proceed to England, be admitted an attorney here, and on his return to India his application could not be refused. But wherefore all this delay and expense? The real ground of disqualification is to be discovered probably in the fact that the admission of native attorneys would interfere with the interests of the European part of the profession. That it would reduce the scale of fees, divert a large portion of the practice in the Supreme Courts into another channel,

and perhaps, for a time, lower the character of the practitioners, may be apprehended. But none of these objections can be listened to as reasons for an exclusion which is unjust not only to the parties seeking admission as attorneys, but to the people of India, who might prefer a Hindu to a European agent for the management of their litigation, to which they attach a prodigious importance.

It is these species of exclusion, rather than their non-participation in the office of government, that are calculated to inspire the natives of India with dislike to our rule. A well-conducted and sensible Hindu,—and this is the class from whence alone the covenanted servants could be taken,—cannot but discern, however he might undervalue, the reasons that would disincline a Christian Government to intrust the administration of its functions to its native subjects, divided as they are by strong religious and national antipathies, not only from their rulers, but amongst themselves; but he will attribute such practical disabilities as that we have been considering not to policy, but to selfishness; not to an excess of that caution which concerns the general weal, but to a desire to establish a hateful barrier, by which race and colour are confounded with crime and degradation. Not long ago* we noticed an outcry at Madras against the native traders at that presidency, because they were treading upon the heels of their European competitors!

These and all other distinctions, that keep alive in native minds any sense of inferiority, should be got rid of; their natural tendency is to maintain a separation which is subversive of justice on one hand, and confidence on the other.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE BURMESE WAR.

(From the *London Gazette*, Aug. 20.)

India Board, Aug. 20, 1852.

The following despatches have been received at the East-India House:—

Lieut. General H. Godwin, C.B., commanding the Forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim Provinces, to C. H. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-quarters, Rangoon, June 9, 1852.

(Extract.) I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that, on the morning of the 26th of May, Martaban was attacked by a Burmese force of 1,000 or 1,200 men, which was gallantly beaten back by the 49th Madras N.I., in garrison there, under the command of Major Hall. The operations are reported to me as follows:—

At about half-past six A.M. of the 26th of May, the pickets at Martaban were fired on in a desultory manner by the enemy for upwards of an hour, when a strong skirmishing party, led by Capt. Stewart, sufficed to dislodge them. Our loss has been very trifling; 1 private killed, and 1 subadar, 1 naick, and 11 privates wounded.

During the day, a party was sent out by the officer commanding to scour the country around; but they met with no opposition, and the place had been unmolested up to the time of the last report. On the opening of the fire of our guns, the steam-frigate *Feroze*, which had 200 men of the 51st Light Infantry on board, landed part of them at Martaban, to aid in the defence of the place, and the remainder proceeded in boats up the river, and took the enemy in reverse, and caused them considerable loss.

The troops appear to have behaved very well, and the exertions of Major Hall, who commanded the post; of Captains Richards and Stewart, of the 49th Madras N.I., who commanded the party that went to scour the country; and of Lieut. Purvis, who commanded the artillery, were very meritorious. Capt. Lynch, and the troops on board the *Feroze*, under Capt.

Anderson, were as usual prompt, and the good judgment displayed by the former officer tended to the complete confusion of the enemy.

I have had excellent accounts from Bassein, of the 31st of May, from Capt. Darroch, whom I left in command of the place, till the arrival of Major Roberts, of the 9th Madras N.I. These are highly creditable to that officer, and to Lieut. Craster, of the Bengal Engineers, and show what a few days' well-directed exertions may do in placing a post in a state of excellent defence. Capt. Darroch further reports that everything is quiet around Bassein; the enemy had left the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were coming in, in numbers, to seek protection under our rule. The head-men of twenty-six villages had come to tender services, and to bring provisions of all sorts for the troops.

I have also the honour to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the operations of a small expedition which I detached against Pegu on the 3rd inst., under the command of Major Cotton, of the 67th regt. N.I., to co-operate with Capt. Tarleton, of H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, in driving out a strong force, either from Sitang or Baling, who had taken possession of that city, so lately filled with a friendly population, and where there was a large granary. I enclose Major Cotton's own report of his operations, which show great promptitude, good judgment, and brave conduct, in himself and the troops he commanded. The particulars, as to the conduct of the officers and men, and also the cheerful assistance given by Capt. Tarleton and his naval contingent, I feel assured the Governor-General in Council will appreciate most favourably.

In concluding my despatch, I have only to congratulate the Government on the continued good conduct of its troops, on their excellent health, and perfect state of discipline for any duty they may be called on to perform.

I have, &c.

H. GODWIN, Lieutenant-General.

Major H. Cotton to Capt. Mayhew, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Burmah Field Force.

Rangoon, June 9, 1852.

Sir,—Agreeably to instructions furnished me by Lieut. col. Sturt, commanding 67th regt. N.I., I embarked on board the East-India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, Capt. Neblett, on the morning of the 3rd inst., in command of a detachment of the strength mentioned in the margin,* to co-operate with Capt. Tarleton, H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, in command of the naval portion of the expedition, in carrying out the instructions detailed in Lieut. col. Sturt's letter, and I have the honour to make the following report for the information of Lieut. gen. Godwin, C.B., commanding the Burmah field force.

We reached the village Peinkeong the same evening, and anchored; the next morning, the troops were embarked in boats, and we proceeded up the Pegu river. When within a few miles, heavy firing was heard ahead, and from information obtained from the Peguans, I learnt that the enemy were in force on the right bank of the river, opposite the town. I immediately landed my detachment, at half-past nine, A.M., to attack them, and Capt. Tarleton agreed to take the naval force, and co-operate on the right. I shall leave Capt. Tarleton to detail to Commodore Lambert his part of the engagement. I proceeded in skirmishing order with the detachment along the right bank of the river, for nearly two miles, through heavy swamp and jungle, and drove the enemy completely across the river, in the direction of the Great Pagoda; when, hearing heavy firing from the direction of the boats, I returned to render my aid to Capt. Tarleton. I found, on crossing the river, he had had a smart engagement with the enemy, and repelled an attack made by them on the boats, and I was much gratified to hear from Capt. Tarleton of the admirable conduct of a section of the rifle company, 67th regt. N.I., present at it, under the command of Capt. E. W. Hicks. The men were by this time (one o'clock) much fatigued, and I resolved to remain for a couple of hours, and then proceed to attack the Great Pagoda, whither the enemy had been seen to retreat, having arranged with Capt. Tarleton that he should guard the boats with a party of Peguans.

We had not, however, rested very long, when a report was brought from the picket that the Burmese were coming down upon us in great numbers from the pagoda. I went down and ascertained that such was the case; that they were coming down in skirmishing order, I should say at least 1,000 men, and amongst them 30 or 40 were mounted upon ponies. I could plainly discern their leader from his dress and gold chattach. I

* 100 men, H.M.'s 90th Foot, under command of Capt. Ormsby. 100 Rifles, 67th regt. N.I., under Capt. Hicks. 30 Madras Sappers, under Lieut. Mackintosh. Lieut. Mayne, Madras Engineers, field engineer. Dr. M'Kellar, East-India Company's service, in medical charge.

* *Antea*, p. 141.

immediately got my party under arms in extended order, Captains Tarleton and Neblett, the former with 30 and the latter with 20 seamen, joining. When the enemy had got well across the plain, in extent about three quarters of a mile, consisting of rice-fields partially covered with water, I advanced with the whole detachment, and after a smart fire, drove them into the jungle which surrounds the pagoda. I then formed my detachment into column of sections, and, steadily advancing, stormed the south gate with the 80th and sappers, while the rifles, under Capt. Hicks, extended to the left, and rushed in at the west gate. So sudden was the assault, that the enemy had not time to fire their guns, which were found loaded, and covering the entrances to the gates. At the west gate were four guns, two brass and two iron, and at the south gate two guns and two jingals. We drove the enemy through the pagoda, and succeeded in killing and wounding a number of them as they retreated down the gateway. It was impossible to pursue them, as the men were much knocked up, having been under arms since one o'clock in the morning, and all overcome by the excessive heat and fatigue encountered during the day.

I am happy to say that no soldier was killed, and only two sepoys and one dooley-bearer wounded: this small loss is to be attributed to the fact that the enemy, for the most part, fired too high.

My detachment occupied the pagoda during our stay, and I employed the time in carrying out the wishes of the Lieutenant-General in destroying some parts of the fortifications surrounding the pagoda; this was done by Lieut. Mayne, field engineer, whose report I beg leave to attach.

In the town, on the river side, there was a great quantity of rice, which I permitted the Peguers to carry away in boats. Surrounding the pagoda there is also another town, in which much rice was found; this I caused to be burnt, after allowing the inhabitants to carry away as much as they could.

The co-operation of the naval force under Capt. Tarleton, H.M.S. *Fox*, and under Capt. Neblett, E.I. Co.'s ship *Phlegethon*, was most active and efficient, and I would beg my most sincere thanks and congratulations for success should be conveyed to them, officers and men, through the proper channel. Before concluding this report, I hope I may be permitted to mention my admiration at the gallantry displayed by all comprising my detachment, including the naval parties, officers and men. The union, cordiality, and good feeling which existed, are beyond all praise, and not a single complaint was made against any one during the whole time. I beg to notice, for the information of the Lieutenant-General, Capt. Ormsby, commanding a company of H.M.'s 80th, and Lieut. Amiel and Fraser, of the same regiment, and Dr. McKellar, East-India Company's service, in medical charge, who, in addition to his other duties, displayed great humanity in attending to the wounded Burmese; Lieut. Mackintosh, 52nd regt. M.N.I.; Second-Lieut. Mayne, assistant field engineer, who entered the pagoda with the Sappers and 80th, and Capt. Hicks, commanding rifle company, 67th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Clarke and Ens. Thompson, of the 67th regt.; all of whom rendered me the greatest assistance, and with whose conduct I was much pleased. I left Pegu, at twelve o'clock A.M. on Saturday last, with my detachment in progress to Rangoon, and

I have, &c.

H. COTTON, 67th Regiment.

P.S.—I beg to inclose a list of casualties,—of guns and arms captured,—also a plan of operations drawn by Lieut. Mayne, Madras Engineers, assistant field engineer.

Return of Ordnance captured at Pegu, June 4, 1852.

Small calibre.—2 brass guns, good, carriages destroyed; 6 iron guns, 2 good, 4 very bad, carriages destroyed. 10 jingals, 3 sunk in the river at Pegu. 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. of powder: 100 lbs. used in blasting.

List of Casualties.

Wounded.—67th regt. Bengal N.I.—2 rank and file; 1 camp follower.

Commodore G. R. Lambert, R.N., H.M.'s ship *Fox*, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Rangoon, June 8, 1852.

Sir,—The Lieutenant-General commanding having expressed his wish that a military and naval force should make an attack upon the city of Pegu, I therefore sent Commander Tarleton, with the boats of H.M.'s ship *Fox* and the East-India Company's steam-vessel *Phlegethon*, to perform this service, in conjunction with 230 troops, under the command of Major Cotton, and I have the honour to request you may be pleased to lay

Commander Tarleton's report of proceedings before the Governor-General.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded in the naval force.

I have, &c.

G. R. LAMBERT, Commodore.

Commander Tarleton, R.N., to Commodore G. R. Lambert, R.N., commanding the Naval Forces at Rangoon.

H.M.'s ship *Fox*, Rangoon, June 8, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of your orders, I proceeded on the morning, 3rd inst., with the boats expressed in the margin,* to the East-India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, which vessel having embarked 98 men, Bengal N.I. rifle company, Major Cotton commanding detachment; 100 men, H.M.'s 80th regt., Capt. Ormsby; 30 men, sappers and miners of the Madras division, Lieut. Macintosh; Lieut. Mayne, assistant engineer; Capt. Latter, interpreter to the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, also accompanied us.

We proceeded up the Pegu river, as far as the village of Peinkeong, which we reached a little before 8 P.M. it being then high water. The stream becoming extremely narrow and shallow at this point, I did not deem it prudent to ascend it further, and therefore arranged with Major Cotton for proceeding with his detachment in the boats, on the next flood tide, which I looked for about two A.M., but the ebb ran for 9½ hours, so that we could not leave the steamer before 5.30 A.M. on the 4th. At Peinkeong, Capt. Latter obtained information that a large number of Peguers had put themselves under the direction of one of their countrymen named Mougta; that they had assembled on the right bank of the river, where the day previous they had been engaged with a body of men under Moungyawik, the Birman governor of Pegu. By the villagers' account, the latter had been worsted, and had retired in the direction of Zangauain, situated on the river bank, immediately opposite Pegu. When within about five miles of this place, the chief, Mougta, came off to the boats, and confirmed the reports which had been previously received: his force, consisting of about 1,500 men (imperfectly armed), lined the right bank of the river, and advanced with the boats. From his communication with Mougta, Capt. Latter was satisfied that the enemy's chief strength lay on the right bank. Major Cotton therefore decided on landing his detachment on that side, while I proceeded with the boats (as soon as the men were disembarked), to co-operate on his right flank. The river at this point is not more than sixty yards wide: the present village of Pegu stands on the left bank, which is steep and muddy below high water-mark. About a quarter of a mile, in the rear of the houses, there is a broad ditch, the bottom of which, at this season, is a swamp; it runs along the west face of the old wall of Pegu, for the distance of two or three miles; the wall has been originally built of brick, and the top (which may be twenty feet above the bottom of the ditch) is now covered with jungle. The village of Zangauain, as I before mentioned, stands immediately opposite; it possesses a small pagoda, and is surrounded by a low growth of jungle.

I had proceeded a short distance in the boats, when a sharp fire of musketry was opened upon us from the Pegu side. Feeling the disadvantage we laboured under by being underneath the enemy's fire, with no effectual means of returning it, I at once landed with the boats' crews of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, and was shortly after joined by Capt. Neblett and boats' crews of the *Phlegethon* (see margin),† in all about 50 men. The Burmese fired upon us as we advanced, but were driven from point to point until completely broken; one party retreating by the river's side to the northward, and the other within the old wall before mentioned. Our object being attained, I was retiring in close order to the boats, when a fire of gingals and musketry was opened upon us from the walls. Deeming it unwise to permit the Burmese to suppose we had retreated from them, I instantly engaged a native guide to show us the causeway through the ditch, and then advanced to the attack. We halted a few seconds to gain breath, under shelter of an old house; then rushed in over the causeway, and through a breach to the right of the gateway. On getting over the wall we found ourselves among some fine trees, free from underwood; behind these the enemy stood with great resolution, until they were (in many instances), driven out by the bayonet; the defect in their firing was here very observable, as their shot in most cases struck the branches

* H.M.S. *Fox*.—Launch. Mr. McMurdo, mate; Mr. Lucas, midshipman; crew, 15 men.—Pinnace. Mr. Copland, mate; Mr. Hudson, midshipman; crew, 15 men.—Gig. Mr. Cottam; crew, 6 men.—Cutters. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lisboa; crew, 9 men each.—Mr. Morgan, assistant surgeon. H.M.S. *Fox*.—E.I. Co.'s steamer *Moosaffer*. Mr. Harding; crew, natives, in paddle-box boats.—A large canoe, fitted for the conveyance of the camp-followers.

† E.I. Co.'s steamer *Phlegethon*.—Two cutters. Messrs. T. M. Hulke, 3rd officer; C. C. Sevenoakes, midshipman; crew, 22 men.

above our heads. We pushed them through to the plain beyond, when they broke and fled, leaving many dead; their number engaged might probably have been 100 men, and they also had a reserve of about 200 more (commanded by officers on horse-back), beyond the reach of musketry. The whole party retired within the Great Pagoda, about a mile and a-half to the eastward. I am glad to say that this service was performed with only one casualty on our side, one man having received a severe sword-cut in a personal encounter.

Information was now brought me that our boats had been attacked by another party of the enemy from the southward; I accordingly hastened down to their relief, and happily found them safe. Mr. McMurdo, mate of H.M.'s ship *Fox*, who had been left with a few men in charge, reported that a very heavy fire had been opened upon them, to which he had endeavoured to reply with the pinnace's gun and small arm party, but the water was too low to do this with effect, and, having one man killed and two wounded, he judiciously removed the remainder to the right bank, sending an application to Major Cotton for support. A party of rifles returning fortunately met the messenger, and, coming on with all speed, took up a position on the river side, from which they kept up so true and incessant a fire across the water that the enemy were compelled to abandon their attempt, and, on our approach, to retreat. Major Cotton, having overcome all opposition on the opposite side, now crossed over with his detachment.

On a consultation with him, it was determined to wait until 3 p.m. before we should advance to attack the Great Pagoda, the men being absolutely in need of repose after so much fatigue under a burning sun. The rifle company of the 67th was therefore bivouacked in the wood within the wall, H.M.'s 80th regt. on the river face; and the seamen returned to their boats. At 2 p.m. the alarm bugle was sounded, and, on my landing, I discovered that the Burmese had issued from the pagoda in considerable strength, with the evident intention of attacking us. The troops lost not a moment in getting under arms, and the seamen (see detail annexed),* came on shore.

The enemy fell back on our advance, a movement he appeared to have so little expected that many of his men were unable to regain their position in time to defend it, and those who did were so taken by surprise that their fire was ineffectual, and their four guns, which pointed down the steps leading up to the gateway, were found loaded by H.M.'s 80th, who gallantly led the assault; and this naturally strong place was happily carried without a casualty on our side.

I returned with the seamen to the boats, as soon as the pagoda was in our possession; embarked the detachment at noon 30th; on the 6th reached the steamer, at Peinkeong, at 5 p.m.; she weighed on her return at 8 a.m.; on the 7th, at noon, she took the ground, and, as the tide was ebbing, and there was no possibility of her moving for several hours, I ordered the *Fox*'s boats to take the canoe with the camp-followers in tow; I passed them in the gig, and arrived on board H.M.'s ship *Fox* at 3 a.m. on the 8th.

I have the honour to enclose the following list of casualties:—H.M.'s ship *Fox*.—3 seamen wounded. E.I.C.'s steamer *Phlegethon*.—1 seaman killed.

I beg leave to add that the conduct of both officers and men under my orders has been most exemplary, and to represent to you the valuable assistance and co-operation I received on all occasions from Capt. Neblett, commander of the East-India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*.

I have, &c.,
J. W. TARLETON.

List of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Naval Forces, during the action at Pegu, on the 4th June, 1852.

H.M.'s ship *Fox*.—Andrew Walker, A.B. wounded (severely); Henry Ingram, ordinary, wounded (slightly); John Taylor, A.B., wounded (slightly).

E.I.C.'s steamer *Phlegethon*.—James Shields, killed.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 24.

India Board, Aug. 21, 1852.—The despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the East-India House:—

"The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee.

"June 15, 1852.

"We beg to refer the Committee to the notification of the 5th inst., in which we have publicly expressed our sense of the

* H.M.S. *Fox*.—Officers, Mr. McMurdo, mate; Mr. Hudson and Mr. Lucas, midshipmen; 38 men. E.I.Co.'s steamer *Phlegethon*.—Capt. Neblett; 22 men.

promptitude, skill, and gallantry displayed by Lieut. gen. Godwin, Commodore Lambert, and all the officers and men engaged in the combined operations against Bassein.

"NOTIFICATION.

"Fort William, June 5, 1852.

"The Governor-General in Council has the gratification of announcing the capture of Bassein, and of publishing for general information the despatches which report the combined operations of the naval and military force by which this service has been executed.

"In ascending for sixty miles a river still very imperfectly known,—in effecting the landing of the troops and capturing the city, the fort, and the stockaded defences on both sides of the river, fully garrisoned and armed,—and in accomplishing all this with very unequal numbers, and within the limits of a single day,—the combined forces at Bassein performed a gallant and spirited service, which well deserves the approbation and applause of the Government of India.

"To Major-gen. Godwin, C.B., and to Commodore Lambert, the Governor-General in Council has again the satisfaction of offering his cordial acknowledgments of the ability and good-will with which they have united their exertions for insuring success to the operations in which they were engaged.

"The Governor-General in Council begs to repeat his thanks to Major Boulderson, deputy judge-advocate-general; to Capt. Latter; to Capt. Chads, aide-de-camp; and to Lieut. Ford, of the Madras Sappers, for their conduct in the field on this occasion. His Lordship in Council desires especially to mark his sense of the services rendered by Major Errington, of H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, commanding the detachment of troops at Bassein; and to Commander Campbell, of the Indian Navy, by whom the stockade upon the right bank of the river was stormed and taken. To Capt. Rice, Capt. Darroch, and Lieut. Carter, of H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry; to Lieut. Ansley, 9th Madras N.I.; to Lieut. Craster, Bengal Engineers; and to Dr. McCoish, of the medical department, the Governor-General in Council begs leave to convey his best thanks. Equal acknowledgments are due to Lieut. Rice, Royal Navy; to Lieut. Elliott and Lieut. Nightingale, Royal Marines; to Commander Hewett, to Lieut. Robin, and Lieut. Lewis, Indian Navy; and to Capt. Dicey, Capt. Burbank, and Mr. F. Duncan, of the Bengal Marine, whose services have been commended.

"The Governor-General in Council has particular satisfaction in adding the expression of his entire approbation of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of H.M.'s 51st regt., of the 9th regt. Madras N.I., of the Madras Sappers and Miners, and of the seamen and marines employed in the capture of the city of Bassein.

"By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

"C. ALLEN, officiating secretary to the Government of India."

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 24th August; Mr. J. Baxendale in the chair.

The secretary read the report, which states that the works between Howrah and the Ranunge Collieries continue to progress satisfactorily. To complete and stock this division of the line, some additional capital will be required. The existing contract with the East-India Company provides for raising such capital, and, when the proper time arrives, the option of subscribing it will be given to the then proprietors of the old shares. The surveys between Pundooah and Rajmahal, alluded to in the last report, have been carried to such an extent as to enable Mr. Turnbull, the resident engineer, to report upon the general features of the line, which are highly favourable to the construction of a railway. Mr. Turnbull's report is now before the authorities for consideration, and any arrangements that may be made, founded upon that report, will be announced to the proprietors at the earliest opportunity.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

A Proprietor wished to know in what way it was intended to raise the new capital, and whether it was included in their guarantee. He also wished to know when it would be raised.

The Chairman said, he believed the agreement with the East-India Company would bring the further sum required to complete the railway under the same guarantee. It was not then possible to say when a further sum would be required, as the East-India Company had at present 577,000*l.* in hand. He thought they would have one or two ordinary meetings of the company before the question would come before them. The

East-India Company, having so large a sum in hand, were not desirous of increasing the amount. The last call, at their request, was delayed as long as possible.

The *Proprietor* wished to know whether a meeting would be called to consider Mr. Turnbull's report on the further extension of the line, when it was decided on by the East-India Company to carry out the extension?

The *Chairman* said, of course, if anything should arise requiring the sanction of the shareholders a meeting would be called. The company could not complete 120 miles of railway without further capital. It was probable that a further sum might be required to complete the railway, amounting to about 250,000*l.*, which was alluded to in the report, and would be in addition to the present capital of 1,000,000*l.* He did not expect that any portion of the line would be opened before the year 1854; and when it was considered that the estimated cost of the line was under 10,000*l.* per mile, it would not be surprising if that sum were exceeded, and in that case they would require above 1,200,000*l.*, being at least 200,000*l.* more than the present capital.

Mr. J. Catley said, whatever the amount of additional capital might be, it would be allotted rateably among the shareholders, and the directors would endeavour to obtain the best terms they could from the East-India Company for the proprietors when the time came for raising the additional capital.

BRIGADIER BEATSON.—The President of the French Republic gave a grand *soirée*, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on the 16th of August, at which over 3,000 persons were present. The uniforms were very numerous, and among them was one which attracted general and marked attention. It was the full dress of a brigadier of the Nizam's cavalry. The turban of cloth of gold, the dark blue tunic covered over with the richest gold embroidery, the scarlet embroidered vest, and the scarlet and gold embroidered scarf worn round the waist, all looked most gorgeous. The dark *basané* complexion, the bare throat, and jet black moustache, of the wearer, led every one at first to believe that he was actually a native of some Eastern land. The decoration of the Spanish order of St. Ferdinand reposing modestly on the embroidered breast, showed, however, that he had seen service in other countries than in the East. The officer in question was Brigadier Beatson, an Englishman, who had long served in India. He had distinguished himself in the East on several occasions, particularly in 1844, when he led the Bundelcund Legion, which, though only a local corps, and raised for particular service within certain limits, volunteered to proceed to Seinde and serve there under Sir Charles Napier. Brigadier Beatson served for two years in Spain in the British Legion under Sir de Lacy Evans, his ardour for the active duties of his profession having induced him to apply for leave of absence to that extent. After his two years' service in Spain, where he had been severely wounded, he returned to India, where he continued to serve with the same distinction until very recently. Nothing could surpass the attentions which he, and, indeed, the other foreigners who were present at the ball, received from the French officers of every rank.—*Times' Correspondent.*

COOLIES IN JAMAICA.—On the 9th of July, the Commissioners of Public Accounts met in Kingston, Jamaica. A communication from the Governor was laid before them, concerning a despatch from Sir John Pakington, in which he complained that the colony had neglected to comply with the terms of the contract made to provide for the return passage to India of such Coolie emigrants as had served in the country for five years. The commissioners expressed their regret at being unable to take action in the matter, and expressed the belief that the question would form one of the first subjects of legislation when the Assembly met.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Sultan* amount to 173,825*l.*, of which 86,200*l.* is gold for Alexandria, the remainder being silver for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Canton.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 20th of August; Capt. Nairne in the chair. The report stated that the strong feeling in Ceylon in favour of the railway, and other circumstances, had induced the directors to recommend the shareholders to keep up the company for another year. The small balance in hand, after the payment of all liabilities, would enable the directors to maintain the company in its present position for a considerable time. The accounts showed that 2,705*l.* had been received, and 2,691*l.* expended, leaving a balance of 64*l.*, of which 14*l.* was in cash and about 50*l.* in surveying instruments. The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report, said the company had been kept in existence

in the expectation that something would occur in their favour. The directors, on the present occasion, recommended the shareholders to continue the company for another year, and, as the expenses were only about 4*l.* a year, the funds in hand would enable them to keep up the company in its present state for three years longer. The report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected. A conversation ensued, in the course of which it was stated that there was a probability that the island of Ceylon would come into the hands of the East-India Company, and in that case it was believed the line would be made.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have instructed Messrs. Tetley and Son to forward to Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association, 50 bales of cotton, marked "Tinnevely," and five bales marked "N. O.," received, per *Waterloo*, from Colombo.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—The *New York Herald* says there is reason to believe that the Japan expedition has been abandoned.

PASSAGE AND MAIL STEAMER TO AUSTRALIA.—Among the vessels now loading for Port Phillip and Sydney from London and Plymouth is the *Cleopatra*, a screw steamer, of 1,500 tons and 300 horse-power. She is despatched by private enterprise, and will take passengers at 90, 55, 40, and 25 guineas. The owners of the *Cleopatra* have concluded a contract with the Post-office for the conveyance of a mail to the Cape of Good Hope, Port Phillip, and Sydney. She will sail from London on the 4th, and from Plymouth on the 7th, September; letters are to be posted on the evening of the 6th.

THE SHIPS OF THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY, carrying the mails to and from the Cape of Good Hope, and the mails thence to Madras and Calcutta and back, are to be located at Southampton. The ships intended for the company's services are all new, and are built or building in London; consequently, on each first outward passage they will sail from the Thames, calling at Plymouth as heretofore. In their return, however, each ship will come to Southampton, at which port thereafter all their arrivals and departures will take place.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Devonshire*, for freight of stores to Madras, and the *Mary* for the like purpose to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 16. *Alipore*, Freeman, Whampoa; *Regina*, Cowart, Algoa Bay; *Scandinavian*, Odemark, Akyab (to Rotterdam).—17. *Anglo-American* (American), Murdock, Bengal; *Morning Star*, Clarke, Ceylon.—18. *Prince of Wales*, Stuart, Sydney; *Asia*, Newlands, Bengal; *Victory*, Fowler, Algoa Bay.—19. *Rodney*, M'Lean, Ceylon; *Armistean*, Thoms, Madras; *Hero*, Pirrie, Akyab; *Koh-i-Noor*, Inglis, Bengal; *India*, Ritchie, Shanghai.—21. *Canada*, Williams, Algoa Bay; *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Sydney.—23. *Gladiator*, Hutton; *British Empire*, Allen; *Columbia* (American), Hildreth; *Henry Ware* (American), Nason, Bengal; *Sumatra*, Johnson, Ceylon; *St. Paul*, Bekman, Akyab, (to Antwerp); *Nelson*, Wright; and *Derwent*, Jardine, Melbourne; *Rajah of Sarawak*, Masters, Sourabaya; *Siren*, Hillyer, Algoa Bay.—25. *Nepalese Ambassador*, Jackson, Hong-Kong; *Coromandel*, Hadden; and *Kedgerie*, Isbister, Bengal; *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Bombay.—26. *Tonia*, Dalton, Mauritius; *Ursula*, Cobb, Bombay; *Chatham*, Smith, Singapore.—27. *Rebecca*, Shepherd, Hobart Town; *Timandra*, Absalom, Mauritius; *Haidée*, Hopkinson, and *Herculean*, Mounsey, Bombay; *Falcon*, M'Larty, Maulmein; *Sarepta*, Hopkins, Ceylon.—28. *Wenham* (American), Nichol, and *Jane Ewing*, late Maitland, Bengal.—30. *Johnstone*, Harrison, Sydney; *John Fehrman*, Davis, Maulmein and Mauritius; *Pedlar*, Whittern; *Geelong*, Barr; and *Old England*, Eves, Shanghai; *Asia*, Smith; *Edmund*, Robertson; *Flora Kerr*, Laughton; and *Rob Roy*, Rankin, Bengal; *Dudbrook*, Smith, Bengal and Demerara.—31. *St. Vincent*, Young, Sydney; *Inca* (American), Willey, Whampoa; *Mangosheen*, Homer, Shanghai; *James Lumsden*, Loggie, Madras; *Jane Porter*, —, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs. — AUG. 15. *Robert*, Todd, Sydney; *Constance*, Burrows, and *Lisette*, Purman, Calcutta; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius and Ceylon; *True Briton*, Norris, New Zealand; *Bon Accord*, Buckle, Shanghai; *Victory*, Chenoweth, Mauritius; *Lizzie Webber*, Rowntree (from Sunderland), Melbourne; *Moselle*, Thomson, Melbourne; *Catherine Johanna*, Jaski, Singapore; *Sharp* (from Shields), Ceylon; *Loharee*, Llewellyn (from Shields), Calcutta.—16. *John King*, Ellis, Algoa Bay; *Rolla*, Olivier, Melbourne; *Lady Clarke*, Stamp, St. Helena.—17. *Southern Cross*, McArthur, Hobart Town; *Thomas Hughes*, Ferguson, Melbourne.—20. *Jane Frances*, Denkin, Laneseston; *Scotland*, Davie, Hong-Kong; *Cornelius*, Clarke, Portland Bay and Port Fairy; *Mary Montague*, Barclay, Shanghai and Amoy; *Flora*, Brooman (from Hartlepool), Aden.—22. *W. and M. Brown*, Roberts, Cape.—23. *Autumnus*, Harrison, Hobart Town.—26. *Queen of the Tyne*, Star

(from Sunderland), Singapore; *Aberfoyle*, Huddart, Geelong; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Bombay; *Sir George Anderson*, Sedgwick, Mauritius; *Mayflower*, Marshall, Adelaide and Port Phillip. — 27. *Dido*, Evans, Swan River. — 29. *Humboldt*, Breaken, Sydney; *Henry Winck*, Sillitoe, Sydney; *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorsten, Sydney; *Bamlah*, Linton, Port Phillip; *Wee Tottie*, Roberts, Port Natal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Sultan*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20, to proceed per steamer *Pottinger*, from SUM. — FOR MALTA. — Mr. Day, Capt. Bridges, Maj. Paterson, Lieut. Langley, Lieut. Joy, Mr. Clark, Capt. Carter and servant, Ens. Vaughan, Ens. Barker, Ens. Fitzroy. For ADEN. — Mr. Turner, Mr. Holberton, Lieut. Eaton, Mr. Pope, Mr. Sturges, Mr. McMullen, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hind, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Jebb, Mr. Lovi, Mr. McNeil. For ALEXANDRIA. — Dr. Simpson. For CEYLON. — Lieut. Phillpotts, Lieut. Kaye, Miss Turton, Mr. G. McLean. For MADRAS. — Mr. Trevor, Capt. Wood, Mr. Grant, Maj. Trevor, Mrs. Trevor, Miss Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux and child, Mr. Westropp, Mr. Frazer, Mrs. Hillier and son, Lieut. Wilkinson, Lieut. Lillie. For CALCUTTA. — Mr. Spens, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Manning, Mr. Salway, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Patten, Rev. C. Parish, Mr. W. Law, Mr. A. Cole, Mr. T. Smart, Mr. Batten, Mr. N. Palli, Mrs. McRitchie, Mr. McRitchie, jun. Mr. Lane, Mr. Cristopris, Mrs. Cocks, Mrs. Willisford, Dr. Black, Mr. J. Livermore, Mr. G. Adie, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. J. Crozier, Mr. Le P. Abadie, Mr. Plowden, Lieut. Miller, Mr. Tyndall. For HONG-KONG. — Dept. asst. com. gen. Long, Mrs. Long, Rev. J. H. Grey, Mr. J. White, Mr. W. R. Gingell.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

MASTERMAN, the wife of W. S. d. at North-end, Croydon, Aug. 17.
OMMANNEY, the wife of Francis, s. at East Sheen, Surrey, Aug. 19.
ST. CLAIR, the lady of J. Z. late Madras army, s. Aug. 19.
THACKER, the wife of W. Thacker, s. at 14, Endsleigh-street, Aug. 30.
TRANCHELL, the wife of E. F. Ceylon Rifle regiment, d. at Elysian-terrace, St. Heliers, Jersey, Aug. 23.
WALLACE, the wife of Hill, Bombay Artillery, s. at Heddon Vicarage, Northumberland, Aug. 14.
WOOD, the wife of the Rev. Thomas, Bengal establishment, s. at Word, Kent, Aug. 18.

MARRIAGES.

CHILD, Octavius, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Isabella K. d. of the late Capt. A. Fread, H. M.'s 55th regt. at Brighton, Aug. 13.
HARRIS, George A. Madras civil service, to Eliza M. d. of the late Capt. W. D. Harrington, Madras army, at South Newington, Oxon, Aug. 18.
KAYS, John Henry, s. of M. T. M.D. Bombay medical establishment, to Frances A. d. of the late William Hawkins, at Corse Church, Gloucestershire, Aug. 19.
SCOTT, George B. 26th Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth M. d. of Joseph Pitts, at Stoke Damerel, Aug. 7.
WHISH, Capt. C. W. F. Madras army, to Harriet L. d. of W. F. Fisher, at Stoke Damerel, Devon, Aug. 19.
WINCHESTER, James W. surgeon, Bombay army, to Jane, d. of Rev. William Findlay, at King-Edward, N. B. Aug. 17.
WYLDE, Rev. C. C. Fewtrell, to Cecilia E. d. of Capt. Charles W. Bell, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Walmer, Kent, Aug. 17.

DEATHS.

FYFE, Jane C. d. of the late Capt. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, resident at Tanjore, at Edinburgh, Aug. 13.
GORDON, Jessie, wife of G. J. of 2, Westbourne-grove West, Aug. 18.
GREENFELL, Stanley R. washed overboard from the ship *Challenger*, on her voyage to Shanghai, off the Cape, aged 15.
HARVEY, Loney L. s. of George F. Bengal civ. serv. at Bughton, aged 3, Aug. 8.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. George, late Bengal engr. at Cheltenham, aged 59, Aug. 28.
LAWRENCE, Hyde P. ret. capt. late of Nizam of Hyderabad's serv. at 12, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, aged 60, Aug. 17.
MELVILL, the inf. s. of J. Cosmo, of Heath-end, Hampstead, at Eastbourne, aged nearly 9 months, Aug. 20.
MILES, Maj. F. A. Bengal art. at Hitchin, aged 45, Aug. 28.
NORTON, Lieut. R. B. 36th Bengal L.I. at St. John's-hill, Wandsworth, aged 90, Aug. 15.

SINGULAR VOYAGE.—A letter from Regensburg, dated August 14th, says:—"Three English gentlemen (Messrs. Mansfield, Comprest, and Thompson) have undertaken to go from London to Constantinople in their own boat. They arrived here on the afternoon of the 10th, and excited much interest. Their little vessel is built of beautiful mahogany. It is 25 feet long, and rather more than 3 feet wide in the middle. It is rowed by two of the voyagers, while the third steers."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 18th and 25th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. J. Halliday.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Robert MacLagan, engineers.
Major W. W. Apperley, 4th cav.
Lieut. J. H. Bacon, 56th N.I.
Lieut. W. Briggs, 71st N.I.
Brev. maj. F. A. Miles, retired.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Patrickson, artillery.
Col. D. Macleod, 3rd cav.
Lieut. W. Coleridge, 20th N.I.
Capt. T. D. T. Dyer, 36th N.I.
Ens. J. T. Thorp, 39th N.I.
Brev. major D. Strettell, retired.
Brev. capt. W. B. Stevens, retired.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Lloyd, pilot service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John H. Bax.
Mr. George Couper.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. H. L. Worrall, 3rd cav.
Capt. C. Hamilton, 7th cav.
Lieut. J. R. Currie, 4th N.I.
Lieut. Brooking Soady, 24th N.I.
Ens. M. A. D. Orchard, 26th N.I.
Ens. H. C. A. Cooper, 32nd N.I.
Major H. Forster, c.s.
Major John Cumberlege, 41st N.I.
Lieut. John Jerdan, 43rd N.I.
Lieut. W. A. Bishop, 46th N.I.
Lieut. G. A. F. Houchen, 55th N.I.
Lieut. W. J. P. Barlow, 63rd N.I.
Lieut. F. J. Alexander, invalids.
Madras Estab.—Brev. major B. S. Sullivan, 4th cav.
Lieut. R. Benson, 11th N.I.
Ens. W. E. D. Hands, 18th N.I.
Major R. R. Ricketts, 48th N.I.
Assist. surg. James Ratton.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. L. Gibbard, artillery.
Lieut. W. C. Stileman, 15th N.I.
Capt. George Stack, 24th N.I.
Ens. George St. George, 25th N.I.
Conductor W. Parkinson.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. G. Todd, pilot service.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Lowe, Indian Navy.
Mr. W. F. Yates, do.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. W. Phillips, 8 months.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. T. Sneyd, 8th cav., 6 months.
Lieut. James Lawder, 28th N.I., do.
Ens. John Allan, 29th N.I., 3 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Burlton, c.s., 2nd cav.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. R. Aikman, 8th N.I.
Capt. Sir H. H. Freeling, B. invalids.
Surg. Robert Sutherland.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Sydney W. Brown, 26th N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Henry Deane, B.A.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 2 of 1852.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 31st March, 1852.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry Morland, *Herefordshire*, sailed 5th June, 1852.

Bennett Chas. Stephenson Clarke, *Seringapatam*, 5th July.

Henry Burn, do. do.

William Plunkett, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship in which he embarked, viz.—

Charles Pooley Wilson, *Owen Glendower*, sailed 25th July, 1852.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ship in which he embarked, viz.—

Henry Andrew McMullen, *Sultan* (steamer), sailed 20th Aug. 1852.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1852.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Pelham Caryl Webb, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Joly, promoted. Dated 17th Aug. 1852.

60th Foot.—James Henry Augustus Stewart, gent., to be 2nd lieutenant by purch., v. Winchester Jones, who retires. Dated 17th Aug. 1852.

61st Foot.—John Sloman, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Pattoun, promoted. Dated 17th Aug. 1852.

75th Foot.—Ens. Robert William Arnold Torckler, from 46th Foot, to be ens., v. Mitchell, promoted. Dated 17th Aug. 1852.

87th Foot.—Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, to be 2nd lieutenant by purch., v. Gee, promoted. Dated 17th Aug. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 24, 1852.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Lieut. Henry Edgerton King, from 50th Foot, to be lieutenant, v. Hedley, who exchanges. Dated 24th Aug. 1852.

80th Foot.—Assist. surg. Grahame Auchinleck, m.d., from 82nd Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Lucas, appointed to the staff. Dated 24th Aug. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 27, 1852.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Henry Lavington Payne, from 17th Lt. Drags., to be cornet, v. Brickman, who retires from the service by the sale of his commission. Dated 27th Aug. 1852.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. George Charles Dalbiac, from half-pay 4th Lt. Drags., to be lieutenant, v. Horne, promoted to be capt. unattached. Dated 27th Aug. 1852.

Cornet William Oliver Bird to be lieutenant by purch., v. Dalbiac, who retires. Dated 27th Aug. 1852.

William Henry Horne, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Bird. Dated 27th Aug. 1852.

Lieut. William Veall Greatham to be adj., v. George Horne, promoted. Dated 27th Aug. 1852.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Minden*, for Madras, from Gravesend, Aug. 28.—272 Queen's troops, Capt. Wolley, of H.M.'s 51st; Lieut.'s Macartney and Miller, of H.M.'s 15th Hussars; Lieuts. Priestley and Wallace, of H.M.'s 26th; Lieut. Ayton, of H.M.'s 84th; Ensign Acton, of H.M.'s 51st; Ensigns Clarke and Kerr, of H.M.'s 84th; Cornet Macartney, of H.M.'s 15th Hussars; Asst.-Surg. Jas. Ratton.

Much mischief arises from the habit, too generally adopted by all classes of Europeans in India, of throwing off the coat, neck-cloth, or stock, and thus lounging on a couch or sofa, exposed to currents of air, upon returning home overheated and perspiring from riding or walking. The use of the punkah, for the purpose of cooling the body when perspiring from exercise and deprived of the outer habiliments, is equally hurtful. When exposed, under such circumstances, to currents of cool air, the evaporation from the body is accelerated, coldness of its surface rapidly produced, and the circulation suddenly thrown back upon a weakened, pre-disposed, and sometimes an already diseased organ.—*Annesley, on the Diseases of India.*

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	278.
India Bonds.....	86s. prem.
East India Railway, 18 paid	7½ to 8½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	1½ to 1½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	1½ to 1½ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs. 2s. 3d.	2s. 2½d.	2s. 3d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.
On Bengal	Nominal.	2s.
Madras	do.	2s.
Bombay	do.	2s. 0½d.

Bengal Bank Post Bills 1s. 11½d.

Madras do.

Bombay do. 1s. 11½d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th July, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Lendenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st August, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 15th September next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

IRONMONGERY and SCREWS,—also
SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 15th day of September, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 31st August, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 8th of September next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

230 tons of Dead Weight, including an iron casting, 19 feet long,
5 feet 4 inches wide, 9 inches deep, weighing 4½ tons.

35 " Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 31st August, 1852.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 15th of September, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of September aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON. For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.
JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong,
C.B., K.C.T., and S.
John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.
Ella Warkins Cunliffe, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Robert Gardner, Esq.; Robert Hichens, Esq.;
William Oxenburgh, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

SOLICITORS.—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 18, Cavendish Square.

ACTUARY.—David Jones, Esq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 12th of May, 1852, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
30	On or before	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
40		1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
50	12th of May,	1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
60	1847.	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

* * * The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

AGENTS IN INDIA.—

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Braddon & Co. | MADRAS.—Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Leake & Co.
MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

CAMBERWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, in union with King's College, London.

Patron:—The LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

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EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909. Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which began 27th October, 1851, and will end 14th October, 1852. Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1221, which began 27th September, 1851, and will end 26th September, 1852. Chinese year 4468 (or 49th of the 75th cycle), which began 20th February 1852. Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence from Burmah by this mail is by no means unimportant. Unassisted by the troops, the steam flotilla roughly handled the Burmese army assembled to defend the capital, and took Prome.

It appears that Captain Tarleton, of the Royal Navy, with five of the war steamers, H.M.S. *Medusa*, and Company's steamers *Proserpine*, *Phlegethon*, *Pluto*, and *Mahanuddy*, was directed by Commodore Lambert to ascend the Irrawaddy, and reconnoitre the position and defences of the enemy. In the execution of these orders, on the 6th July, the vessels proceeded up the river, and at a place called Konongee, or Kanaong, about 25 miles below Prome, their progress was opposed by a heavy battery on the shore, which they silenced. At a short distance from that city, the river divides into two streams, the left, or western, being the deepest, and the only navigable branch at any season but the rainy one. At Akouk-tong, or Akaok-taong, on the left bank of this stream, upon a high projection, which completely commanded the river, a Burmese army of about 10,000 men had been assembled, in a strongly fortified position, under General Bundoola (son of the great Menghyee Bundoola), to guard the passage to Prome and the capital. Captain Tarleton, having been warned by the villagers of the resistance that awaited him, and hearing from his native pilots that, at that season, the eastern stream was navigable, determined to try it. As soon as the steamers came in sight of the Burmese position, the enemy opened a fire upon them, which was returned, but, to the surprise of the Burmese commander, the vessels turned off into the eastern or right channel (formed by a long island, laid down in Wilson's map, opposite the enemy's position), and reached Prome on the 9th July without opposition. The place was found to be ungarrisoned, and a party of seamen and marines landed, who, with the hearty co-operation of the Burmese

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Pottinger*, with the mails, left Calcutta Aug. 8th; Sand Heads, 10th; Madras, 14th; Point de Galle, 17th; Aden, 24th; and arrived at Suez Sept. 6th.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong July 23rd; Singapore, July 31st; Penang, Aug. 3rd; and arrived at Point de Galle, Aug. 17th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 9th inst.; they reached Malta on the 13th (per *Sultan*), and Marseilles on the 15th inst. (per *Banshee*).

The *Sultan*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

In addition to the above, letters can be sent to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta by an extra steamer, if posted in London on *Saturday*, Oct. 2, and have marked on them "per *Burine* steamer." Stamps for the postage must be affixed. Letters under half an ounce 8d.; and newspapers 1d.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Sept. 20.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 8	Bombay (via Madras) Aug. 6
Madras	— 14	Ceylon
China	July 23	

themselves, carried off twenty-eight guns and mortars, and spiked the remainder, destroying all the stores.

After remaining there for twenty-four hours, the place was evacuated, and the flotilla returned. On reaching the main stream, the army of Bundoola was observed in motion, crossing the river, evidently with the intention of following the steamers, which opened upon the confused masses on shore, and upon the boats, with shot and shells, spreading havoc and dismay amongst them. Between forty and fifty boats were captured and destroyed. The general's state barge, several large war-canoes, a standard, two gold umbrellas, and other spoil, fell into our hands. This success was obtained without other damage than three officers wounded, the enemy having lost about 400. It is said that, had his instructions warranted him in so doing, Captain Tarleton could have got to Ava in four or five days. One of the Rangoon letters says,—

"Captain Tarleton's feelings may be understood when he found himself at Prome, within four days' steaming of Ava, and with good intelligence that there was nothing to oppose him, and with a broad deep river, easy of navigation, before him. Had he then had with him one regiment, and half a battery of guns, there is every reason to believe he might have taken the capital, so totally unprepared as they for any advance in the rains."

The whole trip occupied only nine days. In its progress the expedition received the most convincing proofs that the population of Burmah are adverse to the war, and anxious to come under our rule. It is said that more than twenty large towns had sent deputations to Rangoon, urging our authorities to give them a promise of protection, and allow them at once to throw off their allegiance to the tyrant of Ava, who is wreaking his vengeance upon the unhappy Reguers, laying waste their villages, and almost depopulating the country.

The *Friend of India* states, upon credible authority, that the late governor of Dalla was at Akouk-tong, empowered, in case that position was taken, to offer terms of accommodation.

The Governor-General paid a short visit to Rangoon, where he conferred with the military and naval commanders. He left Calcutta on the 21st July, reached Rangoon on the 27th, quitted it on the 31st, and returned to the Presidency on the 6th August. Nothing has transpired as to the ulterior operations of the army, which, it was supposed, as soon as the season permitted, would move rapidly towards Prome and the capital: meanwhile, orders had been issued for the assemblage of the reinforcements General Godwin had called for, which were to rendezvous at Rangoon about the close of October. They were to consist of two additional brigades from Bengal, and two from Madras, which will raise the army of Burmah to six brigades, or about 20,000 men. Besides artillery, sappers and miners, there will be six regiments of European infantry, and twelve regiments of native infantry, forming two divisions; that from Bengal consisting of the 1st Bengal Brigade, now at Rangoon, commanded by Lieut. col. Reignolds, 18th Royal Irish, 40th Native Infantry, 67th Native Infantry; the 2nd Bengal Brigade, to consist of H.M.'s 80th Foot, 10th Native Infantry, 4th Sikh Local Regiment, to be commanded by Lieut. col. Dickenson, and the 3rd Bengal Brigade, to consist of 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 37th Native Infantry, Regiment of Loodiana, to be commanded by Lieut. col. Huish, C.B., and the Light Field Battery now at Dum-

Dum. Of the three brigades to constitute the Madras division, one is already at Rangoon, consisting of H.M.'s 51st Regiment, the 9th and 35th Regiments M.N.I. under the command of Brigadier Elliott. The elements of the other two are H.M.'s 84th Regiment, the 1st Fusiliers, and the 45th, 19th, 5th, and 30th Regiments of Native Infantry. According to the *Madras Athenæum*, the two additional Madras Brigades are to be commanded by Brigadier Malcolm McNeill and Lieut. col. Franklyn, of H.M.'s 84th, and General Steel, C.B., will command the division.

In the correspondence from Rangoon it is said that Lord Dufferin had distinctly declared that he was not empowered to order the annexation of any part of the Burmese territory. The following notice had been issued by General Godwin during the visit of the Governor-General:—

"The Lieutenant-General is afraid, from the anxiety shown by the Burmese to obtain passes of safety from British officers, that they believe the annexation of this country is probable, but of which at present there is not the least prospect. It is, therefore, requested that no passes of any kind be given to any native of Burmah, since it may be construed into an authority which may hereafter cost the holder his life."

Another attempt, it appears, was made by the enemy to surprise Martaban; but the garrison were on the alert, and the design proved abortive.

On the north-west quarter of India all was quiet, and by this time a treaty has probably been ratified between the Swattoes and Momunds and Col. Mackeson, which, it is supposed by the latter, will prove binding; if it does, the war may be considered to have terminated happily. "We may be too suspicious," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "but we would rather have seen the Momunds and Swattoes taught a severe and lasting lesson; the remedy was at hand only a few months ago, and we think it should have been made available at any risk. Possibly, the late skirmishing in their own territory may have imbued their minds with some respect for our superiority over them in the field; but as they know, or at least have good reason for believing, themselves safe in their mountain fastnesses, it is not unlikely that the ensuing cold weather may find us in a precisely similar relationship with regard to them as we were at the commencement of the present year, in which case a campaign in the hills and a march to Lalpoora will be inevitable."

The letters from Hyderabad represent that the Nizam's contingent remains unpaid, and that the country is in a deplorable condition; the Arabs and Robillas committing all sorts of atrocities; the naiks enriching themselves at the expense of the Nizam, and entertaining hired ruffians, armed to the teeth, who are employed on all kinds of lawless services. A correspondent of the *Englishman* says, that the Supreme Government have recommended a great reduction in the Nizam's contingent, but a difficulty has arisen with regard to the pensions payable to local officers. Another correspondent relates that the Resident, in a conference with the Nizam, reproached the minister with practising deception upon him.

The accounts given in the China papers of the progress of the insurrection in Kwang-se province, show that it is of a very serious character, and that the Government do not possess power enough to put it down. The real object of the insurgents is still doubtful; it is stated in the *Chinese Repository* that there is a very general

impression in Canton and its vicinity that they are somehow connected with foreigners and with Christianity. The people report that the leader, Fung Yun-shan (who has assumed the imperial title of T'ien-teh), and his party, worship none of the deities of the country; that they destroy idols, appropriate the temples to secular uses, and keep a seventh day of rest. An official report of Chau Teien-tsieh, a mandarin, appointed to superintend the military operations in Kwang-se, with the powers of governor-general, made to the emperor, and published in the *Peking Gazette*, affords some countenance to the notion that the rebel has a leaning to the Christian faith. This report states that Fung Yun-shan is from Kwang-tung province, whence he came into Kwang-se in 1844; that he taught youth there for the next three years, in conjunction with one Tsang Yuh-chin; that he was arrested "for propagating magical arts to seduce the people, and forming bands and cabals to destroy altars and images in the temples;" that he was subsequently liberated by the local authorities, precipitately according to Chau, who censures the prefect of the district for not having personally examined "whether the vagabonds possessed heretical books, in which Jesus, a false god of the Europeans, was spoken of; whether they seditiously worshipped and honoured him, and whether Fung had himself written or taught these books." Moreover, the term *Shang-te hway*, or "Lord of Heaven handitti," is often applied to the Kwang-se insurgents.

Advices from Tahiti state that the English Protestant ministers had been forbidden to preach until they had formally acknowledged the French Protectorate Government as their head, and promised to submit themselves to its control. No native was allowed to preach without first obtaining the sanction of the Government.

From the Sandwich Islands we have advices to the 2nd of July. On the 15th of the preceding month, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of the king's signature to the new constitution granted by his majesty.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Vet. surg. A. W. Caldwell, 14th Lt. d. at Meerut, July 23; Lieut. W. D. Freeman, 80th, at Fort William, aged 26, July 12; Lieut. W. Goddard, 22nd, at Murree, July 24; Asst. surg. J. S. Willes, m.d. 75th, at Dugshai, July 21; Lieut. E. Lane, 25th, at Bangalore, July 22.

BENGAL.—Surg. A. Greig, m.d. 5th N.I. at Meer, July 27; Lieut. Col. G. Thomson, 40th N.I. at Fort William, July 26; Capt. G. F. Warne, at Scaldah, aged 27, July 20; Lieut. Robert Crosse, 73rd N.I. at Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Sept. 7.

MADRAS.—Capt. C. M. Elliott, engs. at Masulipatam, Aug. 4; Lieut. J. W. C. Perring, 35th N.I. at Moulmein, July 13; Lieut. W. Wheeler, inv. estab. at Arcot, aged 64, July 13.

BOMBAY.—Capt. T. C. Pownell, h. art. at Deesa, June 21; Lieut. A. Crawford, Bombay art. accidentally drowned near Panwell, July 28.

BENGAL. BURMAH.

Rangoon, July 29th.—At noon on the 27th inst., a salute of 19 guns from H.M.'s frigate *Fox*, and a similar salute from the artillery on the upper terrace of the Great Pagoda, announced the arrival of the H. Co.'s steamer *Feroze*, having on board the Governor-General and suite. After a short interval, salutes due to their respective ranks informed us that General Godwin and Commodore Lambert had proceeded on board to pay their respects. In the course of the afternoon a general order was issued, intimating that the Governor-General would land the following morning, and prescribing the formalities to be adopted on the occasion. In accordance therewith, the Governor-General landed at about half-past six a.m., and was received by the guard of honour at the wharf, and rode up, accompanied by a large retinue, to the south gate of the stockade, where the street formed by the troops commenced on arriving at the foot of the steps leading to the platform of the Pagoda. His lordship dismounted, and, on reaching the platform, was received with presented arms by a company of Madras artillery, drawn up as a guard of honour. He was much struck with the proportions and appearance of the Great Pagoda, as also of the two large bells, and said it was worth coming to Rangoon to see them alone. He expressed himself much pleased with the healthy appearance of the Europeans and with their accommodations.

The 18th royal Irish and 80th foot have moved into their barracks, and are more comfortable than in their late quarters on the steps; the ground has been drained, and our indefatigable chief engineer and his staff of subalterns deserve the greatest credit for their exertions. Accommodation is prepared for the wing of the 80th, which is expected to arrive from Fort William early next month, and a range of barracks is rising on the ground to the east of the Pagoda for any other European regiment that may require them.

We have had an interval of dry fine weather, but to-day there has been incessant rain, and the whole country is a swamp; there is no walking or riding in comfort, except on the brick road, but the temperature is pleasant, and sickness has much abated.

30th.—Intimation has just been given that the mail for Calcutta by the *Feroze* will be closed at 3 o'clock p.m. to-morrow, so his Lordship does not intend paying so long a visit as we anticipated.

31st.—Two brigades of infantry, consisting of two European and four native regiments, have been ordered from Madras; also two troops of horse artillery. Bengal will also be required to furnish its proportion of troops preparatory to an advance, regarding which, however, nothing is yet known. The Governor-General says, he has no power to annex, and that no instructions on the subject can be received from England before September.

The schooner *Bride* was upset in the Rangoon river yesterday, having run foul of the king of Ava's ship; she had just discharged her cargo, and was dropping down into another berth—all hands saved.

P.S.—Nothing positive has oozed out of the Council Chamber; it is believed that, as expected, an immediate advance on, and an occupation of, Prome, by the troops, will take place, and that reinforcements will be at once sent down from Madras and Bengal. The Governor-General meets to-day the heads of departments at one o'clock—the Missionaries at three. At four he goes on board the *Fox* to have a confab with the Commodore.

Information has this morning (July 31st) been received of another attack on Martaban, which, like the last, was easily repelled; the Burmese took advantage of a dark night, but were nevertheless discovered. The Artillery opened fire upon them, and nothing more was seen of them but a number of glazed hats and pouches lying about next morning.—*Englishmen*, Aug. 7.

The *Fire Queen* has arrived from Rangoon, bringing news that Prome was captured on the 9th inst. Twenty-two guns, many of large calibre, were taken from the enemy by the steam flotilla in the Irrawaddy, under the command of J. W. Tarlton, R.N. The flotilla was attacked on the 7th by a strong force of the enemy at Konongee. Silenced enemy's fire in an hour, and the steamers proceeded. On the 10th fell in with the rear of General Bundoole's army, and after an exchange of shots the enemy fled in great confusion, leaving the general's state barge, standard, two gold umbrellas, several large war-canoes, and twenty prisoners in our possession. Casualties—Lieut. I. Elliott, R.M.; Mr. I. Morgan, Asst. Surg. H.M.S. *Fox*; Mr. Brayer, M.A.S. severely; Mr. Brayer, Mate, I.N., slightly. July 29.

We have since received fuller particulars of the expedition sent simply to survey the river up to the mouth of the Irrawaddy.



the position and the proceedings of the enemy. At the commencement of these hostilities with the Burmese, we, in common with our contemporaries, urged most strenuously that if the military force should be unable to move from Rangoon during the rains, our efficient steam flotilla should be uninterruptedly employed in exploring the Irrawaddy and other streams which were navigable, and in disturbing the attempts of the Burmese to establish stockades, as well as in keeping the river path to Prome open and clear. There could be no reason why the steamers should remain idle, because the troops were rendered inactive by the season; for the season least favourable for the troops was most favourable for the operations of the steam squadron. Unfortunately, that kind of misunderstanding between the military and naval commanders which seems inseparable from all our expeditions in which they are conjointly employed, appears to have broken out on the present occasion at Rangoon. The Commodore was, therefore, obliged to undertake this enterprise, not only without any co-operation, but, if we are to judge from the letters sent round by various correspondents to various journals, amidst much disapprobation. It consisted of five steamers. About twenty-five miles below Prome, they were opposed by a heavy battery on shore; but this was soon silenced and the vessels proceeded up the river. At some little distance from Prome, on the west bank of the river, on a bluff projection about 400 feet high, which completely commanded the river, Bundoola, the general of the Burmese forces,—and the son of the great Bundoola, of the former war,—in conjunction with the Governor of Prome, had erected a formidable fortification, and collected an army said to amount to 8,000 or 10,000 men. As soon as the steamers came within range, the guns opened upon them, and the fire was returned, but the pilots immediately after pointed out an eastern channel, made by a long island, opposite the Burmese position, and the steamers proceeded through it unmolested to Prome, where they found a number of guns, but no soldiers. Men, women, and children crowded down to the river, and Capt. Tarlton, who commanded the expedition, perceiving such confidence in the people, sent his boat ashore, and informed them that he intended to remove the guns and military stores. No objection was raised, and some 150 Burmese aided in spiking eighteen large iron guns, and throwing them into the river, and putting nine brass guns, some of 44-pounders, on board the steamers. All the powder and military stores were destroyed; but the inhabitants were left unmolested. After having thus accomplished the object of the expedition which was to reconnoitre Prome and its defences, the steamers returned down the river and found Bundoola, with a large number of war-boats and state barges, transporting his army to the left bank of the river, evidently with the intention of marching up to the protection of Prome. His troops were found in confused masses, in boats, and along each side of the river; and the shot and shell from the steamers told fearfully on them, and spread dismay among the Burmese ranks; those in the boats jumped overboard, and every man hastened to flee. Between forty and fifty boats containing warlike stores were captured, set on fire and totally destroyed. Thus have all Bundoola's preparations to prevent our access to Prome been defeated by a small body of Englishmen in five steamers; the guns of the place have been spiked or carried off, and the military stores thrown into the river, and his own army of 10,000 men completely baffled. The loss on the side of the Burmese was estimated at three or four hundred; on our part, not one was killed and only one officer and three others were wounded. There is every probability that the steam flotilla could have pushed on to the capital itself in five or six days without any interruption, and given the king, by means of a salute of shot and shells, that intimation of his utter inability to cope with us which he could not obtain from any other source. Our correspondent remarks in reference to the question: "Will the disgrace thus inflicted on the Burmese at Prome open the eyes of the king, that there is not a man at Ava, who has courage enough to utter a word in favour of peace?" No man, however, high in rank, would be safe for an hour if he were to speak even despondingly of the king's ability to drive the invaders out of the country. Truth cannot reach the royal ears till it is too late. However incredible this may sound to a European, no one who knows anything of the Asiatic character can for a moment question its truth.

The principal Queen's brother has come down to Shway geen, in the Setang valley, with a large army, said to be 30,000 strong, and is fortifying the place. He has sent an officer of some rank, with three or four thousand men to Pegu; these and other bodies now dispersed over the lower provinces are doing mischief, and laying waste great numbers of villages, so that the inhabitants over a large district will be prevented from cultivating their rice-fields. Several thousands have left Pegu with their

families and come nearer to Rangoon, to be under British protection. Nothing, in fact, can be more evident than the anxious desire of the people throughout the lower provinces, to come under English rule. Burmans, Taliens, and Karens, from hundreds of towns resort to Rangoon to enquire why the English do not at once proclaim their sovereignty, and take the country under their protection, and release the people from the intolerable suspense under which they labour. One of our correspondents states that he could mention the names of more than twenty large towns from whence deputations have been sent to urge the English to give them the promise of protection, and allow them at once to throw off their allegiance to Ava. The unexampled rush of population to Rangoon after we had occupied it, and the plentiful manner in which the bazaars are supplied with provisions of all sorts, furnishes a clear demonstration of the national feeling which exists on the subject. The confidence which this oppressed nation has manifested in us, deserves something better than a second edition of our abandonment of their interests in the last war. We owe it to our own character to afford them permanent protection. Be that as it may, the present expedition has sealed the doom of Alompra's dynasty. It has shaken the power of the empire beyond all possibility of restoration. It has proclaimed to the world the intrinsic weakness of its military organisation, and its utter inability to stand the shock of any European power. It has also shown that the dominion of the Burmese court is detested, even beyond the ordinary extent of national hatred, by the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, who are prepared to join any standard under which they can but obtain immunity from the oppression of their masters. The sovereignty of the whole country below Prome has virtually passed from the Burmese crown; it only remains to be legally vested in some nation from the West, and it is for the British Government to determine, whether it shall pass to the mother, or to the elder daughter, of the Anglo-Saxon race.

We are credibly informed that the late Governor of Dalla was at Akouk-tong—the fortified position of Bundoola—with authority, in case that fortification was *bond fide* captured by us, immediately to offer terms of accommodation, as the king was said to have collected two or three crores of rupees,—two or three millions sterling—to pay the English, and save his country. We do not receive the report with implicit confidence, first, because the king is not likely to have two or three hundred lakhs of rupees of spare cash; and, secondly, because he is not likely to offer so large a sum, before he is certain that the English will not take less.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 5.

We have the following narrative of the taking of Prome and subsequent events, which will be found interesting:—

"16th July. — Something at last worth telling has been brought about by the gallant little fleet that was sent up some short time ago at the earnest recommendation of the Commodore to reconnoitre Prome. It was pretty well guessed that Capt. Tarlton, the commander of the expedition, would speedily follow his reconnoitre by something more decisive and satisfactory, and those who, from the high-spirited qualities of the gallant sailor, had thus supposed of him, have had their opinion of his character justified, for he has made a regular case of "*veni, vidi, vici*" of it. The river below Prome divides itself into two streams; the left of these is the deeper of the two, indeed the only navigable channel at any other season of the year than the present; on the left bank of this, that is the left bank of the river, the Burmese were located in great numbers, and on this bank in very commanding positions were stone bastions mounted with cannon, which could entirely enfilade that branch of the river; through this our friends of course thought the fleet must pass to reach Prome, and well had they provided to contest severely the passage. But to their disappointment and great grief the steamers took the other channel, namely, the right branch, and thus got into the main river, comparatively unharmed by the guns on the formidable bastions. On reaching the stockade at Prome, the garrison appearing a very feeble one, the marines and seamen were landed, and the place with no resistance taken—28 guns, including some mortars, were captured, and have been brought down,—one seaman only was killed, two officers wounded, and those severely—Lieut. Elliot, of the royal marines, received a ball in his foot, where it still is, and some of the bones having been fractured, it is feared he will be lame for life. Mr. Fraser, of the *Philo*, severely wounded in the arm. The river is said to have risen eighteen feet, since the commencement of the rains, and all the naval authorities declare there is water enough to float any steamer here, not only to Prome, but to Ava, if need be.

The seamen and marines on landing at Prome found the

place vacated for them; they remained twenty-four hours there, and some went a mile and a half into the country without seeing any appearance of the enemy. So different is the climate up there, that actually dust was blowing about, which shows how little rain had fallen lately. Captain Tarlton deeply regretted he had not a regiment with him, and that his instructions did not admit of going higher up, for from what was there learnt it seems that between Prome and Ava there would have been nothing found to prevent the latter place being attained. It does indeed seem a thousand pities that his wishes could not have been carried into effect. Such a move now would bring this unsatisfactory expedition to a close in three months and less. When the steamers, after passing up the right branch had got into the main stream, numbers of Burnese were seen crossing the left branch in boats, upon which some of our steamers turned back, and ran in among them, firing into the enemy's boats, and securing several, among them the one which belonged to the commander of the army there, a son of Bundoola, on which was a fine flag. It was reported, that a steamer belonging to the king of Ava had left for Ava only the day previous to the arrival of our steamers. The Commodore is exceedingly anxious to secure this, as she is a light craft, and would be of great use. No one knew before that the King of Ava possessed a steamer besides the one taken and burnt by the *Tenasserim* in April.

All are anxiously expecting some decisive move will be ordered by the Governor-General when he hears what has taken place at Prome, and is informed of the present favourable state of the river, and the mildness of the weather up the river, compared to what it is even here, and even in Rangoon all say this is a very mild rainy season.

The assistant surgeon of the *For* was slightly wounded in the shoulder, making three officers wounded, and not two only as mentioned.

The General has returned from his tour of inspection of Moulmein, Martaban, and Bassein. It is supposed the defences at the latter place are going to be increased, from the circumstance of money having been sent there from the engineer's department. Amherst is not found to be so healthy a place as was supposed, from what cause it is not known, but certain it is that neither officers nor men rally there as they ought, especially dysentery cases. The wing of the 80th have moved into their new barracks beside the 18th R.I. The officers of all grades are much pleased with their quarters, and so they ought to be—each subaltern has a room and a bath-room to himself—there are six of these quarters in one barrack. Two captains occupy one building, in the centre of which is a room, common to both, on either side is a good-sized room and bath-room. A field officer has one of these buildings to himself. The uprights of new barracks have been fixed on the eastern side of the Pagoda. That is the least desirable site, as the wind comes more from the south than east, in which case only the end barrack will get the benefit of it. The health of the troops continues pretty much the same. The Hindoostanees are getting well reconciled to the place, and find much less fault with both the water and the climate.

It was a villager on the banks of the river who warned our steamers not to take the left channel, as there were guns in strong position there,—by his friendly warning many valuable lives have been saved. What can better prove the friendly feeling of the people towards us, and how easy is it to perceive the anxiety of the people to throw off the heavy yoke of their Burmese masters, and to submit to the light one, as imposed by a British administration, which they see exemplified in the easy rule exercised over their neighbours in the Arracan and Tenasserim provinces. If annexation is not the result of this war, it certainly looks as if it ought to be; the present appearances of matters decidedly tend to what would be so agreeable an arrangement to all parties except the arrogant and misguided court of Ava.

July 20.—The *Fire Queen* came in yesterday from Moulmein, bringing Colonel Bogle, who has come here to meet the Governor-General; he will add the weight of his opinion to that of the many others in favour of an immediate occupation of Prome by the military, followed by an advance on the capital while the river has plenty of water in it, and such a move on our part is unexpected. In the council of war that will probably be held on the arrival of Lord Dalhousie, our General's views will be in a glorious minority, as he seems to be the only man in Rangoon adopting them. Commodore Lynch, before leaving Moulmein, expressed his belief that Ava would be taken before the 30th proximo, and if matters are only properly managed, his supposition will be realised. If the Governor-General will do no more good in coming down here, than causing the roads to be repaired, his advent will have produced that result at any rate, for vast improvements are being effected where they were

much wanted. "Not a drop of rain has fallen for three days and nights; it is getting warm again, that is to say, the thermometer rises to 85° and 86° now, which is warm for Rangoon.—*Englishman*, Aug. 7.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held April 1, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Gonne, date of admission into college, 20th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 29th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Pasley, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed in Hindee, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Saunders, R. F. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Grey, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Macnabb, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; ditto, ditto.

OORDOO.

Lane, date 3rd Feb. 1852; initiatory examination, 5th Feb. 1852; not passed in any language.

Capper, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; ditto, ditto.

Saunders, H. C. date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto, ditto.

Wake, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Browne, date 2nd Sept. 1851; initiatory examination, 3rd Sept. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Mangles, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Bengallee, 1st March, 1852.

HINDEE.

Lowis, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Persian, 1st March, 1852.

Benson, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Jenkins, C. J., date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Richardes, date 10th Jan. 1848; initiatory examination, 26th Jan. 1848; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1848.

Cuppage, date 15th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; absent—sick certificate; not passed in any language.

Block, date 4th April, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1851; absent—sick certificate; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851, and in Hindee, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency; passed for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Nov. 1851; studying for honours.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; initiatory examination, 1st Sept. 1846; absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Jenkins, C. date 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851.

Robinson, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June 1851; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1851.

Brandreth, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851. Passed in Hindee, 2nd June, 1851, and in Persian, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Studying his third language.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; initiatory examination, 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Alexander, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1852.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851. Passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1851, and in Bengallee, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Sept. 1851, and in Oordoo, 1st Dec. 1851. Studying for honours.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850. Absent on medical certificate. Passed in Oordoo, 1st August, 1851.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Nairne, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June

1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Nov. 1851.

Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held 1st May, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Gonne, date 20th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 29th Dec. 1851; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Guseley, date 29th April, 1852; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1852; ditto, ditto.

Lawrence, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; not passed in any language.

Pasley, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed in Hindee, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Chase, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; not passed in any language.

Macnabb, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; ditto, ditto.

Grey, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Johnstone, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; ditto, ditto.

Saunders, R. F. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; absent on medical certificate—not passed in any language.

OORDOO.

Lane, date 3rd Feb. 1852; initiatory examination, 5th Feb. 1852; passed. Has to pass in a second language.

Mangles, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Bengallee, 1st March, 1852.

Capper, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; not passed in any language.

Saunders, H. C., date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto, ditto.

Browne, date 2nd Sept. 1851; initiatory examination, 3rd Sept. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Sherwood, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; ditto, ditto.

Wake, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; absent on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Benson, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Lewis, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, 1st March, 1852.

Richardes, date 10th Jan. 1848; initiatory examination, 26th Jan. 1848; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1848.

Jenkins, C. J. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Block, date 4th April, 1851; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May 1851, in Hindee, 1st July 1851. Qualified for the public service. Received 2 medals of merit, one in Persian, and one for general diligence and proficiency; passed for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Nov. 1851. Studying for honours.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; initiatory examination, 1st Sept. 1846; absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

Cuppge, date 15th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; absent from Calcutta; not passed in any language.

BENGALIESE.

Brandreth, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; passed in this his third language. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Hindee, 2nd June, 1851; and in Persian, 1st July, 1851. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency.

Jenkyns, C. date 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851.

Robinson, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1851.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; initiatory examination, 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st Aug. 1851.

Alexander, 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1852.

Thompson, date 29th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Oordoo, 1st March, 1851; and in Ben-

gallee, 1st July, 1851. Qualified for the public service. Passed for high proficiency Bengallee, 1st Sept. 1851, and in Oordoo, 1st Dec. 1851. Studying for honours.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1840; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Nairne, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Nov. 1851.

Examination of the Students of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held 1st June, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Lawrence, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; passed; has to pass in a second language.

Pasley, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Hindee, 2nd Feb. 1852.

Macnabb, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; not passed in any language.

Grey, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Chase, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; ditto, ditto.

Johnstone, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; ditto, ditto.

Saunders, R. F., date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851. Absent on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.

Brandreth, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852. Passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852, and in Bengallee 1st May, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.

Benson, date 6th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851. Passed in Persian, 2nd Feb. 1852, and in Hindee, 1st May, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.

Initiatory.

Cockerell, date 31st May, 1852; initiatory examination, 1st June, 1852. In Sanscrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Moore, date 1st June, 1852; initiatory examination, 1st June, 1852. In Sanscrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee, also included in general classification in Oordoo.

Eden, date 1st June, 1852; initiatory examination, 1st June, 1852. In Sanscrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

OORDOO.

Moore, date 1st June, 1852; initiatory examination, 1st June, 1852; passed; has to pass in a second language.

Mangles, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Bengallee, 1st March, 1852.

Saunders, H. C. date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; passed; has to pass in a second language.

Browne, date 2nd Sept. 1851; initiatory examination, 3rd Sept. 1851; not passed in any language.

Wake, date 9th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; ditto, ditto.

Sherwood, date 2nd April, 1852; initiatory examination, 6th April, 1852; ditto, ditto.

Capper, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; absent on medical certificate; not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Gonne, date 20th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 29th Dec. 1851; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1852.

Richardes, date 10th Jan. 1848; initiatory examination, 26th Jan. 1848; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1848.

Jenkins, C. J. date 8th Dec. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Dec. 1851; not passed in any language.

Lewis, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Persian, 1st March, 1852, and in Hindee, 1st May, 1852; qualified for the public service; studying for honours.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; initiatory examination, 1st Sept. 1846; absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

Cuppge, date 15th Oct. 1851; initiatory examination, 15th Oct. 1851; absent from Calcutta; not passed in any language.

BENGALIESE.

Jenkins, C. date 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1851; passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, 1st May, 1851.

Robinson, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; passed in Persian, 1st Nov. 1851.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; initiatory examination, 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 2nd June, 1851.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; initiatory examination, 2nd Dec. 1850; passed in Oorloo, 1st Aug. 1851.

Alexander, date 3rd Jan. 1852; initiatory examination, 7th Jan. 1852; passed in Oorloo, 1st March, 1852.

Lane, date 3rd Feb. 1852; initiatory examination, 5th Feb. 1852; passed in Oorloo, 1st May, 1852.

Quaseley, date 29th April, 1852; initiatory examination, 1st May, 1852; passed in Persian, 1st May, 1852.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; initiatory examination, 2nd Jan. 1850; absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oorloo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Mairne, date 5th May, 1851; initiatory examination, 2nd June, 1851; absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oorloo, 1st Nov. 1851.

G. T. MARSHALL,

Secretary to the College of Fort William.

College of Fort William, the 20th July, 1852.

Published by order of the honourable the deputy-governor of Bengal,

CHARL. BEAVER,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 24th arrived at Calcutta on July 20th per *Hindustan*.

NATIVE VOTES FOR THE DIRECTION.—The *Examiner* suggests the propriety of giving a vote to those who hold an interest in the Indian territorial debt, which amounts to about forty-five millions sterling. To this project it could not be objected that it was not in strict analogy with the present constitution of the Court of Proprietors. They derive their right to elect the rulers of India simply from the fact of their receiving from the revenues of India the sum of 650,000*l.* a year, which is annually remitted to pay the dividends of their stock. The other body of fund-holders stand precisely in the same category; they receive out of the revenues of India the sum of 2,147,233*l.* a year, as the interest on their stock; and if the possession of India Stock gives a legitimate claim in the one case to a share in the election of the rulers of the country, there can be no valid reason why it should not carry with it the same privilege in the other. As a very considerable portion of the securities of Government of India are, moreover, held by natives of the country, this enlargement of the constituency would give them a voice in the election of their rulers,—to be used by proxy,—to which no one could, we think, urge any objection whatever. This would apparently be the most obvious and legitimate channel by which, under existing circumstances, the influence of wealthy men among the natives might be brought to bear on the governing body at home. It is just possible that this extension of the suffrage to them might, at some future time, result in the deputation of one of their own body to represent them in the Court of Directors, and we cannot but think that this would be a great improvement in the constitution of the Indian Government. Dwarkanath Tagore would have been invaluable as a Director. The chief objection to this plan might be the great fluctuation which is constantly occurring among the holders of Government Securities; but we believe it is a well-known fact, that there is scarcely ever more than one million sterling, out of the forty-five millions of notes, in the market for sale; the rest is held for investment and not speculation. The choice of the local constituency would, in that case, generally fall on those who had obtained eminence in this country by their talents and industry, and the introduction of such men into the governing body at home would certainly be an advantage.—*Friend of India*.

COMAR MAHARAJ AT LAHORE.—We regret to learn that a scurvy-martial is now sitting at Lahore for the trial of two officers, one in the artillery and one in the 89th N. I.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 24.

MOVEMENTS OF GOONS.—The head quarters of the three brigades of horse-artillery proceed to Peshawar, Sealkote, and Lahore. The head quarters of the native battalions at Meerut, will probably go to Cawnpore, where the head quarters are established of the artillery, and thus leave Meerut a mere artillery division command. Orders have arrived for all corps in these provinces, who have volunteered for service to Burmah, to proceed down country below Allahabad.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 20.

THE FLU in these provinces has been intense for the last fortnight, and until a few days ago the rain we are led to expect at this season, suddenly ceased; we have not heard of any increase in the amount of sickness as the consequence, but the crops have suffered. In the Deyrah Doon, and at Almora and Nainee Tal, cholera is reported to be committing frightful ravages amongst the native population, and the weather at the hill sanatoria is described as most unpleasant. In the plains, on the contrary, sickness is not unusually prevalent, and between the showers the temperature is very bearable.—*Id.*

Dr. ROBERTSON is to succeed Dr. Grant as apothecary-general.—*Burkara*.

CONFESSIONS OF A ROBBERS.—He was sitting alone in his trade hut. We had expected the commanding features of one of these well-known characters so numerous in the Minerva school of novels. But, instead—a stooping body, haggard countenance, and shrunken limbs, met our eyes. Heaven has visited him with blindness; but he talks with indifference of his former deeds, which would filibuster any man of ordinary sensibility with horror. Hear with what levity he related to us the following passages from his former life: "You asked me whether I committed any murder? why, I seldom did it with my own hands; but it was pretty common among our men. Once, repeating under the shade of a tree, I espied my comrades leading a Brahmin towards me. They had waylaid him. He had made earnest appeals to their compassion, but nothing could move my unfeeling followers. He then had recourse to an ingenious trick. He said he knew me, and that they would use it if their chief came to know that a single hair of his friend's head had been injured. At the mention of my name they recoiled, and consented to bring him to my presence. It is said that drawing near by hold of twigs. No sooner had he approached within a few yards of me than he ran, and in a suppliant posture began, 'I am a poor Goolin-Brahmin, and live about eight miles from this place. I have a daughter who has attained a marriageable age. You know what money is required in marrying our girls, and the dire disgrace that attends us in leaving them unmarried. Having met, therefore, the necessary sum, I went to Calcutta, where I bagged this bag of money, which contains Rs. 500.' Five hundred rupees! My head became dizzy, and my brain was seething. If I had not patience to listen once, but instantly seized him by the neck, and then took possession of heavy chains from their slaves, and a lead chest-busting cob, and then all was over!"—*Id.*

NEW FIBRE.—The report of the monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, June 12, states that "there was on the table a beautiful specimen of the fibre of the *Sida Rhomboides*, presented by Major Hanney, from Upper Assam, where the plant grows wild. The fibre is white, as lustrous as silk, fine in texture, and of great strength when twisted. It cannot fail to get into extensive demand in England, and realise a very remunerative price."

ALIENS.—The Legislative Council has passed an Act for the naturalization of aliens.

THE SIKH SIRDARS.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* states that Shere Singh and Utter Singh, the Sikh Sirdars, in confinement in the fort, have volunteered for service in Burmah.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Gleaner* mentions that the Railway Company and the government have found it necessary to run the line of embankment outside the French settlement of Chander-nagore. The authorities of that place are determined not to part with an inch of the territory of the republic one and indivisible, and have demanded some respectable sum for the concession. It was not, however, the pecuniary difficulty which broke off the negotiation, as the *Gleaner* appears to imagine, for the expense of retracing their steps will even now fall heavily upon the Company, and the difference between the cost now incurred and submission to the demand would not have been ruinous. The truth is, the French commissioners demanded a return for a few acres of land that they should receive jurisdiction over half the river in front of their town, a request to which the Governor-General courteously but peremptorily refused to accede. The whole question will one day form a curious episode in the "History of Indian Railways."—*Friend of India*.

THE ARACAN PASS.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* informs us that, a few days since, a steamer went up the Aracn creek by a new passage, and discovered that the creek was navigable for thirty miles farther than had previously been supposed. Lieut. Fyfe, the assistant commissioner in Aracan, has opened a communication overland between that place and Bassein, and onwards to Rangoon. This enables the residents of Sandoway to receive letters from the officers with the army at that place ten days after they are written. The writer seems to think it probable that troops will be sent to Burmah by the Aracn pass, but this, we believe, is a mistake. We thought so once; but it has been found, we believe, that the pass presents no facilities for the transport of artillery; that it affords accommodation only for a limited number of troops at one time, and that if it were used, we should be able to plant only 2,000 troops at a time in the valley of the Irrawaddy. It would be easier to send the troops by sea to Bassein and by the river steamer from thence up the Irrawaddy to Patungo, than to send them by sea to Sandoway, and from thence across the country by the Pass to that town.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 5.

THE PETITION OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF LOWER BEN-GAL to the House of Commons, which has been so long preparing, is at last about to be sent to London. It is exceedingly forcible in facts, but very temperate in manner, and must surely make a great impression, conveying as it does, the genuine sentiments of the people. We are told that there are above a thousand signatures, all of men of property, and a great many more would be given if it were thought worth while to send the petition round the country.—*Englishman*, Aug. 7.

REPORTED MURDERS.—In a late issue we recorded the perpetration of a frightful murder, at Baitool (see pp. 447 and 479), which, however, required confirmation. We have since been informed, on the best authority, that the reported murder is unfortunately but too true. Three women and two children were the victims. The supposed murderer has been secured, and the whole case is under investigation.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 30.

CAPTAIN MAYFLOWER CRISP has published a letter, addressed to Lord Ellenborough, on that noble earl having repeated in the House of Peers a charge, commonly preferred against Captain Crisp, of having sold muskets to the Burmese, and then applied to the British Commodore for his assistance in obtaining payment for them. The letter is strong in its matter, and less discursive in style than the productions of the same pen usually are. Captain Crisp makes out a good case for himself, and gives his illustrious accuser some rather hard hits.—*Hurkaru*, July 19.

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—Wilkinson's *Commercial Annual* gives a satisfactory report on the trade of Calcutta during the last mercantile year. The recorded value of imports was Rs. 8,75,14,750 in merchandise, and Rs. 2,49,63,184 in treasure,—together Rs. 9,24,77,934 against Rs. 7,05,32,910 in 1850-51. Of exports Rs. 10,84,63,897 in merchandise, and Rs. 19,45,809 in treasure,—together Rs. 11,04,09,706, against Rs. 10,72,80,895 in the preceding year. The amount of importing tonnage was 425,553, against 366,711 in 1850-51. The foreign tonnage had increased from 74,616 to 112,957. The increasing size of British vessels is shown by the fact that, while their aggregate tonnage rose from 292,095 to 312,596, the number of ships fell from 854 to 640.

A LITERARY SKIRMISH between the editor of the *Citizen* (Mr. Newmarch) and Capt. Onslow (the harbour-master) led to a personal collision. The captain struck the editor with a horse-whip, and a scuffle ensued. A challenge followed, but the police interfered, and bound over both parties to keep the peace. Mr. Judge prosecuted Capt. Onslow for disturbing his family in the affray with Mr. Newmarch, and he was fined 50 rupees.

THE REVENUE BOARD AND MR. HOUSTON.—Lord Dalhousie pronounces the remonstrance of the Revenue Board on the appointment of Mr. Houston to the salt agency of Chittagong "an unparalleled presumption."—*Hurkaru*.

NEWSPAPER IN MYSORE.—The *Citizen* hears that it is the intention of an enterprising individual to establish a bi-weekly newspaper in the Mysore territories to be published in the English and Carnatic languages.

THE FORT OF MOOLTAN, the *Agra Messenger* states, is to be dismantled, and its site incorporated with the town.

THE AGRA BANK.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank, held on the 13th July. It appears that the shareholders have determined, by a large majority, that no dividend beyond nine per cent. per annum shall be declared until the reserve fund amounts to ten lakhs of rupees. The secretary also explained that the operation of clause 43 of the bank deed, which directs the re-election of the directors every six months, was necessarily suspended, not because the bank wished to oppose the Government, but because the English shareholders must be consulted before any radical change could be made in the management of the bank.

THE NATIVE ARMY.—The *Hurkaru* informs us in his Military column, that the Commander-in-Chief has just issued a circular directing that for the future all recruits in the Native Army shall be enlisted for general service.

JOURNAL AT RANGOON.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* says, that a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, previously connected with that journal, was about to proceed to Rangoon, and start a weekly newspaper.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (according to the *Citizen*) expressed his intention of coming down to Calcutta, in order to superintend the arrangements for the expedition to Burmah. The Governor-General, however, considers that such a movement is unnecessary. 1st. Because it would be expensive. 2ndly. Because the Commander-in-Chief ought to be near the N.W. frontier. 3rdly. Because there is nothing to be done in Calcutta if he does come. And 4thly. Because the steamers are required for other purposes.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.—The following almost incredible narrative may be relied on. We should not think of offering so strange a story to our readers, were we not in possession of warrantable evidence as to its truth:—About three years ago, a trooper in the Oudh service, while out on duty not far from Sultanpore, saw a large she-wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy was on all-fours, and seemed to be on the best possible terms with the old dam and the three whelps, and the mother seemed to guard all four with equal care. The trooper watched them unperceived, until they had slaked their thirst, and were returning to their den. The trooper then urged on his horse, hoping to cut off the boy's retreat, but the little fellow ran on all-fours as fast as his companions, and, as the ground was broken, the trooper's horse could not overtake them before they reached the den. A number of people were immediately assembled with pickaxes to unearth this strange family. While they were digging, the old wolf, the whelps, and the little boy, bolted forth. The trooper pursued them on horseback, and, as the ground in the direction of their flight was more even, the trooper was able to head them, and turn them back upon the crowd of men, who secured the boy, and let the wolves escape. We now continue the narrative in the words of our informant:—"They took the boy to the village, but had to tie him, for he was very restive, and struggled hard to rush into every hole or den they came near. They tried to make him speak, but could get nothing from him but an angry growl or snarl. When a grown-up person came near him he became alarmed, and tried to steal away; but when a child came near him, he rushed at it with a fierce snarl, like that of a dog, and tried to bite it. When any cooked meat was put before him, he rejected it in disgust; but when any raw meat was offered, he seized it with avidity; put it on the ground under his paws, like a dog, and ate it with evident pleasure. He would not let any one come near while he was eating, but he made no objection to a dog coming and sharing his food with him. The trooper remained with him four or five days, and then returned to the Governor, leaving the boy in charge of the rajah of Hasunpore. He related all that he had seen, and the boy was soon after sent to Captain Nicholletts, commanding the first regiment of Oudh local infantry at Sultanpore, by order of the rajah of Hasunpore, who was at Chandour, and saw the boy when the trooper first brought him to the village. This is from the rajah's own account of what had taken place." The boy lived under charge of Captain Nicholletts's servants until August, 1850, or nearly two years. During this time he had been never known to speak. But one day he put his hands to his head, said "it ached," and asked for water. He drank it, and died. While in Captain Nicholletts's household, he was very inoffensive, except when teased; he would then growl surlily. He learned to eat anything that was thrown to him, but always preferred raw flesh. He refused to wear clothing of any description in the coldest weather. A quilt stuffed with cotton was once given him when it was very cold, but he tore it in pieces, and ate a portion of it, cotton and all, with his food every day, as a kind of condiment. He was particularly fond of uncooked bones, which he masticated with apparently as much ease as meat. He would eat half a lamb at a time, without any apparent effort, and held earth and small stones in high estimation as an article of diet. His features were coarse; his countenance repulsive, and his habits very filthy. He delighted in the company of dogs, jackals, and other small fourfooted animals, which he would make his trencher companions. He was never known to laugh or smile. He understood little of what was said to him; and paid no attention to what went on around him. He would never play with children, and formed no attachment with man or beast. He once became on intimate terms with a pariah dog, but when the dog was shot, he did not seem to regret his death in the least. He used signs when he wanted anything, pointing to his mouth for instance when hungry. He generally went on all fours, but not always. He would never willingly remain near a human being. This poor creature was recognized by his parents; but they soon became disgusted, and deserted him. His age, at the time of his death, was apparently twelve years.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 21.

BAROO PROSUNNO KOOMAR TAGORE, it is said, will proceed to England in December next, with the view of laying before the Committee of the House of Commons, the ideas and wishes of the natives of Bengal.

THE CHILDREN OF HALF-CASTE WOMEN by Europeans are allowed to enlist in the Company's European regiments.

ENSIGN GORDON.—We regret to say that letters from Simla inform us that Ensign J. C. Gordon, of the 39th regiment N.I. has been cashiered. This young officer was tried by a court-martial, which assembled at Mean Meer during the past month; the following was the charge exhibited against him, on

which he has been found guilty:—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 15th May, 1852, exposed himself in a shameful state of intoxication in the shop of Nubbee Buksh, a native merchant, in the Bazaar of Anarkulle, from whence, in consequence of his drunken condition, he had eventually to be removed in a palanquin to his quarters at Mean Meer." The sentence, "cashiering," has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.—*Englishman*, August 6.

ARTILLERY RELIEF.—The following is the artillery relief for this year, just received from Simla. It is, as will be perceived, and as was expected, a very limited one, only three troops of horse, and eight companies of foot artillery and one battalion head quarters, moving to new stations:—

Horse Artillery.—4th troop, 1st brigade, from Hosheypore to Muttra, on the 20th October.

4th troop, 2nd brigade, from Ferozepore, to Hosheypore, on the arrival of the 3rd Company 6th battalion, with No. 14 camel battery.

4th troop, 3rd brigade, from Muttra to Mooltan, on being relieved by the 4th troop, 1st brigade.

Foot Artillery.—3rd company, 3rd battalion, from Ferozepore to Umballah, on the 28th October.

1st and 4th company, 5th battalion, from Umballah to Dum-Dum, on the 3rd company, 3rd battalion, reaching Umballah, to embark either at Cawnpore or Allahabad.

3rd company, 6th battalion, with No. 14 camel battery attached, from Mooltan to Ferozepore, on the arrival of the 4th troop, 3rd brigade, horse artillery.

Head quarters of 7th battalion, from Meerut to Sealkote, on the 20th October.

1st company, 7th battalion, from Attock to Noorpore and Kangra, on being relieved by the 6th company, 7th battalion.

6th company, 7th battalion, from Meerut to Attock, on the 20th October.

1st company, 8th battalion, from Nowgong to Cawnpore, on being relieved by the 5th company, 8th battalion.

5th company, 8th battalion, from Cawnpore to Nowgong, on the 1st November.—*Morning Chronicle*, August 7.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RETIREMENT AND FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Financial Department, Agra, July 26, 1852.—Inconvenience having been experienced from the neglect to observe the course of procedure prescribed in cases of application for retirement from the service of the E. I. Company, and for furlough to Europe, the several rules bearing on the subject are published below for general information:—

Any civil servant, employed in the Agra division of the Bengal presidency, who may wish to retire from the service, or desire furlough to Europe, should forward his application to the secretary to Government, North-west Provinces, in the general department, and send a duplicate thereof to the secretary to Government of Bengal, in the general department, at the presidency, where his claims will be noted; and if the application be for furlough, it will be taken into consideration on 1st November, together with all similar applications, from both divisions of presidency, received up to that date.

In all cases, applicant should indicate the port from which he may intend to embark; and, where retirement is contemplated, the date from which it is proposed to take effect.

The applicant is required to communicate his intention to the accountant and to the civil auditor, North-western Provinces, at least three months before the date on which he may propose to retire from the service, or to proceed on furlough, in order that those officers may have time to adjust, as far as possible, any items of account standing at his debit in the public books and accounts, and prepare the requisite certificate of demand or no demands. These certificates will be furnished to the party on his relinquishing charge of the office which he may hold at the time, and are indispensable for procuring permission to embark for Europe, or to retire from the service.

Parties against whom demands exist are required to furnish security-bonds, executed by covenanted officers, previous to their leaving the country. They have, however, the option of depositing Government securities or shares in the Bank of Bengal, and the chartered banks of Madras and Bombay, for the adjustment of their liabilities.

Civil servants, retiring from the service, should furnish themselves with certificates from treasury officers, indicating the last payments made by them, on account of subscription, to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, both in the North-western Provinces and at the general treasury, Fort William, such certificates being

required by the secretary for the final adjustment of the retiring subscriber's accounts with the Fund.

The final orders, authorizing either retirement or furlough, are attainable only from the Government of Bengal.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. rec. ch. of mag. of Mymensing fr. Abercrombie.
ANSON, E. H. to assu. ch. of du. of 1st asst. and dep. opium agent.
ATHERTON, H. abkarry commissr. of Dacca div. resu. ch. of off. fr. R. P. Harrison, July 15.
BALMAIN, W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Rohtuck dur. abs. of J. Guthrie.
BAYLEY, H. V. made over ch. of collectorate of Hooghly to W. T. Taylor, July 13; rec. ch. of collectorate of the 24-Pergunnahs fr. A. Grote, July 14.
BRIGHT, G. jt. mag. of Serampore, to be commissr. for improvement of town of Ootterparah, July 29.
COLVIN, J. R. to be a member of council of education, July 8.
COURT, M. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore dur. abs. of Barnes.
CRABSTER, E. C. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Buhara, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Tirhoot, July 15.
CURRIE, Hon. Sir F. Bart. 2nd ordinary mem. of Council of India, to be president of Council of India, and dep. gov. of pres. of Fort William, of fort and gar. of Fort William, and of the town of Calcutta, dur. abs. of Gov.-Gen. fr. pres. July 16; assu. office of pres. of Council of India, and ditto of dep. gov. of pres., fort, and gar. and town of Calcutta, July 21.
CURRIE, C. asst. to mag. of Shahjehanpore, vested with special powers, July 22.
DAVIDSON, C. T. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of duties to C. Steer, to proc. to Furreedpore, on sess. duty.
DAVIS, W. P. to conduct duties of assay office with assistance of mint master dur. Shaw's abs. July 17.
DICK, R. K. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bareilly, July 15.
DOVE, C. K. abkarry supt. of Hooghly, vested with powers of an abkarry supt. in district of Nuddeah, July 15.
FORBES, A. J. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Purneah.
FORBES, F. C. asst. to mag. of Mynapoor, vested with special powers, July 21.
GATFIELD, H. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Purneah, July 30.
GRANT, J. P. to be a member of council of education, July 8.
HARRISON, R. P. to offic. as coll. of Rajshahye dur. abs. of W. Bell.
LOWE, W. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Seharanpore, vested with special powers, July 22.
MARSTON, S. E. to be dept. mag. July 22.
MONEY, A. superint. of survey of 4th or western div. rec. ch. of office fr. H. Pratt, July 14.
MORRIS, G. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, to join his station, July 6.
OWEN, C. to offic. as dep. coll. and dep. mag. in Humeerpore.
PEPPER, G. A. asst. to mag. coll. and salt ag. of Cattack, to be also an asst. to superint. of tribut. mehals.
POWER, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshehur dur. abs. of Turnbull, July 22.
PRATT, H. to offic. as supt. of survey 1st or northern div. dur. abs. of W. G. Young, vested with powers of collector.
RICKETTS, G. H. M. to offic. as mag. of Nuddeah dur. abs. of C. F. Montresor, on leave.
RUSSELL, A. E. passed exam. by the second or higher standard, to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in Purneah, July 16.
SIMSON, F. B. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Chittagong, July 8; to offic. as mag. of Dacca dur. abs. of Mackillop, July 15; to be mem. of ferry fund committee of Tipperah, July 23.
THOMASON, J. G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra dur. Spankie's abs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALFOUR, G. G. 2 months; 1 year to Eur.
BELL, W. 3 months.
BENSON, G. S. 2 months, m.c.
CAMPBELL, J. S. 1 month.
COOPER, F. H. 1 month.
DENNISON, C. B. 1 month, fr. Aug. 15.
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. 10 days in ext.
FORD, W. 3 months.
GALLOWAY, W. 2 years, to England.
GRANT, C. 1 mo. on m.c.
GUTHRIE, J. 3 mo. to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
HAY, Lord W. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.
MACKILLOP, C. W. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.
MONTRESOR, C. F. 1 mo.
READ, F. E. 20 days.
SAUNDERS, C. B. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15.
SPANKIE, R. to Nov. 15.
THORNHILL, M. B. to Nov. 1.
TRENCH, P. C. 1 mo.

TURNBULL, G. D. 4 mos. to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
WARD, J. R. 15 days.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARSHORE, Rev. Dr. placed at disp. of govt. of India, July 23.
MARRIOTT, Rev. G. W. 1 mo. leave of absence.
SHARPE, Rev. J. F. placed at disp. of govt. of India, July 21.
STEEL, Rev. T. J. H. placed at disp. of govt. of India, July 15.
WHITING, Rev. W. J. placed at disp. of govt. of India, July 23.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Perkins on leave.
BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. 18th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to corps during abs. of J. C. Remington, July 17.
BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 7th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in-add. to duties of adjt. dur. abs. of Graham.
BARCLAY, Lieut. C. H. 20th N.I. to act as adjt. during abs. of Earle.
BATTYE, Lieut. J. 56th N.I. to do duty with Arracan loc. batt. v. Lieut. J. M. Earle, to Ber.
BECHER, Lieut. A. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 26, in suc. to Thomson, dec.
BERDMORE, Capt. H. asst. to comm. in Tanasserim provinces, vested with powers to try cases at Tavoy, July 8.
BIRD, Capt. R. W. 1st asst. supt. Ajmere, rec. ch. of office of extra asst. gen. supt. of operations for suppression of thugges and dacoites at Jawd Neemach, fr. Lieut. col. Lawrence.
BISHOP, Capt. G. W. 71st N.I. to be major fr. July 10, in suc. to Lieut. col. D. Williams, dec.
BROOKE, Brig. G. brig. staff, posted to Umballah, July 12.
BROWN, Lieut. G. P. S. joined at Sangor, as dep. commiss. 3rd class, July 6.
GARNER, Capt. J. W. 16th N.I. to ch. of offices of cantonment jt. mag. sudder bazaar and supt. of abkarce at Umballah, v. Lieut. W. Williamson, on leave.
CARNEGIE, Brig. A. brigade staff, posted to Peshawar, and to join, July 12.
CHERRIE, Capt. H. inv. est. perm. to retire, fr. July 15.
CHICHESTER, Lieut. Hon. F. A. J. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1850, v. Tucker, prom.
COCK, Ens. P. to join and do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
COOPER, Capt. G. L. comm. of ordnance, to be a memb. of local agency at Agra.
CORNISS, Brev. capt. P. G. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 20, in suc. to Wilson, ret.
DANIELL, Cornet C. A. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 12, 1851, v. Young, dec.
DAVIS, Ens. W. G. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 10, in suc. to Lieut. col. D. Williams, dec.
DENNIS, Capt. J. B. 2nd in com. of Kotah conting. to offic. as commandant, July 23.
DORIN, Lieut. J. adj. Khelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to act also as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Cookson.
DUNLOP, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. to be adj. v. Ewart.
DYWER, Lieut. H. A. 59th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. R. D. Gibney, on leave, July 16.
FRANCIS, Lieut. A. 66th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Gibbs, on leave.
FRASER, Ens. C. fr. 57th to 45th N.I. at Bareilly.
FOOKS, Lieut. G. A. H. P. 50th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Plowden.
GRANT, Lieut. C. D. offic. asst. gen. supt. for suppression of thuggee and dacoites at Bilkhpore, asst. ch. of duties.
GRAVES, Lieut. J. H. 41st N.I. to be adj. v. J. B. Stevens, prom. July 16.
HANDSCOMB, Lieut. col. J. H. fr. 26th L.I. to 19th N.I.
HANNEY, Brev. maj. S. F. 40th N.I. to be maj. from July 26, in suc. to Thomson, dec.
HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. inv. estab. perm. to reside with pres. div. and draw his pay, &c. fr. that circle.
HASTINGS, Lieut. Hon. E. P. R. 32nd N.I. to act as army clothing agent 2nd div. for Capt. Turnbull, July 16; qual. in Oordoo lang. July 21.
HOMFRAY, Ens. R. P. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
HOME, Brig. R. to the station of Ferozepore, July 12.
JENKINS, Lieut. C. V. to act as adj. to left wing proc. to Rawul Pindee, July 16.
JENKINSON, Lieut. col. F. fr. 19th N.I. to 26th L.I.
LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. qual. in Oordoo lang. July 21.
LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. to ass. com. of 3rd comp. 9th batt. v. Earle.
MACKENZIE, Capt. J. 8th L. C. to be maj. fr. Aug. 10, 1850, in suc. to Tweedale, retired.
MACLEAN, Lieut. W. G. M. 71st N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. July 10, in suc. to Lieut. col. D. Williams, dec.
MANSON, Ens. G. W. 34th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
MASTER, Brev. maj. E. P. inv. est. perm. to reside within pres. div. and to draw his pay and allowances fr. that circle of payment, July 15.

MATHEWSON, Lieut. J. B. Y. 11th irr. cav. 2nd in com. to ass. comm. dur. abs. of Maj. Mastart.
MAY, Lieut. S. B. 46th N.I. permitted to resign fr. Sept. 1.
M'NEILL, Lieut. D. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
MORFATT, Capt. A. K. 56th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Paske.
MOORE, Corn. J. A. H. to continue attached to 23rd N.I. July 17.
NARRES, Lieut. J. S. art. to act as adj. of 1st brig. and of div. of art. v. E. Atlay, on leave.
NATION, Lieut. J. L. 57th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. A. Forsyth, our m. c. July 20.
NEDEMAN, Lieut. A. G. 11th irr. cav. adj. to act also as 2nd in com.
OSBORN, Ens. H. R. 55th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
PALMER, Brig. gen. T. fr. Sirhind to Cawnpore div. v. Vincent.
PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S. dept. comm. of ordnance, fr. Phillam to Cawnpore mag. fr. April 10.
PRESGRAVE, Lieut. D. K. 59th N.I. to act as adj. v. R. D. Gibney, on leave, July 16.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Sandoway, dur. abs. of Lieut. Fytche, July 20.
ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. F. T. art. posted to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.
ROSS, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. to act as station staff at Peshawar.
RUTHERFORD, Ens. T. W. fr. 57th to 33rd N.I. at Benares.
SHARP, Capt. G. W. K. asst. to comm. in Tanasserim provinces, vested with powers to try cases at Mergui, July 6.
SHAW, Brig. gen. S. to the pres. div. July 12.
SKINNER, Capt. J. perm. to reside at Balaapore and draw his pension fr. dep. paymr. Meerut.
SMYLY, Lieut. J. B. 29th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Turner.
SNOW, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. perm. to resign the adjutancy of that corps.
ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to offic. as 2nd in com. of Kotah conting. July 23.
THOMPSON, Capt. F. J. inv. est. perm. to draw his pay from Meerut instead of Simla circle of payment.
TRENCHARD, Ens. N. W. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 20, in suc. to Wilson, ret.
TUCKER, Brev. capt. T. T. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. Aug. 10, 1850, in suc. to Tweedale, ret.
WHEELWRIGHT, Lieut. C. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 3rd comp. 6th batt.
WHITE, Lieut. J. S. D. 40th N.I. to be brig. qr. mr. to 1st or Bengal brig.
WILCOX, Ens. E. R. C. rec. adm. to the serv. to do du. with 16th gren. at Benares.
WILD, Ens. A. A. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 26; in suc. to Thomson, dec.
WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L.C. res. adjcy. of that corps, July 16.
WILLIAMSON, Col. D. 39th N.I. perm. to reside in hills north of Deyrah.
WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. to act as adj. to wing of batt. on service in Burma, dur. abs. of Voyle.
WILSON, Brev. maj. J. D. 10th N.I. perm. to ret. fr. the service on pension of major, fr. June 28.
WINTLE, Maj. E. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. July 10, in suc. to Lieut. col. D. Williams, dec.
WRELY, Lieut. A. R. 9th L.C. to be adj. v. T. B. Snow, resigning.
YATES, Col. W. A. c.b. 51st N.I. app. to act on the divisional staff dur. abs. of Maj. gen. Godwin, cancelled, July 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

TROTTER, A. J. July 9.

INFANTRY.

STEWART, A. McL. July 29.
WALCOTT, E. Y. July 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDOTT, Maj. S. A. dep. com. of Hasehpore, 1 mo. to Dhrumadesar and Kangra hills.
ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. art. fr. July 5 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
BAILEY, Lieut. R. P. 7th N.I. fr. May 13 to Nov. 1 to Simla, on m.c.
BLAGRAVE, Lieut. J. W. B. res. serv. of Barree Doab, 3 mo.
BRIGGS, Lieut. D. superint. of hill roads, 3 mo. on m.c.
BRISTOW, Capt. E. W. 1st N.I. fr. June 5 to Feb. 23, in ext. to remain at Darjeeling, on m.c.
BUNNY, Lieut. A. art. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla.
CAMPELLE, Lieut. A. H. 9th N.I. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
GARNRGY, Col. A. c.b. 42nd L.I. 6 mo. fr. July 1, to Allahabad and N.W. provinces.
COTTON, Lieut. C. Mc, 10th L.C. fr. July 7 to Nov. 15, to Simla.
D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. 4th Punjab inf. June 7 to Dec. 21, to Murree and Cashmere.
EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to res. at Indore and dep. opium agt. 1 mo. prep. to sea.
FINNIS, Lieut. col. J. leave-cancelled.

FORBES, Lieut. H. 1st L.C. fr. June 10 to Aug. 8, to pres. to Europe, on furl.
FORSYTH, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 4, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
FITCHES, Lieut. A. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan, 1 mo.
GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. fr. July 1 to Sept. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
GOLDNEY, Maj. P. 1 mo.
HALFORD, Lieut. col. W. H. 4th N.I. June 28 to Nov. 1, Meol-tan, m.c.
HAWTHORNE, Capt. R. J. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 3, to Mus-soorie and pres.
HANDSCOMB, Lieut. col. J. H. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 1, to Calcutta.
HENDERSON, Lieut. W. excc. offr. Peshawur road, 2 mo. m.c. to Murree hills.
HERVEY, Capt. G. A. F. 3rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. June 20, to Murree, on m.c.
HICKS, Lieut. col. G. C.B. 37th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 4, to Calcutta.
JAMES, Capt. T. com. Ketah contingent, 2 mo. prep. to sea.
KINLEYSIDE, Brev. maj. R. R. art. 2 mo. fr. July 1, to Simla, on m.c.
LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to Europe, on furl.
LYDD, Maj. F. 19th N.I. fr. July 2 to Nov. 20, to Simla, on m.c.
LUCAS, Lieut. C. P. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 26, to Calcutta, on m.c.; to Europe, on furl.
MATHIE, Lieut. col. J. 33rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to remain at Gowahatty, Assam, and to enable him to join.
MATHISON, Capt. R. 54th N.I. 3 mo. on m.c. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to the hills, or to sea.
M'CARTY, Lieut. J. asst. commr. of Peshawur, 1 mo.
M'MULLEN, Ens. C. N. 73rd, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Duttier.
ORMAN, Ens. C. E. 29th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 16, to Murree, on m.c.
PESTER, Lieut. H. L. 63rd N.I. to Oct. 31, instead of notified date.
RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. 51st N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Nyase Tal.
ROSS, Lieut. W. H. D. 28th N.I. to Nov. 22, to Murree, on m.c.
ROWCROFT, Ens. G. C. 41st N.I. fr. July 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
SEWELL, Lieut. col. C. 24th N.I. 6 mo. to China, on m.c.
SMITH, Capt. R. A. 19th, fr. June 17 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c.
SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. 4 mo. fr. July 1, to Simla.
SNOW, Lieut. F. R. 9th L.C. July 9 to Nov. 1, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
SPENCER, Rid. mast. R. 5th L.C. July 20 to Sept. 20, to Meerut and Kussowlie.
TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 1, on m.c.
TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. 60th N.I. fr. June 1 to Dec. 10, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. col. G. 49th N.I. June 13 to Aug. 30, to Moul-mela, on m.c.
THOMSON, Ens. W. B. 13th N.I. fr. June 26 to Oct. 31, to Mus-soorie, on m.c.
TURNBULL, Capt. M. J. 7th L.C. 4 mo. fr. July 18, to Penang and the Straits.
VOYLE, Lieut. G. E. art. to July 31.
WATSON, Ens. J. adj. 1st Punjab cav. fr. June 4 to July 6, to Karachi, on m.c.
WHITE, 1st Lieut. E. J. 2nd Eur. fas. fr. July 10 to Nov. 1, to Meerut.
WILSON, 2nd Lieut. F. H. 2nd Eur. fas. 6 mo. fr. June 1, to Meradabad.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to aff. med. aid to civ. estab. and jail at Bandah.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to proc. to Ghazepore, and rec. med. ch. of that station fr. Asst. surg. Eatwell, to aff. med. aid to 27th N.I.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 16th N.I. at Jaunpore.
CUNNINGHAM, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. fr. doing duty H.M.'s 10th, to do duty with H.M.'s 24th regt.
CURLING, Surg. C. S. to be supt. surg. in suc. to Lamb, retired.
GRANT, Surg. J. to be a supt. surg. July 17.
HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 40th N.I. to med. ch. of staff Meerut div.
INGLIS, Surg. J. to deliver over med. ch. 13th N.I. and art. detach. at Delhi to Asst. surg. Collyer.
IRVINE, Surg. R. H. to be postmr. of Meol-tan, v. Maj. F. W. Birch, resigned, July 20.
KETTER, Asst. surg. D. M.D. passed colloq. exam.; to proc. to Delhi, and aff. med. aid to 18th N.I.
LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid also to 38rd N.I. on dept. of Newnham.
MCGARGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. 50th N.I. to med. ch. of staff at Delhi.
MORRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. 12th N.I. to med. ch. of genl. and civ. estab. in succ. to H. P. Harris.

PARKER, Asst. surg. R. art. to afford med. aid to 41st N.I. v. Harris, July 16.
PERKINS, Asst. surg. R. H. to do duty with wing of H.M.'s 89th regt. in Fort William.
PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. returned to duty, July 29.
RENNY, Supt. surg. to be inspector gen. of hospitals, in succ. to Lamb, ret.
STIVEN, Surg. W. S. surg. gen. to be physician gen. in succ. to Lamb, ret.
THOMPSON, Surg. Sir J. K.C.B. inspector gen. of hospitals, to be surg. gen. in succ. to Lamb, ret.
WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Barrackpore, and aff. med. aid to 30th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. 60th N.I. June 21 to Dec. 21, Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m.c.
HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L.C. 2 mo. fr. June 30, in ext. to remain at Meerut.
HOMAN, Asst. surg. S. A. 3 mo. fr. May 1.
SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Lieut. col. H. Bates, 98th N.I. to be an a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. v. Fitzroy; Brig. M. M'Neill, 84th foot, to be a brig. of the Madras div. of the army of Ava; Lieut. col. C. Franklyn, 84th foot, to be a brig. of the Madras div. of the army of Ava.

CAVALRY.

3rd Light Drag. Lieut. C. R. Colt, June 12 to Dec. 11, 1852, to Kussowlie, on m.c.—9th Lancers. Lieut. col. J. H. Grant, c.B. 1 yr. Feb. 3, 1853, in ext.; Lieut. T. J. Francis, July 15 to Oct. 14, to Mussoorie; Lieut. F. C. Trower, to be brev. capt. fr. June 30; Asst. surg. W. H. Jephson, to med. ch. of Chinsurah recruiting depôt.

INFANTRY.

10th. Capt. C. Dunbar, Oct. 14 to Nov. 1, in ext.—18th. Lieut. E. W. Sargent, to be adj. fr. July 9, v. Doran, dec.; Ens. F. Eteson, to be lieut. fr. July 9.—22nd. Major F. D. George, March 17, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1854, in ext.; Lieut. E. S. W. Smith, 1 year fr. Dec. 8, 1852, in ext.—24th. Capt. R. A. Croker, 1 mo. fr. July 21, in ext. on m.c.; Ens. C. P. Geneste, to be lieut. fr. June 26, v. Caming, dec.; Surg. J. Burke, to Dec. 1.—29th. Capt. J. E. Duncan, to com. Chinsurah recruit depôt dur. abs. of Hillier.—32nd. Lieut. W. L. Ingles, July 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.; Ens. A. D. Kirkwood, July 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.; Asst. surg. Cabill, to Oct. 31, to Murree.—60th. Lieut. H. F. Williams, to Jan. 1, 1853, in ext.—75th. Capt. W. C. Mollan, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieut. C. Mitchell, to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.—80th. Asst. surg. H. C. Lucas, to July 31; Ens. J. Wilkinson, to be lieut. fr. July 13, in succ. to Freeman, dec.—87th. Lieut. F. H. Gee, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.—96th. Capt. the Hon. F. B. Pakenham, June 1 to July 31, to Simla, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of John, s. at Calcutta, July 29.
BROUGHAM, wife of Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. d. at Dorandah, July 25.
BRYSON, Mrs. Alex. s. at Simla, July 14.
BURNETT, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, July 13.
CALOGREEDY, Mrs. G. P. s. at Calcutta, July 14.
CARLISLE, Mrs. L. A. d. at Agra, July 26.
CARSHORE, wife of W. s. at Futtchpore, July 24.
CLEVE, wife of T. G. d. at Berhampore, July 25.
COOMELL, wife of W. J. s. at Mussoorie, July 10.
COOKE, Mrs. E. d. at Dacca, July 14.
DAVIES, the lady of Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. s. at Allahabad, July 27.
DOUGLAS, wife of Lieut. col. C. 56th N.I. s. at Simla, July 24.
DURHAM, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, July 17.
GORDON, wife of Capt. C. E. P. H.M.'s 75th, d. at Umballa, July 8.
HARLEY, wife of F. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.
HASTINGS, wife of T. s. at Burdwan, July 19.
HAWKES, the lady of Lieut. W. H. 63rd N.I. d. at Sealkote, July 11.
HAZEL, wife of Rev. A. d. at Sion, July 9.
HERRON, Mrs. John, s. at Delhi, July 17.
HERRALD, wife of J. G. d. at Calcutta, July 18.
HEWETT, wife of K. H. s. at Chuprah, July 11.
HYLAND, Mrs. A. d. at Agra, July 18.
MACKENISIE, Mrs. James, d. at Howrah, July 14.
MCDONELL, wife of W. F. c.s. d. at Chuprah, July 17.
MOFFAT, wife of Capt. A. N. 58th N.I. d. at Hooshyarpore, July 25.
MONTGOMERY, the lady of R. c.s. s. at Lahore, July 17.
MORGAN, wife of the Rev. A. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
MUSTON, wife of H. J. d. at Midsapore, July 26.
PEARSON, wife of E. S. c.s. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 1.

PERRIRA, wife of E. s. at Calcutta, July 13.
ROLLS, Mrs. A. D. s. at Calcutta, July 18.
RONEY, the lady of Capt. R. H.M.'s 96th, s. at Barrackpore, July 22.
RUSSELL, wife of R. H. C.S. d. at Bogra, July 23.
RUSSELL, wife of Lieut. H. 7th N.I. d. at Murree, July 11.
SEWELL, wife of Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. d. at Mount Aboo, July 21.
SKIPWITH, wife of F. C. S. s. at Cherra Ponjee, July 11.
STEVENS, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, July 24.
SWAINE, wife of C. s. at Tirhoot, July 23.
TAIT, Mrs. P. M. s. at Calcutta, July 14.
WAUCHOPE, wife of S. C.S. d. at Hooghly, July 14.
WILLOWS, the lady of Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. s. at Futtighur, July 16.
WOOD, the lady of W. C. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. C.S. to Charlotte, d. of the late J. R. Barry, at Darjeeling, July 1.
BAMBER, H. J. to Ann, widow of the late G. Kilby, at Calcutta, July 26.
BOON, S. G. to Dorothy, d. of the late A. Oram, at Calcutta, July 31.
EVANS, W. to Emily Susan, d. of the late D. Hodgson, at Calcutta, July 20.
FIRMIN, T. P. to Sophia Barwell, d. of W. Twidall, at Calcutta, July 26.
MELVILLE, J. to Miss Sarah O. Lowman, at Subathoo, July 23.
POTTER, Capt. H.M.'s ship *Shelomith*, to Amelia Anne, d. of the late H. Bowser, at Calcutta, July 31.
WARNER, J. E. to Charlotte G. d. of the late E. B. Vass, at Calcutta, July 8.

DEATHS.

ANLEY, Marianne, wife of W. at Calcutta, aged 47, July 22.
BIRCH, wife of Maj. F. W. 41st N.I. at Mooltan, July 9.
CALDWELL, Vet. surg. A. W., H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. at Meerut, July 23.
CAVANAGH, Margaret C. inf. d. of Hugh, at Cawnpore, July 22.
COMYN, Wm. L. C. inf. s. of Capt. 68th N.I. at Almorah, June 17.
CRITCHLEY, H. W. s. of H. T. B. at Calcutta, aged 8, July 15.
DE PENNING, Mary E. widow of the late J. at Calcutta, aged 55, July 10.
FREEMAN, Lieut. W. D., H.M.'s 80th, at Fort William, aged 26, July 12.
GODDARD, Lieut. W., H.M.'s 22nd, at Murree, July 24.
GREIG, Surg. A. M.D. 5th N.I. at Mean Meer, July 27.
HARVEY, T. E. at Calcutta, aged 54, July 28.
HASELL, Caroline, wife of the Rev. S. at Kishnaghur, aged 36, July 26.
JACKSON, Eliza G. widow of C. at Calcutta, aged 29, July 9.
JACOBI, Sophia, wife of F. at Cawnpore, July 15.
LACOMBE, Mrs. Lydia M. M. at Calcutta, aged 28, July 19.
LARDNER, R. F. at Howrah, aged 60, July 8.
MACHADO, P. T. at Calcutta, aged 46, Aug. 3.
MCCASKILL, Charles, at Calcutta, aged 42, July 20.
MIRPELAAR, R. at Agra, aged 31, July 11.
MARTIN, inf. d. of Capt. A. P. 4th L.C. at Jhansi, July 19.
RUSSELL, inf. d. of Lieut. H. 7th N.I. at Murree, July 11.
RYALL, Eleanor M. wife of Lieut. B. W. at Gwalior, aged 19, July 13.
THOMSON, Lieut. col. G. 40th N.I. at Fort William, July 26.
WARNE, Capt. G. F. at Scaldah, aged 27, July 20.
WILLES, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. H.M.'s 75th at Dugshai, July 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 14. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Port Adelaide.—15. Steamer *Feroze*, Lynch, Mauritius.—16. *Negrals*, Henry, Moulmein; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Liverpool; *Titania*, Good, Newcastle and Porto Praya.—17. *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Athelston*, Hickman, Liverpool; *Surinam*, Connor, Sydney.—19. *Glenorchy*, McDonald, Glasgow.—20. *Lucknow*, Fauset, Demerara and Madras.—21. *Crown*, Chandler, Liverpool; *Arratoon Apar*, Lovett, China and Singapore; *Doorgah*, Flarroy, Reunion and Pondicherry.—23. *Mahomed Samdany*, Daviot, Singapore and Penang.—25. *Diana*, Kluinir, Altona; *Catherine Apar*, Fowler, Mauritius; *Golconda*, Miller, Sunderland; *Rockland*, Windsor, Singapore.—26. *Thomas Mitchell*, Grange, Glasgow; *Cannata*, Tilson, Liverpool; *New Margaret*, Rovey, Liverpool.—27. *Havering*, Price, Sydney and Anger; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China and Singapore.—28. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Boon, Rangoon; *William Connal*, Brown, Glasgow; *Plantagenet*, Bird, London; *Sydney*, Simon, Mauritius and Galle; *Isabella Hercus*, Houston, Rangoon; *Plarmegan*, Reynolds, Newcastle; steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras.—30. Steamer *Shanghai*, Christian, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang.—**AUG. 1.** *Winifred*, Sands, Liverpool.—2. *Mor*, Alston, China and Singapore; *Dido*, Youngerman, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—6. *Emperor*, Paxton, Rangoon; *Aboukir*, Carvell, Madras; *Loo Choo*, Snow, Boston and Madras; *Equator*, De Guyon, Bourbon; *Comtesse de Brionne*, Merlin, St. Ubes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Joseph Manook (July 14), from PORT ADELAIDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Daly and family.
Per Titania (July 16), from NEWCASTLE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Good.
Per Athelston (July 17), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. James Brown.
Per Surinam (July 17), from SYDNEY.—Miss Angellina Adams.
Per Lucknow (July 19), from GLASGOW.—Mr. W. Alves.
Per Arratoon Apar (July 21), from SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Boswell and child, and Mrs. Lovett and family.
Per Doorgah (July 21), from PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Charriot and family, and Mr. Frank.
Per Rockland (July 25), from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Windsor and son.
Per Havering (July 27), from SYDNEY.—Capt. Johnson.
Per Plantagenet (July 28), from LONDON.—Lieut. William Hill, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Ens. J. W. Poole, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Ens. Robert Hamilton, H.M.'s 10th regt.; W. E. Smith, Esq.; J. Allies, Esq.; Mr. Conductor Fookey and Mrs. Fookey.
Per steamer Shanghai (July 3), from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rogers and one child; and K. H. Loving, Esq.
Per steamer Hindostan (July 28), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Walcot, cadets; Dr. Phillipson, B.N.I.; Dr. E. Jones. Mr. D. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mr. St. Ledger, and Mr. Mason; B. Green, Mr. G. H. Wills, Miss Lissant, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. Fieldman, and Mr. Adamson, and Capt. Scott: From GALLE.—Mr. Maples, Bengal civil service; and Mr. Olding and servant. From PENANG to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Lyall.
Per Sydney (July 28), from MAURITIUS.—Miss Mace and T. A. Dearman, Esq. merchant.
Per steamer Fire Queen (July 28), from MOULMEIN.—Lieut. Hart, Mr. Norman, and Miss Salter. From RANGOON.—Maj. Lyons and Capt. Christie, 80th regt.; Ens. Gerdestone, 67th regt.; Lieut. Leggett, 55th regt. M.N.I.; Mr. Lucas, Lieut. Searle, 35th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Elliot, R.M. H.M.S. *Fox*; J. Ardell Deammer, 40th regt.; Mr. Charlesie. From ARYAB.—Mr. Langlois, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Timbury, and J. Wilson. From KYOOK-PHYOO.—Mr. Boddam.
Per Mor (Aug. 2), from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. J. Bell, and child.
Per Dido (Aug. 2), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. Shearman and family.
Per Emperor (Aug. 6), from RANGOON.—Lieut. Mostyn, 18th Royal Irish; Mr. Murray, and Mr. Heald.
Per Loo Choo (Aug. 6), from BOSTON.—Mr. E. T. Thaxter. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Armston.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. *Annette*, Dinneson, Falmouth; *Mary Catherine*, Brockman, London; *Fairfield*, Hornell, Liverpool; *Zee*, Cameron, Rangoon; *Avenir*, Rabolte, Bourbon via Mauritius.—14. *Angelo*, Nicholson, Mauritius; *Hero*, Buck, London; *Hindoo*, Hohlmann, Penang and Singapore; *Bride*, Shepherd, Rangoon; *Walpole*, Symmes, Boston.—15. *Hortensia*, Le Gouidee, Bourbon and Mauritius.—16. *Camelia*, Lubis, Bourbon; *Calloe*, Wildfang, London.—17. *Thane*, Crisp, Rangoon and Moulmein.—18. *Jolly Robin*, Maughan, Hull.—19. Steamer *Pekin*, Grainger, Penang, Singapore, and China; *W. A. Cooper*, Sears, London.—21. Steamer *Paushoon*, Wade, Singapore and China.—24. Steamer *Feroze*, —; *Agir*, Neill, London; *The Duke*, Atkinson, St. Helena and Liverpool; *Mayaram Dayaram*, Brady, Mauritius; *Taymouth Castle*, Nichol, London; *Argaum*, Tuit, Greenock; *Persian*, —; *Ranee*, Barker, Mauritius.—25. *Muori*, Petherbridge, London; *Bombay*, Calvert, London.—26. *Red Rover*, Smith, Singapore.—29. *Mercator*, Smith, China; *Victoria Regina*, Charlton, London.—31. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Sea Horse*, Banks, London; *Sagof*, Lugin, Mauritius; *Pontiac*, Treadwell, Boston; *Eliza Penelope*, Bennett, Rangoon.—**AUG. 2.** Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Rangoon.—3. *James Booth*, Booth, London; *Proussischer Adler*, Renige, Hamburg; *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Liverpool; *Spec*, Johnstone, Sydney; *Aga Bahkur*, Barnett, Rangoon.—8. Steamer *Pottinger*, Field, Madras, Bombay, and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Essex, for LONDON.—Lieut. A. D. Ranbrow, Mr. E. Ansell, Rev. and Mrs. G. Pearce, Mr. Pilot A. Jones, Mr. Mate Pilot A. Bond, Maj. Wilson, — Morton, Esq.; Col. Thomson, — Murdooh, Esq.; and — Galloway, Esq. For CAPE.—Cooper, Esq.; A. Gordon, Esq.; and — Cooper, Esq.
Per steamer Pottinger (Aug. 7), for MADRAS, BOMBAY, and SUEZ.—To BOMBAY.—Dr. J. G. Stewart and servant, C. J. D. Cole and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Henjee Canjee, Mr. L. Rothiff, Mr. R. Meyer, Mr. Wise, Capt. Ball and servant.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Keep, infant, and servant; Capt. Cheere, Capt. Starkey, Mrs. Woodburne and children, Mr. Balfour and servant, Lieut. Elliott, R.M. and servant; Lieut. E. J. Lawson, Lieut. Hunter, Mrs. Reade and children, Capt. Wheler, Lieut. Gibney, Capt. Carlyle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. W. H. M. Davies, Mr. L. Heinycie, L. Adelaide, and J. W. Cooper.—To MADRAS.—J. P. Dunlop, Esq.; Lieut. Leggett and servant, Lieut. Searle and servant, Mrs. Pinson and servant, Sir Arthur Buller, Capt. Ellis.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	6 0	to 6 8
Bombay 5 per cent. .. do.	3 0	.. 3 2
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	..	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do. .. do.	6 8	.. 6 9
Third Sica 4 do. .. dis.	11 4	.. 11 8
New Co.'s 4 do. .. do.	9 4	.. 9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2050
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	520 to 525
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	300

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	5 per cent.
1 Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c. ..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	.. 16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12	.. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6	.. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 1	.. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7	.. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 24th arrived at Madras on July 25th, per *Hindustan*.

THE MOPLAHS.—The Malabar correspondent of the *Madras Spectator* informs us that one of the Moplah leaders, and twenty-nine of his associates, had been brought to trial before the judge of Tellicherry, on the charge of having committed robbery, murder, and arson, and of being accessories to those crimes before the fact. The native assessors, one of whom was a Moplah, brought in a verdict of guilty on both counts, but the judge dissented, believing that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the actual complicity. The case has therefore been referred to the Sudder Court for final decision.

THE UNCOVENANTED OF MADRAS have memorialised the local Government for a larger share of the good things of office, and they have received a reply, in which his Honour in Council does not acknowledge the existence of an uncovenanted service, in the sense held by the petitioners. He regards it as "just the aggregate of uncovenanted persons in the employ of Government," not as "a body of *employés*, in some sort privileged." The minute concludes in the following terms:—"The Governor in Council cannot close these remarks without observing that the memorialists not only err in speaking of themselves as a distinct recognized service, but they appear to assume as a principle that it is the duty of Government to augment the public establishments (and with them the charges on the revenue) to meet the growing importance and increasing numbers of the classes to which they belong. He would, however, remind them that the State can only employ the number of persons it actually requires, and that the bulk of the people must not depend upon it for support, but upon their own personal exertions."

CAPTAIN ELLIOT.—It is with much regret that we announce the death of Captain C. M. Elliot, of the engineers, which melancholy event took place at Masulipatam, on the 4th instant, in consequence of inflammation of the larynx. Captain Elliot was an officer of much general ability and science, and his observations in certain branches of meteorology, extending over a series of years, had won for him considerable reputation, both in this country and at home. His death is a great loss to the public, and to his corps. He had lately returned from England, to fill a high office in connection with the department of natural science above mentioned. Apart from his professional qualities, he has left a large circle of friends, who will mourn him for his private worth.—*Spectator*, Aug. 9.

THE RAILWAY.—The Madras committee of the Madras Railway are preparing, says the *Spectator*, to commence operations immediately.

THE MOTURPHA TAX.—In our last issue, while celebrating the obsequies of the tobacco monopoly, prospectively, we allow, we alluded to another vexatious and depressing imposition, the Moturpha, which, though long since abolished in every other part of India, is still allowed to continue a blot on the fiscal system of this presidency, and for aught we know, will so continue, if no efforts be made to expose its character and working, and to bring to bear against its existence the denunciations of the public voice. Let the contemptible amount of the source of revenue, about one forty-fifth part of the gross returns to the Madras exchequer, coupled with the extreme poverty of the class from whom it is chiefly raised, its inquisitorial character, and the facilities it offers for the exercise of the worst oppression, be all duly considered, and an undeniable claim to our mind is made out for Madras to share in the freedom which the other presidencies have for years enjoyed from this injurious impost. We are aware that it has been recommended, by those, too, whose familiarity with the subject entitles their opinions to the highest respect, that, instead of abolishing the moturpha, it should be converted into a fund for local improvements. We prefer going, and we fancy we side with the majority, for its entire withdrawal; and for this, among other reasons, that the class who would pay for these local improvements would derive the least, and be the last to derive any benefit from them. Besides, the deliverance of a poverty-stricken class from the prying, vexing, grinding importunities of the moturpha collection would be an improvement equal in value to any other that we can conceive of. May the dawn of its appearance be speedily manifest!—*Athenaeum*, July 22.

REINFORCEMENTS TO BURMAH.—Sir Richard Armstrong has, we hear, made his arrangements for the despatch of the reinforcements to Burmah and sent down the necessary orders to the presidency. H.M.'s 84th will embark from Negapatam; the 30th and 45th M.N.I. from Masulipatam; the 46th from Secunderabad; the 1st fusiliers, the 19th, the B and C troops of horse artillery, with one company of sappers from Madras.—*Ibid*.

THE "ZENOBIA."—The fears for the safety of H.C.'s steamer *Zenobia* are at an end; intelligence from Rangoon mentions that she broke her intermediate shaft when south of the Andamans, and was obliged to return to Rangoon.

MAJORS OAKES AND MONTGOMERY.—The officers of the Madras artillery have resolved to place a mural tablet in the Mount church, in honour of Major Oakes of that arm, who fell in the attack on Rangoon. The name of Major Montgomery will also, it is said, be associated with that of his brother officer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—One of the most destructive fires which has occurred in Madras for years broke out in the ware-rooms of Messrs. Oakes, Partridge and Co., in the great building, commonly called "Waddell's Folly," which was completely destroyed. Messrs. Oakes and Co. have lost property to the extent of nearly three lacs of rupees, one-third of which was insured, and Dr. Cleghorn, Professor of Botany in the Medical College, suffered severely. The fire is believed to be owing to certain boxes of lucifers which had been brought into the premises, and which must have ignited spontaneously.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The *Madras Hindoo Chronicle* reports the proceedings of a meeting of the Madras branch of the British Indian Association, held on the 13th July. The natives of Madras, it appears, have resolved to separate their cause from that of the zemindars of Bengal, with whom they have very little in common. They consider that, to frame a scheme of government for British India, is quite beyond their scope, and they propose to confine themselves to "the representation of tangible grievances, and asking remedies thereto," and, consequently, decline to have any further connection with the Bengal Association.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.—The *Athenaeum* mentions that the Government of this presidency have abolished the tobacco monopoly, which existed only in Madras.

THE ZEMINDAR OF VASAREDDY.—The Great Kumpani Jehan has been defeated in the now famous case of Lutchmepetty Naidoo, Zemindar of Vasareddy! Mr. Mead, to whose successful agency Lutchmepetty Naidoo will be indebted for restoration to the paternal halls and paternal acres, may be expected, we learn, by the *Oriental* steamer with the order of the privy council in his overland trunk, commanding the immediate execution of the decree of the 2nd March, 1848. We have congratulations both for Mr. Mead and Lutchmepetty; but our heartiest are reserved for the people of India generally, to whom the issue of this case discloses a cheap, expeditious, and effectual remedy for injuries hitherto considered beyond cure. The effect of the decision will be soon felt in the grievance market.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 14.

EAST-INDIAN EMIGRATION to Australia is earnestly urged by the local journals as a promising remedy for the social ills that body labours under.

THE RAJAH of Cochin had set off on his pilgrimage to Benares with a retinue of 500 Brahmias and Sudras.

THE BISHOP of MADRAS left Ootacamund some three weeks back on a tour of visitation, accompanied by his domestic chaplain. His lordship visited Palghat, Coimbatore, Coonoor, and Kotagberry, and returned to Ootacamund early last week.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 7.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, July 20, 1852.—The following movements have been ordered:—

1st Regt. N.I. from Madras to Moulmein.

28th Regt. N.I. from Vellore to Madras.

Fort St. George, July 23, 1852.—The following corps are ordered to reinforce the troops serving in Burmah:—

C. troop Horse Art. (now at the Mount), to embark at Madras.

B. troop Horse Art. from Bangalore to Madras, to embark at Madras.

Karkhana, No. 8 (now at the Mount), to embark at Madras. Sappers and Miners.—1 complete company of 128 rank and file and detail, to complete the 2 companies now on service to 128 rank and file each, from Mercara to Madras, to embark at Madras.

H.M.'s 84th Regt. from Trichinopoly to Negapatam, to embark at Negapatam.

1st Madras Fusiliers, from Bellary to Madras, to embark at Madras.

19th Regt. N.I. from Bangalore to Madras, to embark at Madras.

30th Regt. N.I. (now at Masulipatam), to embark at Masulipatam.

46th Regt. N.I. from Secunderabad to Palaveram, to embark at Madras.

Consequent on the above arrangements, the following movements are ordered:—

H.M. 94th Regt. left wing, from Cannanore to Fort St. George, instead of to Bellary, as notified in G. O. 9th July, 1852.

45th Regt. N.I. from Secunderabad to Masulipatam.

Fort St. George, July 27, 1852.—With reference to G. O. G. of the 20th and 23rd July, 1852, the following additions and alterations of movements are ordered:—

Left wing 8th Regt. N.I. from Samulcottah to Masulipatam.

28th Regt. N.I. from Madras to Vellore, on relief by the 19th N.I.

46th Regt. N.I. from Secunderabad to Masulipatam, there to embark for service in Burmah.

46th Regt. N.I. from Secunderabad to Madras.

Fort St. George, Aug. 10, 1852.—The following movements are ordered:—

1st Regt. Light Cav. from Bellary to Bangalore.

2nd Regt. Light Cav. from Bangalore to Jaulnah.

3rd Regt. Light Cav. from Jaulnah to Bellary.

4th Regt. Light Cav. from Kamptee to Mhow.

6th Regt. Light Cav. from Sholapoor to Kamptee.

8th Regt. Light Cav. from Mhow to Sholapoor.

WEARING MUSTACHES.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 24, 1852.—Circular No. 70, dated 26th May, 1852, having been issued for the purpose of checking an irregularity on the part of certain indiscreet officers, and the Commander-in-Chief's authority having thereby been vindicated, his Excellency is now pleased to cancel that portion of the G. O. C. C. dated 25th June, 1830, as noted in the margin,* and to permit from this date the European officers of all branches belonging to the Hon. the E. I. Company's army of this presidency to wear mustaches.

Sir Richard Armstrong, when he directed the issue of the Circular above adverted to, entertained no objection to the introduction of the practice now sanctioned, but his Excellency

* "The Commander-in-Chief considers it necessary to explain that the provisions of the Circular Memo., dated Horse Guards, 24th June, 1830, are to be equally applicable to all European officers and troops of this army, whether belonging to the staff, the cavalry, artillery, or infantry; and that neither mustaches nor the beard on the chin are to be allowed to be worn, unless by the native troops."

would not permit those under his command to assume the privilege of deviating at their pleasure from the regulations in force for the guidance of this army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BANBURY, G. attained rank of 5th class, July 19.

BAYLEY, W. H. attained rank of 2nd class, July 10.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Madura, resum. ch. fr. Woodgate, July 22.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Palamcottah.

BREKES, J. W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, July 27.

CADELL, R. W. attained rank of 3rd class, July 31.

CHATFIELD, R. W. attained rank of 2nd class, July 18.

COTTON, R. R. sub. jud. of zillah of Salem, del. ov. ch. to McDonnell, on July 23.

ELLIS, R. S. attained rank of 4th class, July 31.

FOORD, E. B. attained rank of 4th class, July 31.

GOLDIE, J. H. act. sub. jud. of Chittoor, assu. ch. of court fr. J. W. Dykes, July 28.

GOSTLING, C. P. attained rank of 5th class, July 19.

HATHAWAY, A. subor. jud. of zillah of Cuddapah, resum. ch. fr. Blair, on July 22.

HODGSON, W. attained rank of 3rd class, July 31; to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, Aug. 10.

HODGSON, A. P. att. rank of 4th class, July 31.

HALL, A. att. rank of 2nd class, July 18.

INNES, J. C. asst. to coll. of Salem, to be mar. reg. in Salem, v. J. R. Kindersley.

MCDONNELL, A. R. to act as sub. judge of zillah of Salem dur. abs. of Cotton, July 23.

MOBBIE, H. attained rank of 5th class, July 19.

PARKER, R. D. coll. and mag. of Madura, resum. ch. fr. Clarke, Aug. 7.

POCHIN, C. N. att. rank of 5th class, July 19.

PURVIS, A. att. rank of 2nd class, July 18.

ROBERTS, C. A. attained rank of 4th class, July 31.

ROBERTSON, A. coll. and mag. to governor of Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam, resum. ch. of district fr. E. G. R. Fane.

SHUBRICK, C. J. attained rank of 2nd class, July 18.

SUTHERLAND, A. M. ret. to duty, July 25.

SWINTON, G. M. act. civ. and sess. jud. of Trichinopoly, assu. ch. of court, July 13.

UNDERWOOD, W. E. coll. of sea custom, resum. ch. of office, July 14.

WHITE, D. coll. and mag. of Nellore, resum. ch. of district fr. C. T. Abbot, Aug. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYNES, C. R. 15 days.

BIRD, C. J. 1 mo. to pres.

COTTON, R. R. 1 mo. to Salem and Shervaroy hills.

DYKES, J. W. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

GOSTLING, C. P. 22 months and 11 days to New S. Wales, on m.c.

GRAEME, H. M. S. 1 mo.

KINDERSLEY, J. R. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

NEBBITT, W. S. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

ROBERTSON, W. 1 mo.

WYLIE, G. 10 days, prep. to proc. to Europe; to Europe 1 year.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES, Rev. M. W. W. to act as chapl. at Poonamallee, July 25.

MILVERT, Rev. E. to be chapl. at Vellore and Arcot, July 23.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ACTON, Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. to do duty with 35th N.I. at Burmah.

ANDERSON, Maj. T. 4th L.C. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 16, in succ. to Fenning, dec.; posted to 4th L.C.

ATKINSON, Brev. maj. E. H. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

BAKER, Lieut. R. A. art. fr. doing duty 4th batt. to 1st batt.

BEGGIE, Brev. maj. A. J. art. transf. to veteran estab. July 31.

BROWNE, Brev. J. G. F. doing duty 5th batt. act. posted to 35th N.I. as 5th ens.; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

BLAGAVE, Lieut. E. R. ensg. to be asst. field eng. to force under Maj. gen. Godwin, fr. April 7.

BONRODALE, Brev. maj. A. 4th L.C. to be maj. fr. Feb. 16, in succ. to Anderson.

BOURDIEU, Brev. capt. J. H. art. to be capt. fr. July 31, in succ. to Beggie, inval.

BRETT, Capt. De R. J. 31st L.I. to do du. with 35th N.I. at Burmah.

BROWNE, Lieut. C. F. S. 24th N.I. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Sangoor, July 20.

BUGGIE, Brev. major, ensg. perm. to retire fr. Aug. 10, on pens. of major.

BURLOCK, Brev. col. S. 4th L.C. retired fr. serv. on pens. of col. fr. Sept. 4.

CARPENTER, Lieut. col. T. D. fr. 1st to 22nd N.I. July 9.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. O. W. S. engra. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Aug. 4, v. Elliot, dec.

CHAMBERS, Ens. E. H. R. to do duty with 28th N.I. on its arrival at pres. July 25; fr. do. du. 28th N.I. to do duty with 31st N.I. to join without delay, Aug. 5.

CHILDESS, Lieut. E. W. art. fr. do duty 2nd batt. to 5th batt.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. H. L. 10th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 18.

COCHRAN, 1st Lieut. B. H. D. troop H. A. to do du. with B troop, Aug. 5.

DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

DANESFIELD, Lieut. E. on leave; res. appt. of act. qtr. m. and interp. 12th N.I.

DANFORTH, Lieut. G. engra. to be asst. field eng. to force under Maj. gen. Godwin, fr. April 1.

DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to ch. of young officers proc. to join at Secunderabad and Kamptee.

DRURY, Ens. A. 51st N.I. passed in Hindustani, July 27.

DURRY, Capt. H. 48th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C. Aug. 6.

DURRY, Ens. T. J. 41st N.I. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 12.

DRUM, Ens. T. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to be qtr. m. and interp. Aug. 3.

DUNN, Lieut. col. C. E. to be superint. eng. Hyderabad subsidiary force fr. date of Backle ret.

EAGAN, Lieut. E. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to ret. moonshie allowance.

EDM, Lieut. B. engra. to be an asst. field eng. in suc. to Donaldson, dec.

ELMERIN, Major R. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1851, in suc. to Inglis, prom.

GAOAG, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. passed in Hindustani, July 26.

GOLDWORTHY, Lieut. col. J. W. posted to 1st N.I. July 9.

GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 20th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, July 31.

GRANLEY, Capt. A. J. 44th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

GRANFELL, Lieut. L. M. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Ghingaput, July 27.

GRACE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C. Aug. 6.

HAMCOCK, Lieut. G. J. 1st Eur. fus. to join and do duty at Eur. inf. depot at St. Thomas's Mount; Aug. 4.

HARRISON, Lieut. C. H. art. qual. in Hindustani, July 31.

HARRIS, 1st Lieut. E. engra. perm. to res. appt. of 1st asst. civ. eng. 2nd div. fr. date of emb. for Europe.

HUMMOON, Lieut. B. C. B. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 5th batt. July 31.

HUMPHREYS, Lieut. S. J. engra. qual. in Telooogo, July 20.

INGLIS, Lieut. col. H. to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1851, v. Bullock, ret.

JENKINS, Lieut. A. 2nd N.I. to do duty with 35th N.I. at Barmah, July 27.

JUSTICE, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

KING, Lieut. T. P. 50th N.I. ret. to duty on July 25.

LAKE, Capt. H. A. engra. ret. to duty on July 25; to be superint. eng. Sauror div. v. Faber, Aug. 3.

LAW, Ens. G. V. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LAWFORD, Cornet E. M. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 16, in suc. to Anderson.

LEYSTER, Capt. R. W. H. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

LOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. to do du. with 35th N.I. Aug. 2.

LUMSDEN, 2nd Lieut. H. W. to be 1st Lieut. fr. July 31, in suc. to Begbie, inval.

LYS, Capt. F. B. 45th N.I. brig. maj. Aden, placed at disp. of C. in C. Aug. 6.

MACDONALD, Ens. H. C. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 13, in suc. to Perring, dec.

MACKENZIE, Major H. 34th L.I. to do du. with 6th N.I. July 19.

MACLEOD, Lieut. F. H. G. 40th N.I. resigned the serv. fr. Aug. 15.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. to be adjt. July 27.

MARSACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

MARTIN, Lieut. C. W. fr. doing du. 2nd batt. to 2nd batt. art.

MAYNE, Lieut. J. O. engra. to be asst. field eng. to force under Maj. gen. Godwin, fr. April 7.

MEARS, Lieut. W. P. 40th N.I. ret. to duty on July 25.

MEIN, Capt. J. D. art. fr. 4th batt. to h. brig. on embark. of Lancaster, July 19.

MOORCROFT, Capt. R. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

MORRIS, Cornet W. G. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MORRIS, Cornet W. J. 4th L.C. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 12.

MORRIS, Ens. J. V. 18th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

NEILL, Brev. maj. J. G. S. 1st fus. placed at disp. of C. in C.

NEWBURY, Ens. H. C. Le B. 51st N.I. passed in Hindustani.

NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

NICHOLAY, Capt. T. F. 1st fus. placed at disp. of C. in C.

NORTH, Capt. R. M. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1851, in suc. to Inglis, prom.

O'CONNELL, Lieut. P. P. L. eng. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Aug. 10, v. Backle, ret.

O'KERRICK, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. passed in Hindustani, July 26.

PEACH, 2nd Lieut. R. A. A. troop H.A. to do duty with C troop.

PERRING, Lieut. J. W. C. 35th N.I. to Dec. 1, on m.c.

PRYTON, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qtr. mr. gen. ceded districts.

PHILIPPS, Lieut. C. H. art. fr. 5th batt. to 2nd batt. July 14.

PLAYFAIR, Ens. H. M. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. R. S. J. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1851, in suc. to Inglis, prom.

PULLEY, Lieut. L. H. 9th N.I. ret. to duty on July 25.

RAINY, Lieut. A. J. M. 5th L.C. ret. to duty on July 25.

RENAND, Capt. S. G. C. 1st fus. placed at disp. of C. in C.

ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshie allowance.

ROBINSON, Ens. H. S. 7th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

ROCHE, Lieut. J. G. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C.

SHAKESPEAR, Corn. W. R. 3rd L.C. to office as adj. to com. branch of mailed Malwa conting. dur. abs. of Brodie.

SHORT, Capt. E. H. 1st N. vet. batt. to be in ch. of N. pens. L. G. at Salem, Aug. 3.

SKOTTOWE, Ens. G. F. J. 2nd N.I. to do duty with 35th N.I. at Barmah, July 27.

SMYTH, Brev. capt. T. engra. to be capt. fr. Aug. 10; v. Backle, ret.

SNOW, Ens. R. T. 7th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

STEEL, Brig. gen. S. W. C.B. to com. Madras div. of the army of Ave, Aug. 18.

STEPHENS, Ens. G. N. 31st N.I. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 12.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 5th batt. to h. brig. July 16.

THEIGER, Cornet C. W. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshie allowance.

TERRY, Ens. G. G. 16th N.I. to continue to do duty with 21st N.I. till close of the monsoon, then to join.

VALLANCE, Ens. J. D. 7th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

WALKER, Brev. capt. W. L. 4th L.C. to be capt. fr. Feb. 16; in suc. to Anderson.

WARNER, Ens. G. A. A. to do duty with 28th N.I. on its arrival at pres.

WATSON, Ens. H. 33rd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 12.

WOODS, Lieut. E. G. 6th L.C. perm. to resu. appt. of qtr. mr. and interp. July 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Maj. G. A. 52nd N.I. to Sept. 30.

BAMFORD, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. 3 mo. prep. to resign.

BOWEN, Lieut. A. E. 19th N.I. to Aug. 13, in ext. to Belgium, on m.c.

CADENHEAD, Capt. J. 14th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. to Sept. 9.

CORTON, Lieut. col. A. T. chief engr. leave cane.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st N.I. to Cape of Good Hope, 2 yrs. on m.c.

EVANS, Lieut. E. L. M. 51st N.I. fr. Aug. 10 to Sept. 8, to Neilgherries.

GADSDEN, Ens. F. 5th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c.

GOAD, Brev. capt. J. W. art. fr. June 7 to Nov. 1, to Penang, on m.c.

HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. B. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. date of emb. to Madras, on m.c.

HEMERY, 1st Lieut. R. engra. 1 mo. to pres. and Europe on m.c.

HILL, Major J. 24th N.I. leave cane. July 27.

HOBART, Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

JOHNSON, Ens. W. R. 39th N.I. 5 mo. fr. July 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

KELSO, Capt. A. J. 3rd L.C. Aug. 1 to Nov. 10, to Secunderabad.

LETTERIDGE, Lieut. C. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. July 1 to Dec. 31, to Cochin, on m.c.

HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. 42nd N.I. to Eur. on m.c.

MOBERLY, Lieut. F. J. engra. 1 mo.

MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. engra. leave cane.

PRESGRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, on m.c.

RAMSAY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. to Sept. 10, to Secunderabad.

SANDYS, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to Nov. 1, on m.c.

SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. fr. June 25 to Oct. 1, to Madras, on m.c.

SPEID, Lieut. J. B. 34th L.C. to Oct. 1, prep. to Eur.

SHAND, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. to Aug. 31.

TAYLOR, Capt. R. 2nd L.C. to Europe, on m.c.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. M. 9th N.I. to Oct. 1, on m.c.

THOMPSON, Lieut. H. P. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

USHER, Mnj. E. Eur. vet. to Europe, on m.c.

WHISTLER, Maj. T. K. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANKIN, Asst. surg. J. T. fr. do. duty 1st N.I. posted to 28th N.I.

BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. K. art. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

HOLLOWAY, Vet. surg. R. H. Y. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. D. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 9.

PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. 30th N.I. to 1st N.I.

ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and irr. b. at Kurnool, fr. date of Penny's embark.

THACKER, Vet. surg. J. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 12.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg. J. to ch. of field hosp. at Amherst.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. to Oct. 31, in ext. to Bangalore, on m.c.

FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. P. G. M.D. to Europe, on m.c.; to emb. at Bombay.

PENNY, Asst. surg. H. J. to Europe, on m.c.
THOMPSON, Asst. surg. J. to Nov. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACON, wife of Henry, s. at Vepery, July 19.
BRUNTON, wife of John, s. at Royapooram, July 18.
CALDWELL, wife of the Rev. R. s. at Tinnevely, July 14.
D'ROZARIO, wife of M. d. at Royapooram, Aug. 9.
D'SANTAS, wife of M. B. d. at Mangalore, July 31.
FITZSIMMONDS, wife of G. d. at Cuddalore, July 24.
GOMES, wife of W. T. d. at Madras, July 20.
GORDON, wife of Maj. R. 37th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, July 25.
LAWRANCE, wife of John, d. at Bellary, July 29.
LILLY, wife of Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. d. at Secunderabad, July 24.
MACLEAN, wife of Lieut. J. N. H. 32nd N.I. s. at Jubbulpore, July 9.
MARTIN, wife of Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. s. at Mysore, July 18.
MASON, wife of Lieut. s. at Waltair, July 11.
NICOL, wife of Lieut. R. 33rd N.I. d. at Mhow, July 22.
NORVILL, wife of J. H. d. at Madras, July 30.
PAUL, wife of D. C. s. at Madras, July 26.
PEDROZA, wife of F. B. d. at Vizagapatam, July 6.
PEREIRA, wife of J. M. s. at Madras, July 25.
POLLARD, wife of Capt. D. G. 47th N.I. d. Aug. 1.
SHORTT, wife of H. s. at Paumben, July 14.
STEVENS, the lady of Lieut. C. B. 23rd N.I. s. July 11.

MARRIAGES.

NELSON, M. to Miss E. Pereira, at Palghat, July 12.
PERCY, John, to Miss Ann Clarke, at Vizianagram, July 26.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE, Charlotte, wife of C. at Parsemalkum, aged 20, July 21.
BOGLE, D. O. late H.M.'s 4th regt. at Madras, aged 40, July 21.
CARR, Judith Susan, d. of Robert, at Royapooram, July 18.
COOPER, L. at Madras, July 25.
CUNNINGHAM, J. A. W. at Vepery, aged 29, July 20.
DALE, J. Charlotte Anna M. S. D. d. of Capt. J. D. Dale, 40th N.I. at Jaulnah, aged 1, July 15.
ELLIOTT, Capt. C. M. enge. at Masulipatam, Aug. 4.
HARDING, J. A. s. of Rev. John, at Alleppy, aged 1, July 18.
HARRIS, Fanny C. d. of Lieut. F. 6th N.I. at Bellary, July 13.
HIGGINBOTHAM, Laura G. inf. d. of J. B. at Vepery, Aug. 10.
KELSO, Helen E. d. of Capt. 3rd L.C. at Deccan, July 13.
LANE, Lieut. E., H.M.'s 25th, at Bangalore, July 23.
M'CALLY, Ada Fair, inf. d. of Maj. A. 28th N.I. at Madras, Aug. 5.
M'WILLIAMS, A. W. T. H. s. of Mrs. at New Town, aged 27, July 17.
MONTGOMERY, Sarah, wife of H. at Royapooram, July 27.
PERRING, Lieut. J. W. C. 35th N.I. at Maulmein, July 13.
PHAROAH, F. G. at Vepery, aged 23, Aug. 10.
RAY, Charlotte, widow of the late W. at Vepery, aged 27, July 26.
SPYER, E. L. at Tuticorin, aged 29, July 30.
VARDON, Frank, s. of Capt. F. 25th N.I. at Kurnool, aged 1, Aug. 5.
WHEELER, Lieut. W. lav. estab. at Arcot, aged 64, July 13.
WHEELER, James, at Palaveram, aged 4, Aug. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 14.—*Anne Cropper*, Morton, Coringa.—15. *Kenilworth*, Weslin, Sunderland; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Cuddalore.—20. *Aristide Marie*, Lesure, Pondicherry; *William Prowse*, Williams, New Zealand, Port Victoria; *Elizabeth*, Story, Hobart Town; *Japan*, Stride, Mauritius.—22. *Paragon*, Murch, Swan River.—24. *Ken*, Dickson, Liverpool; *Herald*, Virtue, Cape of Good Hope; *Jessore*, Charles, Pondicherry; *Wallon Muncaster*, Steele, Mauritius and Ceylon.—25. *Actif*, Gondinet, Bourbon; *Hindostan*, Harris, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—26. *Sarah*, Cooke, Singapore and Penang.—27. *Jeanne Dumas*, Lieutand, Coringa; *Letitia*, Sandys, Coringa; *Mercure*, Bertus, Pondicherry.—AUG. 3. *James Hall*, Harris, Vizagapatam and Coringa.—4. *Agincourt*, Paskley, Sydney, Sourabaya, and Batavia; *Paragon*, Murch, Ennore.—8. *Mooltan*, Chivas, Bombay and Colombo; *Barrick*, Breckon, Trincomallee.—10. *Gibson Craig*, Ellis, Sydney.—11. *Royal Stuart*, Globe, Sydney; *Fair Barbadian*, Griffin, Mauritius; *Margaret Connal*, Edwards, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Anne Cropper* (July 14), from CORINGA.—C. Goslog, Esq. c.s.
Per *Paragon* (July 22), from SWAN RIVER.—Mr. J. K. Dallison, Dr. Arphorpe, T. Cockburn, Esq.
Per *Herald* (July 24), from CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and five children.
Per steamer *Hindostan* (July 25), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. and Miss White, Lieut. King, Mr. Cowan, Lieut. Falley, Capt. Lake, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Rainey, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. Sutherland, v.c.s. From SUZ.—Admiral and Madame de Ver-

ulnac, child, and servant; Mons. Gresset and servant, Mons. Chauviet, Gen. and Madame Le Feirer. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. White and Mr. Simm.

Per *Sarah* (July 26), from SINGAPORE and PENANG.—Mrs. Cooke.

Per *Letitia* (July 27), from CORINGA.—Mrs. Eaton and three children, Mr. Comet and servant.

Per *James Hall* (Aug. 3), from VIZAGAPATAM and CORINGA.—Capt. Farley.

Per *Barrick*, from TRINCOMALLEE.—Mrs. Aldrick and son.

Per *Mooltan* (Aug. 8), from BOMBAY and COLOMBO.—Mrs. Chivas and Master Chivas.

Per *Royal Stuart* (Aug. 11), from SYDNEY, PORT STEPHENS, and COUPANG.—Capt. H. McKenzie, Mr. T. Hogg.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 14. *Albemarle*, Trivell, Coringa; *Lucknow*, Tanassitt, Calcutta.—15. *Alciade*, Croizet, Coringa and Bordeaux; *Thomas Henry*, Pickering, Maulmein and Rangoon.—16. *Gratitude*, Smith, Demerara; *Nomade*, Anizon, Calingapatam and Marseilles.—17. *Santipore*, Robinson, London.—18. *Lady Nugent*, Knight, Mauritius.—20. *Hampshire*, Reynell, London; *Elizabeth*, Robertson, Coringa.—21. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam and Coringa.—22. *Gilmore*, Maw, Coringa; *Aristide Marie*, Lesure, Calingapatam and Marseilles; *Japan*, Stride, Northern ports.—23. *Aboukir*, Cawell, Calcutta.—24. *Loo Choo*, Snow, Calcutta.—25. Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Calcutta.—27. *Talavera*, Scott, Maulmein; *Hastings*, Austen, Trincomallee; *Cornwall*, Dawson, Maulmein.—28. *Leander*, Gray, Trincomallee; *Mercure*, Bertus, Pondicherry.—29. *Charlotte*, Lysten, Whampoa and China.—31. *Paragon*, Murch, Ennore.—AUG. 1. *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Canoy, Singapore and China; *Charles Dumergue*, White, Northern Ports; *Elizabeth*, Strong, Calcutta and China.—3. *Malabar*, Noaks, London; *Zaphnaath Paaneah*, Jervis, Straits; *Anne Cropper*, Morton, London.—4. *Jeanne Dumas*, Lieutand, Marseilles via Pondicherry; *Jessore*, Charles, Calcutta.—5. *William Prowse*, Williams, Mauritius; *General Godwin*, Mack, Ennore.—7. *Actif*, Gondinet, Marseilles via Coringa.—8. *Nemesis*, White, Liverpool.—10. *Paragon*, Murch, Vizagapatam and Calcutta; *Letitia*, Sandys, Mauritius and Coringa.—11. *Joseph Soames*, Elmstone, London.—12. *Mooltan*, Chivas, Coringa.—14. Steamer *Pottinger*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Bride* to LONDON via PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Evans and child.

Per *Thomas Henry* (July 15), to MAULMEIN.—Mrs. Mackretish and children, and G. McCalden. For RANGOON.—Maj. Halpin, 26th regt. 6 servants; Capt. Mein, 4th bat. art.; Lieut. J. F. Smith, art.; Ens. J. H. Way, 36th regt. N.I. and 2 servants.

Per *Hampshire* (July 20), to LONDON.—Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Wight, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Lieut. Jermyn, R.N.; and Lieut. J. Buchanan, 4th L.C.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (July 21), for MASULIPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Devereux, Ens. A. B. Onslow, 2nd E.L.I.; Ens. W. O. Cox, 41st N.I.; Ens. N. Swinton, 37th gren. For CORINGA.—Ens. E. J. Rawnsby, 34th regt. L.I.

Per *Loo Choo* (July 24), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hampston.

Per *Talavera* (July 27), to MAULMEIN.—Lieut. col. J. W. Goldsworthy, Capt. R. Hamilton, G. J. S. Carruthers, and C. C. Woodland; Lieuts. A. L. Richton, C. Fullerton, J. R. G. Magrath, and A. W. Pinson; Ens. C. C. Taylor, and G. S. Newdick.

Per *Cornwall* (July 27), to MAULMEIN.—Maj. F. Gottreaux, Capt. J. Wright, Lieut. W. H. Cumming, H. E. T. Williams, C. W. Cox, and G. N. Johnstone, Ens. H. C. Lee, Asst. surg. Blenkin.

Per *Charles Dumergue* (Aug. 1), to NORTHERN PORTS.—Capt. and Mrs. H. Frees, Lieut. J. Moberly, and Mr. Howard.

Per *Lord William Bentinck* (Aug. 1), to SINGAPORE and CHINA.—Mrs. Canney and child.

Per *Malabar* (Aug. 3), for the CAPE.—Capt. Johnston and Mrs. Goatling. For LONDON.—Mrs. Maj. Johnston and servant, Lieut. Corstorphine, Capt. Gildea, Ens. Beyliff, Major and Mrs. Usaber and family, Lieut. H. Thompson and Mr. Kindersley.

Per *Jessore* (Aug. 4), to CALCUTTA.—E. Towle, Esq. and Mr. Mrs. De Freitas, 4 children, and 2 servants.

Per steamer *Pottinger* (Aug. 14), for BOMBAY and SUZ to SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Buckle, Mrs. Buckle, Lieut. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Wotherspoon, and 2 infants; A. F. Bruce, Esq. Mrs. Bruce, and 2 children; A. N. Groves, Esq. Mrs. F. Groves, W. S. Nesbitt, Esq. G. Wyle, Esq. Lieut. E. Hemery, Mrs. S. Aldricks. To ALEXANDRIA.—J. W. Dykes, Esq. Mons. Malassis. To ADEN.—Lieut. E. W. Childers and servant, and Qr.mr. serj. Ritchin. To PENANG.—J. Kieckwick, Esq. and servant. To POINT DE GALLE.—J. J. Geddes, Esq. lady, child, and servants; Mr. D'Souza and servant. To BOMBAY.—J. V. Vinay, Esq.

Per *Joseph Soames* (Aug. 11), to LONDON.—Capt. Johnstone, 51st reg. Mrs. Johnstone, Messrs. W. Johnstone, M. Johnstone, and C. Johnstone; Dr. and Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Lewsey, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Aldrick and servants.

Per *Mooltan* (Aug. 11), to CORINGA.—Mrs. Chivas.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 14, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2½ prem.
1829-30	2½ to 2½ prem.
1841	6 to 6½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	11 to 11½ dis.
1835-36	9 to 9½ do.
1843	
6 per cent. transferable	8 to 9 prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	8 to 9 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	22 prem.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per ct.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	6 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	4 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 "
Ditto above 30 days	8 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0d.	
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0½d.	
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0d.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.

Sell, par.

Bombay.—Buy, 2 per cent. dis.

Sell, par.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 8th arrived at Bombay Aug. 6th, per *British Merchant*.

THE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, originally established by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, is now the richest association of the kind in India. The capital in the hands of the president amounts to seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and the punchayet appear utterly unable to expend even the half of their resources. Out of Rs. 36,966, the amount available for distribution in 1851, only 12,743 has been expended, partly in the maintenance of female schools.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The *Bombay Gazette* quotes from a Portuguese paper, the *Abelha de Bombaim*, a curious illustration of the mode in which the Portuguese govern their settlements in the East. On the 21st June, it is said, the Governor-General of Goa, Baron d'Ourem, summoned before him twenty-two of the principal bankers of that city, and demanded a lakh and a half of rupees for the use of Government, promising to pay three per cent. per annum for the loan. The shroffs pleaded poverty, upon which his Excellency hinted that he should be compelled to increase his demand, and finally dismissed them with the information that the treasury officers would only wait for the contributions till twelve o'clock on the day specified.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION.—The *Telegraph* publishes a part of a petition addressed by a native of Candeish, Luxmon Row Ayah, to the Sudder Court, complaining of oppression on the part of the magistrate or his subordinates. The petitioner resided in the house of one Govind Row Ayah, who was then in confinement under a sentence subsequently upset by the Sudder Court. It appears that before the decision of the latter court had been received, the magistrate ordered the property of Govind Row to be taken possession of, and, accordingly, early in the morning, the native officials entered the house. They proceeded at once into the women's apartments, and removed all the furniture, and then locking all the women in one room, compelled them to surrender all their jewels, even to the marriage-thread, which, however, was subsequently returned. They then ordered them to give up their good clothes, and put on garments of less value. Even the family idols and cooking utensils were taken away, and the children, who were just looking out for their meal, were obliged to fast for twelve hours, and finally the petitioner and all his family, who had nothing whatever to do with the case of Govind Row Ayah, were turned into the public street after sunset.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL in Bombay, Meerza Mahomed Hussein Khan, has claimed the right of adjudicating all cases in which the litigants are all Persians. The claim was made before the police magistrate with reference to a complaint for assault then pending before him, and he postponed the case for one week, in order to take the opinion of the Government. The concession would make the consul the sole ruler of all the Persians in Bombay, and very awkward questions might even be raised as to the legal status of some of the Parsee families.

ADEN.—We learn from a letter from Aden, that the old chief Shermarklin, whose boats had been seized by us for having plundered some vessels off his shores, was not so much to blame as had been supposed. The man on whose evidence we mainly proceeded has sent a written declaration from Zeyla, that he had not been plundered at all, and that all his missing property had been recovered. So difficult is it to know how to proceed in the redress of grievances! We continued to insist on recompense for the plunder of Hassan Ali's boat, wrecked off Berbera port, as about this there was no dispute: there was no objection to a settlement,—so matters in this quarter will all probably go on amicably and auspiciously. The chief of Berbera, indeed, had got into hot water with the Pasha, and, like a wise man, wished to have as few quarrels on his hands at a time as might be until this was settled. Capt. Cruttenden had been on a visit to Berbera, and witnessed the Great Fair. The dispersion that followed was wonderful for its completeness and celerity. Full 20,000 people had been collected together, and a single kafilah numbered not fewer than 5,000 camels: in forty-eight hours the whole had vanished like a dream! The Emir had in many things gone beyond his most Christian Majesty of Shoa, and amongst others had established a mint of his own, and exercised the royal privilege of coining money for the realm.—*Bombay Times*.

AGA MAHOMED JAFFER.—We regret to announce the demise of Aga Mahomed Jaffer, which took place on the 20th ult. from fever. He was of the Mogul caste, and a near relative of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, the agent to the Imaum of Muscat. He was a justice of the peace, and latterly held the office of English and Persian interpreter and confidential adviser to the Persian envoy at Bombay. He was greatly esteemed by the members of his caste, as being the only one amongst them who had ever acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language. By the European community the deceased gentleman will be remembered for the benevolence which induced him to place his premises in Oomercary at the disposal of Dr. Mosgrove as an hospital for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the "cold water cure in cholera," and for his intelligence and gentlemanly demeanour whenever he was met by them in society, as he was very frequently. He was a ripe Persian and English scholar.—*Times*, Aug. 2.

RECRUITS FROM EUROPE.—We hear that all vessels bringing out recruits from England for her Majesty's regiments serving in Scinde, the Punjab, and the north-west, have been instructed to proceed straight to Kurrachee, where the troops will be disembarked and carried up the Indus in river steamers. This arrangement will save Government a great expense, and the young soldiers many a fatiguing march; besides, the country through which they pass, has a climate at that season of the year peculiarly cool and delightful, and not half so trying to the constitution as the sudden transitions from heat to cold which prevail over all the southern portions of India, during the months of December and January.—*Telegraph*, Aug. 3.

NO BOMBAY TROOPS are to go to Burmah after all, we understand, but 5,000 men belonging to this presidency are to replace the Madras troops in the stations nearest to our own frontier. A wing (two squadrons) of the 10th hussars, the whole of H.M.'s 86th regt., and four or five native corps, will very shortly be in orders to move forthwith to the Madras presidency. What stations these troops will occupy, is not yet known; but, we imagine the wing of hussars will not go further than Sholapore or Jaulnah, there to replace a Madras native cavalry regiment; whilst the 86th have — so it is rumoured — a long trip before them, and may expect to be sent to Secunderabad or Bellary, to which stations some of the native regiments are also likely to proceed, in order to replace such Madras corps as have been ordered to move to the southward, or towards the coast. Nearly all the stations in the Deccan are to be garrisoned by Bombay troops, until the Madras regiments can be spared from Burmah.—*Telegraph*, July 30.

LIEUT. ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, late of the Bombay artillery, was unfortunately drowned on the evening of the 28th July, at the new Bunder, near Panwell. He had only been on board the steamer *Lady Falkland* a few minutes, when he fell overboard, and although every exertion was made to save him, life was extinct before the body could be recovered.

THE 1st BATAALON BATTALION, commanded by Major Holmes, has volunteered for service in Burma.

THE CIVIL RUM.—On the 15th inst., at the close of a meeting of the members of the civil fund, a committee was proposed and formed for the purpose of adopting in the Bombay civil service a system of aiding in the purchase of the annuities for such gentlemen as are anxious to retire from that service. The above system has been introduced into the Bengal civil service, and has been productive of great good in facilitating promotion. The following gentlemen were voted members of the committee for carrying out the objects of the above proposition:—Metcalf Karim; Gilbert Blane; H. J. Richardson; A. D. Robertson; and A. F. Bellasis, Esqrs.—*Telegraph*, July 26.

DR. KIRK, of the 2nd Bombay L. C., who died at Rajcote on the 1st instant, entered the army in 1829, and obtained his commission of surgeon in 1846. He was assistant-surgeon with the gendarmes when they were repulsed from Nafesah in Aug. 1849, and he made on the advance a large collection of beautiful sketches of the Murree Hills. It was one of the most extraordinary of all the inexplicable charges brought against Major Gibbome by the Scinde commission, that he had failed in being guided by these in the arrangements for his advance, during which in reality the sketches themselves were made. He was attached to the expedition under Major Harris to Shoa, in 1841-1843, and acted in the threefold capacity of medical officer, draftsman, and naturalist. His account of the journey was published in the *Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of London*; and in those of the Bombay Geographical Society. To him, conjointly with Lieut. Barker, L.N., we are indebted for all the astronomical and meteorological observations determining the positions, and all the weather of the climate of the country, and on the withdrawal of Lieut. Barker from the expedition, the whole of this department of duty devolved on Dr. Kirk alone. On the demise of Dr. Heddle, in 1843, he was considered worthy of the appointment of the deputy-assy-master of the mint. In 1847, he returned to England, on sick leave, and came out again in 1849, when he was appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd cavalry. He was a man of excellent talents and large and varied attainments; of much wit and humour, tempered by benevolence and good sense; he was modest and retiring, and eminently upright and high-minded in principle, and in his death the medical profession have lost one of the most worthy of its members.—*Bombay Times*, June 9.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—Much dissatisfaction is experienced here with the conduct of the belligerent authorities at Rangoon, for having committed the charge of the flotilla for service on the Irrawaddy to Captain Taitton, of the *For*, with so many officers belonging to the Indian navy at command, his seniors in the service, and of a thousand times his experience in river steam navigation—if indeed the frigate commander have any experience whatever in such matters—a circumstance we are disposed to doubt. At the head of the list stands the commander of our squadron, Captain Lynch, for seven years unceasingly employed on the most difficult river navigation in existence—that of the Euphrates. Next comes Commander G. D. Campbell, an officer of Mesopotamian as of Scinde river experience. Commander Hewett commanded the *Phlegathon* during the Chinese war, and distinguished himself there for the very description of service now in requisition. All honour to the Royal navy, and where there is anything like a parity of character, experience, and position, betwixt its officers and those of the only other war navy England possesses, let them be conceded to the royal arm; but on no account let the interests of the country be imperilled by giving inexperience what experience alone ought to have enjoyed, or a preference to any branch of the service of the Crown, from which both navies hold commissions, to be purchased at the risk of failure. We trust that to this matter the attention of the Governor-General will be directed, and that the errors complained of may be speedily put an end to.—*Times*, July 24.

NATIVE MILLIONAIRE.—The *Bombay Times* publishes the following extract from a native letter:—"I regret to acquaint you of the death, on the 18th instant, of her Highness the Roekmabaye, the wife of the late Tatia Pory, Dewan of Indore. This lady, though advanced in age, was the most wealthy person in India, her firm being prosperous in all parts of this country, under the style of Ganeshdass Krishnabjee. Her death was regretted by the mercantile community of all parts of India."

DOMESTIC.

DEATHS.

EXOMLEY, Lucie, wife of Lieut. Thomas, inv. estab. at Kotergherry, aged 35, July 10.
GRISF, F. at Bombay, July 23.
HAWKINGTON, D. at Dharwar, aged 1, June 29.
HAWKINS, A. at Bombay, July 22.

POWNOLL, Capt. T. C. h. art. at Deema, June 21.
WINN, Elizabeth P. d. of Robert, at Masaga, July 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 25. *Adam Carr*, Stewart, Mauritius; Norton, Bristow, Aden.—26. *Futlay Salam*, Thompson; Mauritius; John Phillips, Poole, New Zealand; *Diamond*, Porter, Aden.—27. *Ann Dashwood*, Killah, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED:

Per *John Phillips* (July 26), from NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Joseph Webster and Mr. Poole and child.
Per *Diamond* (July 26), from ADEN.—Mr. A. H. Anderson.
Per *Dashwood* (July 27), from ADEN.—Mr. Shield, Mr. Caban, and Mr. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 24. *Hyperion*, Pacha, Liverpool; *Moolten*, Chivas, Madras.—26. *Hemody*, Moosatt, Calcutta; *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Young, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Poitiers* (July 22), for LONDON.—Mrs. Bleckins and 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Marshall; Mrs. White and 4 children; Capt. Eden, 1st regt. M.N.I.
Per *Marchioness of Londonderry* (July 26), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Simpson.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 6, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115 p. 100 Sa.]
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 19 p. ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 46 per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 1½ sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 10 tr. bks. closed.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 21 p. ct. pm. ex. dv.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do. 18.600
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 19.700
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 6.400
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 68 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each 51-13-10 paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	231½ to 233
German Crowns, ..	212½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½
..... 30 days' sight,	100½
..... at sight	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlns. Rs. 223 to 225.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 5s.

CEYLON.

The Legislative Council has been opened, and the governor has announced the finances of the colony to be in a condition so favourable, that no embarrassment is likely to result from the final abandonment, in July next year, of the remaining duty of 4d. per lb. on cinnamon, at present yielding at the rate of 10,000. per annum. A very general impression prevails, however, that the new wharfrage dues will go far to supply the deficiency. The quarterly returns for the port of Colombo have been published, enabling us to predict with certainty that the crop of coffee, plantation and native, for the year ending 10th October next, will be the largest ever shipped from Ceylon, fully reaching, if it does not exceed, a total of 400,000 cwt.

The Buddhist question continues to be discussed in the columns of a contemporary journal, the writers in which seem

desires to arrogate to themselves the possession of all the Christian faithfulness in Ceylon. But a subject, very difficult in itself, has been so clouded with harsh words and party feeling, that many persons have come to regard the question very much as involving merely a quarrel between the newly-zealous Archdeacon of Colombo and his diocesan.—*Colombo Obs.*, Aug. 14.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALDOUS, wife of A. C. d. at Colombo, July 8.
BRECKLETON, wife of T. d. at Kandy, July 31.
JOACHIM, wife of C. s. at Colombo, Aug. 11.
PERERA, wife of J. J. s. at Colombo, July 18.
TISSERA, wife of C. C. d. at Kandy, Aug. 9.
WALTON, wife of the Rev. John. s. at Jaffna, Aug. 4.
WARKENAZ, Mrs. J. G. s. at Colombo, Aug. 2.

MARRIAGES.

MEDWARD, L. F. to Henrietta P. d. of the late J. L. Cadanaki, at Triacomalle, Aug. 4.

DEATHS.

BRODY, E. J. L. at Colombo, aged 76, July 8.
BUCHANAN, John, at Colombo, aged 35, Aug. 1.
FARMER, Mrs. C. at Kandy, Aug. 2.
SPYER, E. L. at Tutuoreen, aged 29, July 30.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE papers to the 1st July continue to chronicle numerous cases of petty piracy which are constantly occurring in the neighbouring waters, the Macao pirates having committed a series of depredations on the junks leaving Singapore. With reference to these marauders, the *Free Press* says, that "it is well-known that these Macao pirates come to Singapore, refit, make their observations on the trading junks, and then proceed to the east coast of the peninsula, and there wait the arrival of their prey. A striking instance of the serious injury which the unchecked system of piracy that is allowed to exist is inflicting on the trade of Singapore, we may mention as a well-ascertained fact, that the junks which annually bring camphor to this from Formosa, have this year gone to Hong-Kong, being alarmed at the frequent piracies committed in the neighbourhood of Singapore on junks returning to China, &c. from this port." The statement of the revenue and expenditure of Singapore for 1851-2 has been published, and is less favourable than that of the previous year. Accounts of the shipping trade are satisfactory, the number of square-rigged vessels which arrived during 1851-2, exceeding the arrivals of the year preceeding by ninety-five vessels and 54,866 tons. The places with which the trade is said to have made the greatest increase are Borneo, Calcutta, China, Java, Madras, and Siam. "On the whole," says the journal quoted above, "the result of these statements may be considered as satisfactory, for while the apparent increase in the case of China and Calcutta may have in some degree arisen from seeking vessels, which touched here on their way between the two places, a large balance of it must be imputed to an improvement in the trade; and as regards Borneo, Java, Madras, and Siam, the whole amount may be taken as exhibiting a *good* *ade* increase in our commercial intercourse with these places."

In Lebanon fever was prevailing to a considerable extent amongst the inhabitants of the plain, and several deaths had occurred. The mining operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company are stated to be progressing favourably.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of May the 24th arrived at Hong-Kong July 8th, per *Malta*. The subsequent mail of June 24th left Point de Galle on July 22nd, per *Singapore*.

THE INSURRECTION.—Defeated in every encounter,—without money to carry on the contest, its prestige broken, and altogether wanting in that affection and sympathy which alone form a substantial support to a throne,—the days of the Tartar dynasty appear fast drawing to a close. Choo, or Tsou, the prince of the old Ming family, who has several times made known to his countrymen that he is anxiously watching the progress of events, still remains in the background, cautiously, perhaps, anticipating the time when, the country from end to end being in a state of anarchy, the throne will revert to his possession, an easy prize. In our last it was stated that the insurgents, having attacked Kwei-lin-foo, the capital of Kwangsi, proceeded towards the borders of the adjoining province of Hunan. Dividing, it would appear, into two parties, one body attacked and captured the town of Tai-men at the north, the other crossed the border and took the township Tan and another smaller place, which we do not find in the map of Hunan, called Keem-

wha. Keem-wha, at last advices, was held to a ransom of 30,000 taels. In Hunan, large gangs immediately joined the insurgents—as a distinguishing mark, wearing blue caps or turbans; the Kwangsi men red.

The information given in our last, that Commissioner Seu had formed a coalition with Saishangah at Kwei-lin-foo, has not proved correct. Saishangah is said to be still at that place; but Seu has had to fight a hard battle, and has been terribly defeated. This engagement has been described as follows:—"The rebels of Lo-king-shan, belonging to Kaou-chow, had encamped on the top of a high mountain, by a dangerous pass. On the 19th of June, Seu resolved on dislodging them; and, leading a body of 4,000 men, proceeded directly to the rear of the mountain where the rebels were; but, anticipating this movement, the insurgents had undermined the ground, dug pits, and thrown up various obstacles. The mines being sprung, fire-arrows and stones were hurled down on the unfortunate army, and fully half of the whole body were killed or seriously wounded. Among the latter, mortally, were the military Keujin Wei-tso-pang and Kwang-yu-kee, spoken of as talented officers." Yeh, governor of Canton, has not got any farther than Lo-ting, in this (the Kwang-tung) province; Seu has fallen back on Wuchau, but a short way from the borders.

We have gleaned a variety of other details, but, as some want confirmation, refrain from publishing them. Of Tientah but little mention is made; and we adhere to the opinion, expressed a long time ago, that *Heavenly Virtue* is the name of a cabal, whose object is the upsetting of the Tartar dynasty. Unlike Louis Napoleon, who nobly seized the reins before anarchy commenced, the action of the Ming abides his time; waiting to say, without apparent braggadocio, that he is "commissioned by heaven" (great words with Chinese), and, when the contemptible weakness of the Tartar is evident to all, will assert his right; commencing, we hope, a reign as remarkable for liberality as the present one is for the contrary of it.

The body of the deceased Wulantai, having lain in state within the city of Canton for some time, was the other day taken away to Peking. It is a singular fact, that of ten Tartar officers who formed the staff of the old general when he left Canton in June last year, only two are now alive,—four having died from wounds received in the battle, and four from sickness, consequent on the unusual exposure, harass, and anxiety to which they were subjected.—*Friend of China*, July 23.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HAMBERG, wife of the Rev. T. s. at China.
WILLIAMS, wife of S. W. s. at Macao, June 27.

DEATHS.

CAY, Isabella D. wife of R. D. at Hong-Kong, June 21.
LEWIS, inf. s. of W. D. at Macao, June 3.
FRANK, Lydia, wife of Thomas, at Victoria, July 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 10. *Duke of Lancaster*, Stearnson, Liverpool.—11. *Challenger*, Killick, London.—26. *Sandford*, Callan, Calcutta; *Jos. Sanderson*, Wilson, Liverpool.—27. *Inglewood*, Wrangles, Calcutta; *Affghan*, Sharp, Calcutta; *Brilton*, Balfham, Liverpool.—28. *Sea Queen*, Robertson, London; *Mary Sparks*, Graham, London.—JULY 5. *Shanghai*, Christian, Calcutta.—8. *St. Malta*, Potts, Point de Galle; *Earl of Clare*, Alcock, Bombay; *Armata*, Lock, Bombay; *Glenanner*, Chapman, Calcutta.—10. *Wm. Stewart*, Jamieson, Bombay.—17. *Heanibal*, Walker, London.—19. *Wm. Watson*, M'Farlane, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Witchcraft*.—Messrs. Hallet, Manell, and Henderson.
Per *Invincible*.—S. Goodall.
Per *Courser*.—Messrs. Thorndike, Hooper, and Amery.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—H. H. Prince William of Hesse, the Rev. Bishop Smith, Messrs. M'Andrew, Dallas, and Fletcher.
Per steamer *Malta* (July 8).—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Perkins and Deacon. From MALTA.—Mr. A. Heard. From GIBRALTAR.—Sirs. D'Albuquerque and D'Assis. From SINGAPORE.—Messrs. G. G. Nicol and servant, M. Alsua, and C. Heaton.
Per *Mary Sparks* (June 28).—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. East and son, and Mr. Soolog.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 10. *Saltany*, Shire, Calcutta.—21. *Nemesis*, Goodwin, Manila.—23. *Lady McNaughten*, Hibbert, London.—JULY 1. *Prince Albert*, Porter, Amoy.—6. *Somnauhi*, Lawson, London.—12. *Shanghai*, Christian, Calcutta.—23. Steamer *Malta*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Hobbery*.—Capt. Burd.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. Dallas, Nicol, Husband, and Dr. Gordon.

Per *Nemesis* (July 21), for MANILLA.—Messrs. Hudson, Jenny, and Dr. Barlow.

Per *Ganges*, for SINGAPORE.—Mr. Roberts. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. Lyall and Lalcaon. For SUEZ.—Messrs. Johns and Ellice. For MALTA.—F. A. Oona. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. Commy. gen. Smith, and Messrs. Perkins and Fletcher.

Per *Lady McNaghten* (July 23), for LONDON.—Capt. Price, R.A.; Asst. surg. Rennie.

Per steamer *Malla* (July 23), to SUEZ.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hillier, 3 children, and servant; Lieut. G. St. John Crofton, R.E.; and Mr. Frank Parish. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. R. Johnston. For MALTA.—Mr. Alex. Blazquez. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Macdonald and servant.

SIAM.

The *Straits Times* informs us that the king of Siam has raised an army of 10,000 men for the invasion of Cambodia, which he is determined to annex to his own dominions. The province belongs at present to the Cochinchinese, who are equally determined not to surrender it, and have sent an army of observation to the frontier. The invasion of Burmah by the British has, as might have been expected, raised the Europeans in the eyes of the Siamese, and there are rumours abroad that it is not impossible the Siamese monarch may become a Christian. A noble of the first rank, formerly a Mahomedan, is said to have been converted by the zealous American missionaries, who are favoured even more than heretofore by the sovereign. The government have commenced the construction of a great war steamer, and her engines have already been ordered from England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts from the seat of hostilities are comparatively unimportant, affairs remaining in pretty much the same condition as at the date of the last.

On the 1st of July, Governor Cathcart had issued a proclamation, calling for the assistance of every man capable of bearing arms. On the 20th, an explanatory circular appeared, in which it is stated that all he required was a deputation of all the fighting men who could come, to represent the district, and for those who cannot come to assist those who can. The object of General Cathcart's intended expedition was two-fold; first, to test the willingness of the colonists; and secondly, if they came forward, to demonstrate to the Caffres that, independently of the imperial force, there was sufficient strength in the colony to chastise the enemy should he again attack the frontier. If the General found the colonists unwilling, he had ample force to cross the Kei and vindicate the national honour; but this would convince the world that the colonists were deficient in their former energy, and their chief opponent Krel would ever after hold them in contempt. After returning from the expedition beyond the Kei, the Governor says it will be his duty to report to the home Government if the colonists had not rendered him proper support; in that case he will probably be ordered to withdraw his army, when his parting recommendation to them would be to keep less sheep and oxen and more shepherds and herdsmen, for wild men and wild beasts would soon recover their ancient sovereignty in the Fish River and Zuurberg, and the colonists will not be able to drive them out as their fathers did in the olden time.

On the 2nd of August, Lieut. Governor Darling addressed a circular to the civil commissioners of the western districts, in which, after referring to General Cathcart's letter of the 20th of July to the eastern provinces, he says that, by the last newspaper accounts from Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth, the Governor's views had been promptly responded to, and that considerable contributions had been cheerfully rendered towards equipping the contingent from the eastern districts.

Information having been received, that about 600 Caffres and rebel Hottentots were assembled in the neighbourhood of the ruined village of Auckland, threatening an attack upon Alice, Lieut. Col. Napier was ordered to move over the hills from Blinkwater, with three companies of the 91st regiment, a squadron of Cape Mounted Rifles, a company of the Loyal Kat River Hottentots, a detachment of enrolled Fingoes, and two guns. A reinforcement of two companies of the 2nd (Queen's) regiment was also ordered to join him from Fort Hare, and General Cathcart proceeded in person to the camp. The force reached Auckland at daybreak, when the lager and kraals were at once vigorously assailed. The enemy offered no resistance, but fled with their cattle into the Amatola mountains, where pursuit was found to be impracticable. His Excellency having satisfied himself as to the safety of Alice, returned to head-

quarters—Col. Napier falling back upon his former position at Blinkwater.

On the 6th, 7th, and 8th of July, General Cathcart, having with him the 60th Rifles, a detachment of royal sappers and miners, a company of enrolled Fingoes, and two guns, penetrated and scoured a large portion of the mountain ridges bounding the Waterkloof. He entered through the noted Bush Neck, and ascended the steep pass near Niland's farm, without meeting with resistance. He then assailed with shells and rockets the lurking places of the Caffres and rebel Hottentots within range. On this the southern side of the kloof, however, neither kraals nor cattle tracks were to be seen. A similar force also appeared at the same time at the northern side. Lieut. Col. Napier had been directed to move from Blinkwater with a squadron of the Cape Corps, three companies of the 91st, the Kat River Hottentot Levy, Capt. Lakeman's new company of Europeans, a strong detachment of Fingoes, and two guns. Having gained the table land which commands that part of the kloof, this force proceeded to attack and burn all the kraals within reach. Here a decided resistance was experienced, and one man of Capt. Lakeman's company was killed. "In this day's work," writes General Cathcart, "the loss of the enemy must have been severe, from the well-directed fire of the artillery, and the energy with which the attacks were carried on." On the 8th, the two columns united on the north side, when the Rifle Brigade, with the levies and Fingoes, proceeded vigorously with the work of scouring—rockets being thrown and shells fired into the kloof below, where the numerous kraals were found easily accessible. In these operations one man of the Rifle Brigade was killed and one Fingo wounded. The head-quarters column returned to its former position, repassing the Neck without loss, although followed up by great numbers of the enemy, who undauntedly exchanged shots with the rear-guard of the 60th Rifles. Next day the troops returned to quarters.

On the 14th, Gen. Cathcart again proceeded with the troops to the Waterkloof, accompanied by Capt. Moodie and Capt. Jessie, to select a spot for a permanent post, to contain a large force, and capable of being easily guarded by a few men. A locality was chosen within a few hundred yards of the place where Col. Fordyce was killed. Here it is intended to erect two stone redoubts, securing the approach from the west, and communicating with Blinkwater post by a mule path to be cut through the cliff. This work is to be at once proceeded with, the 60th Rifles, four guns, and a large body of levies being left to hold possession.

This force had a smart affair with the enemy, whom they drew out of the kloof by a feigned retreat. The four guns, which had been previously placed in position, opened unexpectedly upon the pursuing mass; the rifles at the same time pouring in a deadly fire. One hundred of the enemy are said to have fallen; while the troops had only two men of the rifle brigade and one Cape Rifle wounded.

An attack by a body of rebels upon Eland's post was gallantly repulsed by a small detachment of the 91st, stationed there under Capt. Wright, the survivor of the *Birkenhead*. The enemy appeared in considerable force, and manoeuvred with all the skill of disciplined troops, extending, advancing, and retreating by sound of bugle. After endeavouring, almost successfully, to draw the little garrison into an ambushade, they sounded the "close," and the "advance," and moved on to the post. Capt. Wright, with only twenty-three men of the 91st, then marched out to meet them, and, being joined by a party of the Kat River levy, drove them off with loss.

A fierce attack was made by the enemy upon Fort White, on the 25th July. The assailants were beaten off.

The news from the Sovereignty is very satisfactory; a constitution had been agreed upon by delegates authorised for that purpose by the High Commissioners. Mr. Henry Green, assistant commissary-general, has been sworn in as British resident, in the room of Major Warden, who has been relieved. The inhabitants are giving great attention to wool-growing. From Natal the news is also highly favourable. It has been satisfactorily proved that sugar, rice, and coffee can be grown to advantage. A vessel had arrived from the Mauritius with 15,000 cane-tops to order, while a number of spirited individuals had sent one of their number to Madras for coolies, in order to give the cane a fair trial.

In Cape Town, public attention had been directed to the alleged discovery of coal about twelve miles from the city. A commission, appointed by the Lieut. Governor to inspect the spot, returned without establishing any other fact than the existence of coal; but to what extent, or whether worth working, had to be determined. One or two scientific men are, however, very sanguine as to the result.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 15th July, Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Society, read a paper on the geographical distribution of the principal languages of India, and the feasibility of establishing English as a *lingua franca*.

He commenced by observing that the obstacles interposed by the diversity of languages to the spread of civilization made it very desirable to inquire whether any means existed for encouraging a common medium of intercommunication; but the subject was too literary for a political minute, and perhaps too political for a literary society, yet was worthy of discussion somewhere.

In tracing out the limits of the principal languages, he stated that it is impossible at present to construct an accurate language map, because, first, the limits of neighbouring languages often occur in wild unexplored country; secondly, the vicissitudes of rival Hindu dynasties have successively introduced their languages into the territories of their rivals, so as to occasion much complexity. The Brahmins, at a very early period, made a binary division of the languages of India into northern and southern, allotting five to the former, or the *Panch Goar*, and five to the latter, or *Panch Dravid*. The division is not founded on a scientific principle, but approaches so near to accuracy, that it cannot be looked on as other than a fine generalization, and does great credit to their accurate observation and large views. When European scholars first began to study the languages of India, they found so much Sanscrit in the tongues of all of them, that they considered them all to be affiliations of the latter. This opinion is now completely exploded, and all philologists agree that the Tamil of the peninsula, and Sanscrit, are of completely distinct families. With the Tamil are associated the cognate tongues, Canarese, Telinga, Malayalam, and Tulu; with the Sanscrit family, Urqa Hindoo, Bengali, Guzerati, Marathi, and the language of Orissa. In the present state of our knowledge, it cannot be said whether the northern, or Hindi family, is the language of an invading race from the north-west,—a Pracrit, as it were, of Sanscrit,—or whether the aboriginal tongue of the inhabitants has received enrichments from Sanscrit, in such large proportion as almost to efface the original staple of the language. In the distribution of these languages, two principal causes seem to have operated: first, the geological features of the country; second, the accident of some dynasty arising, who were able to extend their mastery over a large tract. Thus the Hindi-speaking population of Hindoostan, divided from Bengal by the high barren lands, the shores of the Vindhya which separate Bengal from Bahar, and the Bengal kingdom of Goar, which arose under favourable circumstances, would enable a uniform language to rise amongst thirty millions of people. The geological causes separating Guzerat from Maratha are also very striking. The Guzars, excellent cultivators, followed the black soil to the south, as far as it extended along the shores of the Gulf of Cambay; the Marathas, on the contrary, mountaineers, clung to their hills, and go no further to the north than the Kolwan hills extend. In the peninsula, the same causes may be seen in operation: thus the Canarese is essentially a plateau language; the Tulu and Malayalam are essentially Concani languages, shut out from the plateau by the lofty western ghats; the Tamil, Telinga, and Urya are also in their original Concani or coast languages; but as the eastern ghats are far more accessible than the western ghats, these languages found little difficulty in surmounting the plateau, and spreading themselves over its plains.

Sir Erskine then discussed the question whether anything can be done by provision and forethought to break down the barriers which distinct languages interpose between communication to the circulation of ideas. The growth of a *lingua franca* usually arises from a spontaneous movement on the part of nations animated by commercial interests. Thus the language of the Venetian traders was picked up, not only by the Asiatic inhabitants of the Levant, but by all other European traders, and thus became the language of the Franks, or a Feringhi Basha. The Malay is another example. But political causes have been by far the most potent in effecting changes upon language, and he cited many cases from history to prove this position.

On the question whether anything can be done to diffuse the knowledge of English as an instrument of civilization and good government, the legislative should take heed of some striking symptoms which denote that a spontaneous movement towards the study is in operation at the present moment; educated natives of Bombay, Calcutta, the North-West Provinces and Madras can communicate with one another in no other language than English. The educated natives of Bombay never use any

other language for writing to each other. Where the uses and convenience of mankind are leading them into any particular course, there the legislator may step in with effect, and accelerate the beneficial movement by a judicious measure in a remarkable degree. No one supposes that an enactment to make the Marwadi traders keep their books in English would be operative; but the introduction of English as the language of public records, and the knowledge of it as a qualification for office, would direct the attention of all the better classes of India to its study, and fill its cutcherries with well-qualified umedwars.

Dr. Wilson, in an additional notice of the funeral remains from Gehrarah, in Mesopotamia, pointed out the striking agreement of the most important of them with those discovered by the late Capt. Newbold in the sepulchres of Pandavaram Dewal, in the south of India, and expressed his opinion as on the whole accordant with that of Capt. Newbold, who wrote as follows:—“They appear to me to be the almost only tangible vestiges remaining to us, except Holy Writ, of certain similarities in the languages of nations now wide asunder, and the traditions which prevail in almost every Eastern nation, of an extensive migration, at a period of high antiquity, of one family of the human race, radiating in various directions from one given centre at a time, ‘when the whole earth was of one family and one speech,’ which the Lord confounded, and from thence did scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth; in a word, they are the footmarks of the builders of Babel, witnesses of the truth of sacred history all eloquent in their silence, similarity, and distinctness.” It is curious, added Dr. Wilson, that, in the neighbourhood of Babylon itself, here referred to, a sarcophagus has been found exactly agreeing with that procured in India.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson presented to the Society a notice, with a translation, of a Sanscrit inscription, which is in the porch of the Great Cave at Kenery, Salsette. This inscription is in the Sanscrit language, and the only one there that is in that language, the rest being in Pracrit. The most remarkable point in this inscription is its containing the name of Buddhaghassa, famous in Ceylon and the Eastern Peninsula, as being the Buddhist apostle of Siam and Burmah. According to the Ceylonese authorities, he left India A.D. 410. As this inscription records the furnishing of the temple with seats by one of his auditors, it must have been excavated before that period.

At a preceding meeting of the same Society, the Rev. J. M. Mitchell read a paper upon Zend literature, in continuation of one on the same subject read about eighteen months ago.

He briefly referred to the continuation by Dr. Loth, of those investigations connecting the mythology of the *Veda* and the *Zendavesta* which had been so skilfully commenced in his dissertation on the legend of Feridun; but the paper was mainly occupied with an explanation of the very important works of Dr. Spiegel, professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. The most important of these are, first, papers in the Journal of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and in the Journal of the German Oriental Society, chiefly occupied with the discussion of the criticism of the text of the *Zendavesta*; secondly, a new translation of the nineteenth fargard of the *Vendidad*, with copious notes; third, a grammar of what the professor calls the Parsee language; fourth, an edition of the *Zendavesta* itself.

With regard to the new version by Spiegel of the nineteenth fargard of the *Vendidad*, Mr. Mitchell submitted a translation of the German into English, and also an English version, by Mr. Dhanjibhai Framjee, of the Gujarati translation by Dastur Framji Aspandiarji. Doubts had often been expressed, and by none more than some of the Parsis themselves, as to the correctness of Framji Aspandiarji's version, and as no other translation into Gujarati is accessible (the one executed by the late Chief Dastur Edulji Darabji being locked up, apparently, in the archives of the Panchayet), it is of importance to fix its value. The result of a careful comparison of the three versions aforesaid is that, whilst Anquetil Duperron is perpetually departing both from Spiegel and Framji, the latter two agree in most things of importance. Spiegel tells us that he has no acquaintance with the Gujarati versions, so that this coincidence between the professor and the Dastur is strong *primâ facie* evidence that they are both right.

With regard to the grammar of the Parsi language, the learned professor has found, in studying the multifarious writings included in the *Zendavesta*, and the works therewith connected, that the treatises included under what is termed Pehlvi are, in fact, in two different languages; and one of these, for want of a better name, he has called the Parsi language, and has entered, in the work in question, into a full examination of its character. He finds it intermediate between the proper Pehlvi (Huzvares) and the modern Persian. Many things in the latter, otherwise unintelligible, are cleared up by it. It seems related to the

Deri dialect, to which again the idiom of the great national epic of Persia, the *Shah Nameh*, approximates. Besides this distinction in the works generally termed Pehlivi, the so-called Zend also divides itself, on careful examination, into two languages, or dialects. Spiegel finds that the second part of the *Yagna* is written in an idiom very considerably different from that of the first part, and apparently more ancient. He holds that the oldest part of the *Avasta* is the second part of the *Yagna*; the next oldest the *Vendidad*; and the next the first part of the *Yagna*. (See this subject fully examined in a remarkable paper in Weber's *Indische Studien*, vol. i. pp. 303-315.)

But the most important of all Spiegel's labours is his edition of the *Zendavesta* itself, which is now in the press at Vienna. A copy of the first part of the work was submitted to the members present, and was much admired for the beauty of the typography. The Oriental part will consist of three volumes, 8vo. and will contain the original text, the Pehlivi version, a copious list of various readings, and a German translation of the whole.

According to Count Krasinski (*Religious History of the Slavonic Nations*), the language of the Lithuanians, or Lettonians, a branch of the great Indo-Germanic family, is so nearly related to the Sanscrit, that the late Professor Bohlen, of Königsberg, a great Sanscrit scholar, found that the Lithuanian peasants could perfectly understand whole phrases in Sanscrit which he submitted to them.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, September 20, 1852.

THE decease of a public man at the advanced age of eighty-three, whose growing infirmities have for several years past rendered his tenure of life most precarious, can scarcely be regarded as unexpected; yet the death of the Duke of Wellington has been felt throughout the country as if it were a sudden blow. The truth is, that we had not realized to the full extent the removal for ever of such a man, upon whom, in all political emergencies, the community and the Government have been accustomed to lean. The loss of his military talents, great as they were, may be repaired; we do not want soldiers educated in his school, who, if their services were required in the field, might emulate them. In diplomatic skill and experience, rivals of the Duke might be still more readily found. As a statesman and legislator, it would be too much to claim for him a greater measure of abilities than has been possessed by some of his contemporaries. But when all these great qualities were combined in one individual, whose profound sagacity, deep discernment, firmness of purpose, fertility of resources, prudence and circumspection, had been exercised and disciplined in a career like that of the great man who has just departed, we may well deem the loss of him irreparable, and doubt whether the world will ever behold his like again. The conviction that in all cases of state difficulty, foreign or domestic, the opinion of the Duke would be sound and sensible, made him invaluable as a counsellor. His name was a tower of strength to the country. The reputation which he enjoyed throughout Europe, in civil as well as military affairs, gave a certain degree of weight to the nation in its intercourse with foreign powers. Though

he has for some time ceased to take any share in the deliberations of the Cabinet, his connection with the Government in a military capacity gave a kind of indirect support to its operations which no mere commander-in-chief had ever conferred. In short, the disappearance of the Great Duke, albeit his physical energies have been for some time on the wane, has left a chasm which will be long perceived and lamented.

The defects in the character of the Duke of Wellington seem to have been, in a great degree, the almost unavoidable result of the conflict of opposite virtues which entered into its composition. The qualities which made him so distinguished a commander of armies, communicated a hardness and inflexibility to his civil administration. His experience of the mischief wrought by political agitation in foreign countries disposed him to favour rather a repressive than a liberal policy in his own. But it must be remembered that he emancipated the Roman Catholics, and advocated the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel.

In comparison with the services which this truly great personage rendered to his country and to mankind, the blemishes which diversify, rather than disfigure, his character, become trivial indeed. Of his Indian career it has been truly said that it would alone have earned for him a conspicuous place in history. The eminent military talents, and the extraordinary perseverance, displayed by him in the Peninsula, consummated by a victory in Belgium which liberated Europe from a threatened thralldom, and gave it uninterrupted peace, required no aid from services of a civil kind to found a title to the admiration of posterity. But the merits of the Duke of Wellington, as a negotiator, as a minister, and as a statesman, would stand prominent were they not overpowered by the effulgence of his fame as a soldier.

There is one consideration which, after the first access of sorrow has subsided, may help to reconcile the country to a loss which, great as it is, might have befallen us at a time when its weight would have been heavier. Whilst the Duke lived, the associations that clung to the conqueror of Napoleon, and the honours he bore connected with the humiliation of France, kept national jealousies from extinction, which now, it may be hoped, are buried in his grave.

A RECENT American work of fiction,* powerfully written, calculated by its intense dramatic interest to enchain attention and arouse the feelings and passions, and which is circulating with the rapidity of fire in Europe as well as the United States, presents to the world a frightful picture of the horrors of Negro slavery, with the avowed aim of accomplishing what the voice of religion, the pleading of humanity, the protests of the wise and the good, argument, eloquence, and example, have attempted in vain. It proposes to shame down the cruel institution; to expose it to the scorn, contempt, and hatred of mankind; to put the slaveholder out of the pale of civilized society, and to brand the Southern States of the American Union with such a dark moral dye, as to distinguish them by their complexion from their fellow states. This end the authoress professes to seek, not by exaggerating the evils of slavery, or raising imaginary phantoms of tyranny, but by showing what slavery in America really is; by exhibiting it, in its

* *Uncle Tom's Cabin; or Negro Life in the Slave States of America.* By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

best and its worst phases; as "a living dramatic reality." Accordingly, the separate incidents that compose the narrative, she tells us, are to a very great extent authentic, having occurred under her own observation, or that of her friends. "She or her friends have known characters the counterpart of almost all that are introduced; and many of the sayings are word for word as heard by herself or reported to her."

We can believe this. The incidents, however appalling, are not without parallel in the records of slavery in the British West Indies in by-gone times. The brutality of a *negro* might stand even in favourable contrast beside that of a *Huggins*.

Exception has not been taken; as far as we can learn, in America, to the accuracy of the portraits. It seems to be admitted that the descriptions are true as regards individual cases, which is all that Mrs. Stowe has alleged. She acknowledges that there are generous men in the Southern States who bewail the existence of slavery, and do their utmost to mitigate its miseries. She has introduced into her novel, as one of the leading agents, a slave-owner of the kindest and most indulgent nature, whose failing is, perhaps, on the side of lenity towards a class, the abject condition of which tends to extinguish the good and to foster the growth of all bad qualities. But she justly asks, "Cannot the ruffian, the brutal, the debased, by slave-law, own just as many slaves as the best and purest? Are the honourable, the just, the high-minded, and the compassionate, the majority anywhere in this world?"

The objection to the work is of another kind, founded upon its avowed object. It has been said that to raise an outcry against slavery is really to increase the difficulty, and lessen the chances of systematic abolition; that the owners of human cattle in the slave states are the victims of an institution, upon the maintenance of which their property depends; that to make the whole, as it were, responsible for the offences of a few, and thus confound the innocent with the guilty, will unite all in a bond of resistance against what will be deemed an unjust sentence, which will operate as persecution. But these and similar arguments were urged against the emancipation of our West India slaves, and for a long time they exerted an influence even upon our abolitionists at home, who, moreover, felt that sudden emancipation would not benefit the slaves themselves. "Not only I," said Mr. Wilberforce, in 1822, "but all the chief advocates of the abolition, declared from the first that our object was, by ameliorating regulations, and by stopping the influx of uninstructed savages, to advance slowly towards the period when these unhappy beings might exchange their degraded state of slavery for that of a free and industrious peasantry." Efforts were accordingly made for several years to induce the colonial legislatures and the slave-owners to co-operate in this benevolent and politic work with the philanthropists in this country, but in vain; and, seven years later, Mr. Wilberforce came to the conclusion that "we must endeavour to produce throughout the whole country a just sense of our crime in maintaining such a cruel system." This was done, and three years after the Abolition Act passed.

There are certain public ills the cure of which is out of the reach of every remedy but one,—an expression of the universal indignation of mankind. Of this class of evils, *negro* slavery is a conspicuous example. Slavery, as an

institution, in particular societies, may, under certain circumstances, be palliated, perhaps defended; but the institution of *negro* slavery is so detestable in its origin, and has so many horrible features, that its existence in any society is utterly indefensible, and can be tolerated only upon the ground that greater evils would attend its abolition. No such plea can be alleged on the part of the slave states of America, any more than in the case of our West-Indian colonies. Indemnification for property can be made in one instance as well as in another, and lessons of precaution may be derived from the example set by England, that would lessen and even annihilate the ills with which hasty emancipation visited the proprietors of estates in the West Indies.

But however formidable might be the dangers attending the extinction of *negro* slavery in America, they ought to be incurred and grappled with. That great nation, which is making such rapid strides in all the paths of civilization, is disgraced by this barbarous institution, though confined to only a part of its territories. What American can read the following animated speech of an accomplished *Mulatto* man, in Kentucky, as delivered in Mrs. Stowe's work, without a feeling of degradation? In reply to the rebuke of a friend; that by endeavouring to escape to Canada, he was going to break the laws of his country, George Harris answers:—

"My country! What country have I, or any one, like me, born of a slave mother? What laws are there for us? We don't make them: all they do for us is to crush us. Don't you tell us all, once a year, that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed? Look at my face,—look at my hands,—look at my body: am not I a man as much as you are! Well; hear what I tell you. I had a father—one of your Kentucky gentlemen,—who didn't think enough of me to keep me from being sold, with his dogs and horses, to satisfy the estate, when he died. I saw my mother put up at sheriff's sale, with her seven children. They were sold before her eyes, one by one, all to different masters. I was the youngest. She came and knelt down before old mas'r, and begged him to buy her with me, that she might have at least one child with her; and he kicked her away with his heavy boot. I saw him do it, and the last I heard was her moans and screams, when I was tied to his horse's neck, to be carried off to his place. My master traded with one of the men and bought my oldest sister. She was a pious, good girl, and as handsome as my poor mother had been. She was well brought up, and had good manners. Sir, I have heard her whipped, when it seemed as if every blow cut into my heart, and I could not help her. She was whipped for wanting to live a decent Christian life, such as your laws give no slave-girl a right to live. At last, I saw her chained with a trader's gang, to be sent to market in Orleans—sent there for nothing but that. I grew up: not a living soul cared for me more than a dog: nothing but whippings, scolding, starving. I have been glad to take the bones they threw to their dogs. I never had a kind word spoken to me till I came to your factory. You treated me well; you encouraged me to do well; to learn to read and write. Then I found a wife. You know how beautiful she was. She is as good as she is beautiful, and I was so happy. Now comes my master, and takes me from all I like, and sends me down to the very dirt. And why? To teach me I'm only a nigger. Last of all he comes between me and my wife, and says I shall give her up, and live with another woman. And all this your laws give him power to do, in spite of God or man. Do you call these laws of my country? Sir, I haven't any country; any more than I have any father."

And this is a system that must be dealt with mildly, and abstemiously, lest the agents, one portion of a nation, virtually condemned by the other, should be wounded and irritated! Rather let it be denounced by a tempest of execration, and, possibly, the demands of justice, refused to reason, may be conceded to shame.

A WRITER in the *Times* has urged the superiority of a land expedition against the capital of Burmah, through Arracan, by the Aeng pass, over a long water route up the Irrawaddy. Looking at the map, whence it would appear that the pass

in question is not more than about forty miles from the Irrawaddy at Patanago, which is higher up the river than Prome eighty or ninety miles, and consequently so much nearer Ava, the Arracan route seems, indeed, to be preferable. But, in military operations, other considerations besides distance enter into the question, and it has been found that the Aeng road presents no facilities for the transport of artillery, or accommodation for the passage of more than a limited number of troops at one time. According to an article which is inserted in our Bengal intelligence, it would be easier to send troops by sea to Bassein, at the very mouth of the Irrawaddy, and by river steamers up the river to Patanago, than to convey them by sea to Sandoway, and from thence across the country by the Aeng pass to that town. It has been discovered, however, that the Aeng creek is navigable thirty miles farther than had been supposed, and the Assistant Commissioner in Arracan has opened a communication overland between that place and Bassein.

There is the less necessity for incurring the risks of a land march through a swampy, jungly, unexplored country, now that we have an efficient steam navy in the Irrawaddy, which, as the result of Captain Tarleton's expedition proves, can reach Prome in four days from Rangoon, and Ava in eight or nine. Double this time would carry the British army to the capital in little more than a fortnight, through the line of the enemy's defences, the destruction of which may be essential to the effectual humbling of the court of Ava. Moreover, there appears some hope, from the manifest feeling of the Burmese people, that the presence of the British fleet and army in the lower Irrawaddy, may enlist their services in our favour. "Nothing can be more evident," says a Calcutta journal, "than the anxious desire of the people throughout the lower provinces to come under English rule." The overthrow of the dynasty of Alompra seems to be indispensable to a permanent peace with Burmah, and this event is by no means improbable.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE history of a life so full of incidents as that of the late Duke of Wellington, extending over a long and most eventful period, can be compressed into the space we are able to appropriate even to such a subject only by restricting our notice to such a portion of it as falls more immediately within our province,—namely, his military career in India.

It is remarkable that, although the Duke was descended from a noble family, some degree of doubt and uncertainty should hang over the precise date of his birth, the place where he first saw the light, and even his family name. He was the third son of the first Earl of Mornington, and was born in the year 1769, in Ireland; but whether at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, or at Mornington House, Dublin; and whether on the 30th April or the 1st May, are points hitherto unsettled. The family of De Wellesley, or Wellesley, of Anglo-Saxon origin, is of great antiquity in Ireland: the first ancestor who went thither from England, in 1172, was William de Wellesley, standard-bearer to King Henry II. The name, about the middle of the sixteenth century, became corrupted from Wellesley to Wellsley, Wesley, Westley, and finally Wesley. Mr. Garret (or Gerald) Wesley, of Dangan, county of Meath, the last of that name, dying in 1728, without issue, devised his estates to his cousin-germane, Richard Colley (or Cowley), on condition that he and his heirs took the name of Wesley. This Richard Colley, afterwards Wesley, in 1746, was created Baron Morning-

ton of Ireland; and his son, advanced in the Irish peerage to an earldom, was the father of the Duke of Wellington.

Arthur Wesley,—for thus he wrote his name at the outset of his career,—was deprived of his father at the age of twelve years. His mother, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, a lady of sense and talents, directed his early education. In due time he was sent to Eton, and ultimately to the military academy of Angers, in France, with the view of preparing him, as a younger son, for the profession of arms. In 1787, he obtained an ensigncy in the 73rd Foot, and subsequently became lieutenant in the 76th and 41st regiments of infantry, and in the 12th Light Dragoons. In 1791, he was promoted to a company in the 59th, and in 1793, was made major in the 33rd Foot, of which corps he became, by purchase, lieutenant-colonel in the same year. In the latter capacity, in 1794, when only twenty-five, he embarked with his regiment for Flanders, and served his first campaign under Lord Moira and the Duke of York. He was engaged in several affairs, and distinguished himself as commander of the rear-guard, in covering the retreat of the British army, having been selected for that important and trying post by General Dundas. On its return to England, the 33rd was destined to the West Indies; but, owing to adverse weather and other causes, the sailing of the fleet was delayed, and the regiment was ordered to the East Indies. Illness prevented its young lieutenant-colonel from accompanying his corps; but he followed speedily, and in 1797 landed at Calcutta, where he was soon joined by his distinguished brother, then Earl of Mornington, who had been appointed Governor-General of India,—a circumstance which probably afforded to the young officer opportunities, that might not otherwise have offered, for displaying his talents. During the voyage, we are told by Major Sherer, upon the authority of a fellow-passenger, the future conqueror of Assaye "passed much time in his cabin, diligently reading, to prepare himself for command and conduct in that country."

The vigorous policy of Lord Mornington, from which we date a splendid era in our Indian history, demanded energetic instruments in the military department. The feeble and temporizing administration of his predecessor had suffered the elements of political danger to acquire strength, so that Tippoo Sulthan, the Malabattas, and the French, were severally menacing our power in India. To the former, as the most formidable, the attention of the Governor-General was immediately directed, since the Sulthan was not only in possession of large resources, but in communication with the French republicans in the Mauritius.

General Harris, the commander-in-chief at Madras, was accordingly directed to march into the Carnatic and against Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital. The army collected for these objects, increased by reinforcements from Bengal, including the 33rd regiment, commenced its march from Vellore on the 3rd February, 1799, crossed the Mysore frontier on the 7th March, and on the 4th May, the fortress of Seringapatam was in our possession, the campaign had ended, and Mysore was at our mercy.

In these operations, Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley commanded not merely his own corps, but the Nizam's Contingent. Whilst the forces were collecting at Vellore, he held the temporary command. In the advance, at the battle of Mallavelly, Wellesley's division, on the left, opposed to the enemy's right, performed the great feat of the day, by overthrowing a large body of the enemy posted in a strong position.

At the siege of Seringapatam an incident occurred which has been much misrepresented in its details. Colonel Wellesley was directed to carry a tope, that of Sultan Pettah, whence an advanced post of the enemy annoyed the besiegers. He entered the tope with the 33rd, which was assailed by a hot fire, and, owing to the darkness of the night, got into confusion, in com-

sequence of which the attack then failed; but it was renewed successfully the following day. General Harris, in his *Journal*, records the incident thus: "6th April, 1799. Remained under great anxiety till near twelve at night, from the fear our troops had fired on each other. Near twelve, Colonel Wellesley came to my tent, in a good deal of agitation, to say he had not carried the tope. It proved that the 33rd, with which he attacked, got into confusion, and could not be formed, which was a great pity, as it must be particularly unpleasant to him." In Allison's *History of Europe*, the young officer is represented as entering the general's tent, before he was awake, throwing himself upon a table, and falling fast asleep!

Colonel Wellesley commanded in the trenches during the siege, and when the fortress was captured, he was selected to command the city, by reason of "his discretion, judgment, temper, and integrity." In this office he was charged with duties totally distinct in their nature from the ordinary routine of military service, including measures of finance, leaving a large margin of discretion. The manner in which he performed these duties, was long remembered with gratitude by the inhabitants of Seringapatam. He had to reconstruct the whole native administration, to appoint officers, repair roads, open communications, and provide for the numberless exigencies of the whole Mysore state.

In the fulfilment of these duties he had to put down a Mahratta adventurer named Dhoondia Waugh, who had been imprisoned by Tipoo, and was liberated without due examination on the capture of Seringapatam. Dhoondia, collecting a body of men of desperate fortunes, set up for himself, and in 1800 threatened Mysore with 5,000 horse. Colonel Wellesley took the command of a force and hastened against the marauder, whom he surprised by forced marches, and, without waiting for the rest of his troops, he attacked with a party of European dragoons and some native cavalry, cutting up the whole horde, and killing their chief, who called himself "the king of the world." An offer had been made to Colonel Wellesley to take off this freebooter by assassination, but he rejected it with disdain, and upon the death of Dhoondia, he took charge of his favourite son, whom he protected during his stay in India.

The success of the English in Mysore alarmed the Mahratta leaders, one of whom, Scindia, had, besides a large force of native cavalry, brigades of infantry disciplined and officered by Frenchmen, numbering nearly 20,000. The Peishwa, the nominal head of the Mahratta confederacy, was a mere tool in the hands of this chieftain, with whom his rival, Holkar, was at issue, and during one of their conflicts for supremacy, he fled to Bassein, where he negotiated a treaty with the British, in which he stipulated to receive a subsidiary force, cede territory for their subsistence, and discharge all French and other foreigners from his service. To support the Peishwa, and to enforce this treaty, the Madras army, under General Stuart, advanced to the Toombudra, in 1802, and Major-General Wellesley (who had attained this rank in April of that year) was detached with a select corps to march upon Poonah, to enable the Peishwa to take possession of his capital. Hearing that one of Holkar's chiefs intended to plunder the city, he made a march of sixty miles in thirty hours, entered Poonah with his cavalry, the Mahrattas flying at his approach, and the Peishwa was reinstated in his authority.

This successful interposition united the two Mahratta chieftains, Scindia and Holkar, in a league against the British. To meet this emergency, Lord Mornington provided an adequate force, investing the officers in command of the several armies with full discretionary powers, civil and political, and whilst Lord Lake took the field against the Mahrattas in Upper India, Major-General Wellesley was ordered to commence operations against those in the Deccan, with an army of less than 10,000 men, Europeans and natives.

In these operations, the future hero of Waterloo developed diplomatic as well as military talents in a very high degree. The result was the victory of Assaye, fought in September, 1803, in which the host of Scindia, consisting of 50,000 men, was thoroughly beaten by not more than 4,500. "Never was any victory gained under so many disadvantages," says Mr. Southey; "superior arms and discipline have often prevailed against as great a numerical difference; but it would be describing the least part of this day's glory to say that the number of the enemy was as ten to one: they had disciplined troops in the field under European officers who more than doubled the British force; they had 100 pieces of cannon, which were served with perfect skill, and which the British, without the aid of artillery, twice won with the bayonet."

This was the first pitched battle in which the Duke had commanded, and it established not only his own military reputation, but the pre-eminence of the British troops, native as well as European, in the East.

Endeavours were now made by Scindia to accomplish by negotiation and intrigue what he had failed to effect by force; but in these endeavours he was baffled by the vigilance of the British commander, who, following up his success, gave the Mahratta chief and the Berar rajah another overthrow at Argaum, which enabled him to dictate to Scindia a treaty of peace in December, 1803. "The conduct of this war," observes a biographer of the Duke, "would have alone afforded glory enough for a single life, and secured for the British commander a niche in history."

Major-General (now Sir Arthur) Wellesley, after the conclusion of the Mahratta war, returned to England in 1805, and from this period, his services were dedicated to the interests of his country and the world in Europe, which they filled with his fame. It would lead us far beyond the limits to which we are confined, were we merely to chronicle the events which have imparted to the renown of the "great Duke" an imperishable lustre, as the most consummate military commander of ancient or modern times.

On the 13th September the Duke retired to rest at Walmer Castle in apparent health. Early on the following morning, his valet was desired by him to send for his medical attendant, who found his illustrious patient suffering from pains in the chest and stomach, as he supposed, from indigestion, but in the full possession of his faculties. In the course of the forenoon, however, he was seized with a succession of fits, which deprived him of speech and apparently of consciousness, and he expired in the afternoon so quietly that the moment of his decease was not observed by those about him.

The Duke married in 1806 the Hon. Catherine Pakenham, sister of the Earl of Longford, and by this lady (who died in 1831) he has left two sons, the eldest of whom succeeds to his British hereditary honours. The second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, is a colonel in the army and Member of Parliament for Windsor.

THE UPPER INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIS project, full details of which appear in our advertisement columns, has attracted much notice in the city, and is very favourably spoken of in various journals. We extract the following testimonies from two, whose opinions upon such a subject are entitled to weight:—

A railway company, called the Upper India, makes its appearance this week, to construct railways in that part of our dominions. The plan is to commence at Allahabad, where the navigation of the Ganges for steamers terminates, and to carry an iron road in time to Lahore and the Indus. The country is favourable for the project, being generally flat. In the first instance the railway will only be constructed to Cawnpore, the largest military station in India, with which there is a great deal of communication. It will be afterwards extended. The project seems feasible; and our empire in India will be more securely preserved by carrying thither all the advantages of our civilization

than by other means. Private enterprise cannot do much there, however, unless backed by the Indian Government, and this plan seems deserving of its support, and is likely, we are informed, to receive it.—*Economist*.

The two important facts, of the extremely favourable character of the country through which the line will pass (Allahabad to Cawnpore), and the large amount of traffic that now passes in that route, appear to be so well ascertained and authenticated, that we shall not now stop to inquire as to the authorities. We shall, therefore, proceed at once to deal with the results obtained.

Owing to the unusual levelness of the country, and the absence of all engineering difficulties whatever, the cost of the line, unfurnished with working stock, is estimated at 3,000l. per mile. Another 2,000l. a mile covers the cost of the working stock, &c.; so that for 5,000l. the line will be completely made and stocked. This is on the American scale of cheapness. In American railways are excellent properties, not because they have large streams of traffic, but because their capital cost is light.

But the Upper India Railway is not only to be made as cheaply as the cheapest of the American railways, but its traffic is enormous. The existing traffic passing over every mile of the line is "officially ascertained" to be 1,000,000 tons of goods per annum, and 100,000 passengers per annum, besides some other traffic.

What amount of revenue per mile per annum will this traffic produce? It is stated, that the toll now paid for goods is 4d. to 6d. per ton per mile. Assume that the railway company—carrying in half an hour what now takes a whole day—had the lower tariff, namely 4d. per mile. The gross revenue from goods alone would then be as much as 16,500l. per mile per annum.

But let us assume that instead of 4d. per ton per mile, and 2d. per passenger per mile, the railway charges should be as low as 1d. for both descriptions of traffic. We are not aware that charges so low as 1d. would be imposed on the railway company. Our only reason for assuming a 1d. instead of 4d. and 2d. is merely to see what the position of the company would, in that event, be.

	Per annum per mile.
The goods traffic at 1d. per ton per mile would yield	£4,125
Passenger, 1d. per mile, about	400
	£4,525
Working expenses at 50 per cent.	2,262

Profit 2,262
2,262l. per mile per annum profit on a capital cost of 5,000l. per mile is equal to a dividend of about 50 per cent. per annum. So that we see, at this low capital cost, the existing traffic would yield, taken at rates much lower than those now charged—namely, at a 1d. per mile per ton and per passenger,—magnificent dividends.

Our readers are of course aware of the existence of the East-Indian Railway Company, a company guaranteed by the government a minimum dividend of five per cent. per annum, whose line is in course of formation, and destined we believe to be of great service to the country. Their line runs from Calcutta to Rajmahal (or Rajmahl), Rajmahal being a town at the head of the Delta of the Ganges. Originally, that line was to have taken another route, namely from Calcutta to Mirzapore. There is very little doubt that it was a wise determination to deviate its original route, going to Rajmahal, in place of Mirzapore, since to get to Mirzapore in a direct line across the country, as was intended, a vast district of almost barren and yet most difficult country would have had to be traversed, incurring enormous capital cost, and carrying the line for hundreds of miles completely out of the way of traffic.

In taking the Rajmahal route, the East-Indian Railway Company adopted, it appears, the line which Mr. W. P. Andrew, the managing director of the Upper-India Railway Company, projected or suggested. Mr. W. P. Andrew is well known as the author of a work which in its day acquired great celebrity, entitled, "Indian Railways, by an Old Indian Postmaster." That work was published in the year 1846. At pages 122 and 123 (of the second edition), we find Mr. Andrew writing thus—

"The East-Indian (from Calcutta to Mirzapore) declining all co-operation with the river, would do this in a slow and most expensive manner, if allowed to carry its plans into effect, and be entirely dependent on the through traffic between the termini. The Great Western (from Calcutta to Rajmahal), and the line from Allahabad to Delhi, passing many towns and villages, and taking advantage of the river navigation where it is available (instead of superseding, would stimulate corresponding improvements in the river), they would, at half the cost, and in one-quarter of the time, supply this now indispensable desideratum. By adopting the river from Rajmahal to Allahabad, the average cost of construction would be reduced one-half, as that portion between Bardwan and Allahabad, which comprises all the difficulties, would not be included in the general estimate for a complete communication between Calcutta and

the Sutlej, and the outlay would be saved for making four hundred miles of railway through a barren, desolate, and difficult country. On the whole, then, it is our conviction that the Great Western of Bengal (from Calcutta to Rajmahal) and the line from Allahabad to Delhi, co-operating with fleets of river steamers, from Rajmahal to Allahabad, would be at once not only the most judicious, the easiest, and least costly, the soonest constructed, and in every other point of view the most advantageous mode of introducing the railway system into India, but most probably the only practicable mode that is at present before Government."

Our readers will understand that, at the time Mr. Andrew then wrote (in 1846), the East-Indian Railway Company's line was to go, as he in the above quotation mentions, from Calcutta to Mirzapore. It was against this plan that he wrote, suggesting the better one of running from Calcutta to Rajmahal, taking advantage of the good river navigation from Rajmahal to Allahabad, and then constructing a line from Allahabad to Delhi, and Cawnpore, Agra, &c.—*Herapath's Journal*.

ABD-EL-KADER.—The liberation of Abd-el-Kader has of late been talked of, on condition, it is true, of his removal to Mecca. Those rumours having obtained some credit, the Chambers of Commerce of Algiers, in the name of the interests it represents, has thought proper to address to the Minister of War some urgent observations, which we fully approve. We are informed that other Chambers of Commerce, that of Philippeville in particular, intend to combine their efforts with those already attempted to prevent the execution of a measure, which, whatever may be said to the contrary, would be now dangerously premature. We do not precisely know what opinion is entertained in France as to the importance of that resolution, and the degree of confidence to be attached to the promises the Emir might make in order to obtain his liberty. But there is one thing certain, namely, that whatever may be the sincerity of the ex-Emir—and it will be agreed that, religiously or politically speaking, it is very doubtful, from the manner in which he executed the modest conditions of the treaty of the Tafna—and whatever good intentions he may have in that respect, it does not depend upon himself to cease to be a cause of disturbance and embarrassment to us in Algeria. The moment he arrives at Mecca, we shall have every day pilgrims returning from the Holy City, circulating without his participation or knowledge, the most dangerous reports as to his intentions. Our Arabs, fond of stories and credulous as they are, will have their eyes incessantly turned to that quarter of the world; and we repeat it, it would be an eternal source of false rumour and agitation. Once more, we trust that the liberation of Abd-el-Kader will not take place.—*Achar (Algeria) Sept. 7*.

THE 'KOH-I-NOOR'.—The re-cutting of this gem has been finished, and the expectations of Mr. Pedder, the Jewish artist who undertook this task, have been fully realized. It is surpassed by any other diamond above ground in shape, lustre, and beauty. Her Majesty inspected the two smaller diamonds before her departure for Belmoral, and expressed the high satisfaction she felt at the brilliancy and beauty given them by the new process. We anticipate that her satisfaction will be heightened on beholding the "mountain of light." We are given to understand that it will be set either in the crown, or form an ornament to adorn the Queen. The artisans employed have each received from the hands of their employer, Mr. Garrard, the Queen's jeweller, a piece of silver plate, with the model of the Koh-i-noor in the centre, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by Mr. Garrard to Mr. Pedder (Mr. Voorzanger), in commemoration of the cutting of the Koh-i-noor, commenced the 16th of July, and finished the 7th of September, 1852."—*Jewish Chronicle*.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.—The long-talked of project for crossing the Pacific Ocean by steam may be said, at length, to be in a fair train for consummation. In about a year, powerful screw steam-ships will be placed on the station to run to and from Panama and Sydney, touching at Tahiti and New Zealand. The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Company are pressing forward their arrangements for taking up the line, and have contracted for the immediate construction of five iron screw steam-ships of 1,560 tons burden and 300-horse power. The first vessel is to be ready in nine months from the present date, and will be at once despatched to Sydney as a pioneer of the line, and thence to occupy the Pacific station to Panama. The highest rate of speed possible has been the only condition imposed on the contractors, and it is therefore expected that these vessels will provide for the most rapid and regular route to Australia. The communication each way is to be monthly, and the Australasian Company's steam-ships will run in correspondence with the direct West India mail steamers from Chagres to Southampton. It is anticipated that Sydney will thus be reached in fifty to fifty-five days from Southampton.

CAPE AND CALCUTTA MAILS.—The General Screw Steamship Company's new vessel *Indiana*, of 1,800 tons and 300-horse power, commanded by Capt. George Patrick Lambert, who is well known in the Indian trade, sailed on Wednesday, with mails for the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies. The *Indiana* was inspected, previous to her sailing, by Capt. Low, of Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, who expressed himself highly pleased with the ship and her equipments. She has 120,000 ft. in specie, 400 tons of general merchandise, and 860 tons of patent fuel. Several screw steam-ships are now in a forward state of construction for the enterprising owners of the *Indiana*. They are to be 2,500 tons each, fitted in a very superior style, and destined to form a line of packets between this country and the Australian colonies.

STEAM-TRADER TO AUSTRALIA.—Arrangements have been completed by Messrs. W. S. Lindsey and Co. for the construction of an iron screw-vessel, for the Australian trade, of about 2,300 tons burden (1,600 tons register), with a nominal power of eighty horses, to work up to about 240. She is to be completed in April, and to be ready to sail in June, when she is to take out 550 young women selected by the Family Colonization Loan Society. The vessel is to be named the *Caroline Chisholm*.

THE AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY have received the grant of a royal charter.

THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of this Company has just been published, with a copious appendix of official papers, relating to the charges brought against the Company by Sir James Brooke, and vindicating the Company from those charges.

THE SCINDS BAGGAGE CORPS.—A little pamphlet has been sent to us, containing certain facts and circumstances relative to the baggage corps of Scinde (now disbanded), with observations upon the experiment, intended, in the author's words, to "save the State from a repetition of the costly folly of bringing gentlemen from Europe to teach our old Indian commissaries how to load a camel, and how to carry their kit." The author asserts that the experiment has cost the revenue of India more than 150,000*l.* and proved a complete failure.

SEA VOYAGE TO INDIA IN A WEEK.—We were not prepared for the startling project of Mr. D. S. Brown, who proposes to make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight! Mr. Brown intends to put his theory into practice by vessels of quite different construction to those at present in use, giving them a greater depth of beam. He proposes to make the under surface of the vessel, which is flat, of two inclined planes, the effect of this will be, when the ship is in motion, to raise her whole hull to the surface of the water, thereby removing entirely the resistance at the bows, which is stated to be the great obstacle of her progress, being an illustration of the principle well known to every schoolboy who has thrown a stone slantingly on the surface of the water, making what is vulgarly called a "duck and drake." By reducing the angles of the inclined plane, speed could be added to the vessel, which could be increased from thirty to sixty miles per hour, and a ship so constructed would be as little affected by the ordinary waves of the Atlantic as a Gravesend steam boat is by a Thames ripple. The hull of the vessel is of a square tubular form; the deck, bottom, and sides being of great thickness, and in order to combine lightness with strength, they are intersected throughout with hollow cells or cavities, consisting of a series of central cells, surrounded by another series of smaller cells; by means of these the weight of the vessel would be reduced to one-eighth of the amount, according to the number of series employed, and still have nearly all the advantages of solidity; while the form in which the hull is made gives to it the strength of a tube, enabling it to be made of almost any length with perfect safety. If water obtains its wonted superiority as a mode of locomotion, the velocity of a steam-ship might as much exceed that of a railway carriage, as the railway carriage now does the steam-ship. Unseen rocks could not endanger a ship whose path was on the surface; sea-sickness could not take place where there was no oscillation; and the size of the vessel would place her beyond the mercy of the wind and waves.—*Mining Journal*.

BAGGAGE FROM INDIA.—The subject having been under the special consideration of the revenue authorities, it has been ruled and directed that silk goods, the produce of India, and the effects of parties arriving by the overland route, which are brought to this country by way of Europe, are not admissible at the lower rate of duty, it being legally indispensable that such articles, to be entitled to admission at the lower rate, should be the produce of, and imported direct from, India to this country.

ROMANIST MISSION TO THE EAST.—Six missionaries of the Congregation of Foreign Missions embarked at Bordeaux on the 29th August; five for Hindostan, and one for Tibet.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS QUESTION.—The United States Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from New York, August 21st, says: "It will be remembered that, some twelve years ago, a certain French admiral undertook to carry out the Kosuth principle of intervention in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands, and that the British consul interposed a pretty effectual check to the ambition of the Frenchman. In tracing American journalism since that period, we have, from time to time, seen the progress of the American mind on that subject, and it has been gradually approaching a point, which it has now nearly reached, of believing that these islands ought to be left absolutely free and independent, or that they ought to fall into our possession. The Americans feel that they have a kind of right to the Sandwich Islands. They have been enlightened, civilized, and Christianized by our missionaries; they have been enriched by our whaling interest in the Pacific, and now they form a convenient stopping place for our vessels in the voyage from California and Asia. It may appear strange, but I am entirely persuaded it is true, that a vast majority of our public men and of our citizens would resent any attempt on the part of European powers to interfere in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands, almost as indignantly as an attempt to interfere to break up the treaty of the north-eastern boundary."

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR EPHRAIM STANNUS, C.B.—The friends of this highly respected and deeply-regretted officer will be gratified to hear that a very handsome mural monument has been erected to his memory, in St. James's church, Croydon, by six of his old and dear friends.

THE BRASS TRADE.—Considerable orders for brass foundry from Calcutta and other parts of India arrived by the last mail at Birmingham.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The amount received at the East-India House for bills on India from the 24th of August to the 7th of September has been 206,991*l.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 31. *Rachel*, Brown, and *Thomas Chadwick*, Vickerman, Ceylon.—SEPT. 1. *Barrackpore*, Underwood, Whampoa; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, and *Jane Pirie*, Adams, Bengal; *Indus*, Spence, Maulmain; *John Bright*, Mill, Mauritius; *Vanguard*, Garwood, Melbourne; *Albatross*, Geves, Adelaide; *Conqueror*, Rennie, Ceylon; *Torres*, Nixon, Mauritius; *Ann*, Nunn, Akyab; *Trent*, Collett, Alleppey; *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, Shanghai; *Brenda*, Samley, Shark's Bay.—2. *Malabar* (American), Croker, Bengal; *Elisaveta* (American), Condon, Bengal; *Cambria*, Shaddock, Ceylon; *Kirkman Finlay*, Muir, Bombay; *Windermere*, McDowall, Bombay.—3. *Sir Henry Hardinge*, McDonald, Bengal.—4. *Resolute*, Lewis, Madras; *Taghoni*, Jolliffe, Singapore.—6. *Northumberland*, Smith, Bombay; *Morika* (American), Tonne, Bengal.—7. *Chandernagore*, Moodie, Calcutta; *Osprey*, Way, Cape.—8. *Hellespont* (screw steamer), Watts, Cape; *Waseer*, Gray, and *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Bengal; *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Bengal; *Kent*, Jarman, and *Gipsy*, Gibson, South Seas.—11. *Patriot Queen*, Roddock, Bengal.—13. *Haltio*, Cornelin, Akyab; *Katherine Sharer*, Taylor, Shanghai.—17. *Helene*, Andressen, Port Phillip to Hamburg.—18. *Hannah Salkeld*, Cordier, Akyab; *Douglas*, Rogers, Sydney.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Sultan*, SEPT. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, 3 children, and servant; Lieut. Crofton, Mr. Parrish, Mr. T. Hickman, Mr. McEwen, Mr. H. Nelson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. M'Pherson and 2 children, Mrs. Brown and 4 children, Mrs. Blandell, Mrs. Rose, child, and servant; Mrs. Keep, child, and servant; Capt. Chase, Capt. Starkie, Mrs. Woodburn, 2 children, and servant; Mr. H. Balfour, Lieut. J. Elliott, Lieut. E. Lawson, Lieut. Hunter, Mrs. Read and 2 children, Lieut. Gibney, Capt. Carlyle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. W. Davis, Mr. L. Heinzie, Maj. and Mrs. Buckle, Lieut. and Mrs. Wotherspoon and 2 children, Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. M. Nesbitt, Mr. L. Wyler, Lieut. Hunney, Mrs. S. Allaricks, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Duncan, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. Wise, Capt. Roskell, Mr. Dykes, and Capt. Wheeler.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—AUG. 30. *Marmion*, Paige, Sydney.—SEPT. 1. *Colonist*, Headley, Hobart Town; *Malcolm*, Sim, Cape; *Awaga*, Willis, Melbourne; *Ada*, Christie, Cape.—3. *Sporting Lass* (from Shields), Australia.—4. *Benjamin Heape*, Hodgson, Melbourne; *Ophelia* (from Shields), Calcutta.—6. *Acacia*, Johnstone (from Sunderland), Ceylon.—8. *Jeannette Phillipine*, Rademaker, (from Shields), Bombay; *Hyderabad*, Castles, Melbourne.—4. *Perru*, Schut, Melbourne.—6. *Lord Auckland*, Thompson, Hobart Town; *William Simpson*, Skingley, Batavia.—7. *Ino*, Warwick, Bushire and Bussorah; *Christabel*, Tyack, Algoa Bay; *Washington Irving*, Jones, Melbourne and Sydney; *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape.—9. *Cornhill*, Austen, Hobart Town; *Wandsworth*, Dunlop, Melbourne; *Persian*, Peal, Melbourne.—10. *Perseverance*, Thompson, St. Helena and Ascension; *Duke of Norfolk*, Silk, Melbourne.—11.

Northumbria, Bland, Melbourne; *Queen Victoria*, Mahy, Ceylon.—*Alreida*, Shearer, and *Galway Ark*, Thompson, Melbourne.—14. *John Bunyan*, Lawson, Ceylon, and put back 15th.

From LIVERPOOL.—AUG. 13. *Anna Bridson*, Fowler, Melbourne.—14. *John Bunyan*, Coyle, *Henry Gillespie*, Canning, and *Yarmouth*, Kenny, Melbourne; *Fanny Chapman*, Cunningham, Shanghai; *Socrates*, Supple, Singapore; *Trafalgar*, McNidder, Calcutta.—17. *James S. Foord*, Hughes, Melbourne.—18. *City of Lincoln*, —, Melbourne; *Ailsa*, Duguid, Bombay.—17. *Jalawar*, Turcan, Calcutta.—20. *Chaseley*, Slaughter, Melbourne; *Mary Ellen*, Porter, Cape.—21. *Great Britain* (steamer), Matthews, Cape, Melbourne, and Sydney.—22. *Panola*, Rainey, Melbourne.—23. *Theodore*, Norton, Melbourne.—25. *Una*, Turner, Melbourne.—27. *Mary Catherine*, Butler, Sydney; *America*, Gilks, Moreton Bay.—28. *Marmion*, Hadley, Portland Bay; *State of Maine*, Ford, Calcutta.—30. *Kalmia*, Booth, Melbourne; *Zeememo*, Kayzer, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Zorgvliet*, Groot, Batavia.—SEPT. 1. *Corenanter*, Hood, Melbourne; *Ann Thomson*, Davys, Geelong.—3. *Leopard*, Biehard, Shanghai.—4. *Recorder*, Sharp, Calcutta; *Maple Leaf*, Solly, Bombay.—5. *Agnes*, Brown, Manila.—6. *Robert Ritson*, Johnstone, Calcutta.—7. *City of London*, Dick, Calcutta; *Duke of Wellington*, Pitcairn, Melbourne.—8. *Courier*, Baines, Calcutta.—9. *Minotaur*, Allen, Melbourne.—11. *Luciparas*, Kloppenburg, Sydney; *Carib*, Kilgour, Shanghai; *Lydia*, Greaves, Ceylon.

From PLYMOUTH.—AUG. 9. *Lady Montague*, Cheque, Hobart Town.—14. *Northumberland*, Gill, Melbourne.—22. *Posthumous*, Heard, Melbourne.—14. *Marlborough*, Webb, Melbourne.—22. *Sea Park*, Spedding, Adelaide.—21. *Australasia*, McPherson, Hobart Town.—15. *Lady Jocelyn* (steamer), Stewart, Ascension, Cape, and India.—20. *Orestes*, Cayzer, Melbourne.—22. *Eliza*, Pain, Melbourne.—26. *Prince Alfred*, Smith, Melbourne and Sydney; *Hydaespas*, Reid, Sydney.—24. *Blackwall*, McKerlie, Melbourne; *General Hewitt*, Gateby, Sydney.—29. *Bombay*, Flamank, Melbourne.—26. *Windermere*, Ross, Geelong.—28. *Proponitis* (steamer), St. Helena and Cape.—SEPT. 1. *Anglesca*, Thorne, Melbourne and Sydney; *Equestrian*, Loney, Hobart Town.—4. *Victory*, Vagg, Geelong; *Humboldt*, Dannerman, Sydney.—5. *Syria*, Burrell, Geelong.—7. *Gloriana*, Toynbee, Melbourne.—9. *Herder*, Von Hagen, Sydney.—8. *Cleopatra* (screw steamer), Cumming, Cape, Melbourne, and Sydney.—9. *Wilson*, Kennedy, Hobson, Sydney.

From PORTSMOUTH.—SEPT. 1. *Prince of Wales*, Wiltshire, Calcutta; *Minden*, Crawford, Madras.—4. *Blenheim*, Close, Calcutta.—9. *Devonshire*, Pixley, Madras.—10. *Queen*, Nash, Calcutta.—15. *Trafalgar*, Taylor, Madras.—16. *Wellington*, Browne, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steam-ship *Indiana*, from PLYMOUTH (Sept. 16).—From the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—Lieut. J. Daymon, Mr. Allen, Col. Dutton and servant, Lieut. H. G. Simpson, Mr. Heddingh, Mr. and Mrs. Truter. From the MAURITIUS.—M. and Madame Bedier and child, M. Gillot L'Etang and family. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. F. Oakes, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. R. H. Price. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Simons. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Benson, child, and servant; Capt. Nelson, Mr. B. L. Gordon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Stanes, Maj. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. M. Isaacke, Lieut. Col. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Rev. Mr. Blyth. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hamilton and 2 daughters, Mr. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. J. Newson, Mr. R. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Soady, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Tate, Mr. H. E. Harrington, Mr. S. Ashe.

Per steamer *Bentineck* from SOUTHAMPTON (this day) SEPT. 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindostan*, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Sidebottom, Mr. H. F. Ovenden, Lieut. P. Eynaud, Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut. Preston, Capt. Strange.—For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Graves, Miss Graves, Capt. Durnford, Mr. W. C. Duncan, and servant.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Brown, Hon. Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Bell, Miss Harris, Ens. D. Standon, Mr. R. T. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Silver, Mr. Armstrong, Lieut. Col. Russell, Mr. R. Willis, Mr. W. G. Woods, Mr. Mottell, Miss Sander, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Woods.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hannay, Col. and Mrs. Scott, two Miss Scotts, and female servant; Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. Pickards, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Goodeve, Mr. Bushe, and servant; Miss Baker, Miss E. A. Baker, Miss C. Dawson, Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. W. B. Elliott, Mr. J. T. Melville, Miss Goodeve, Mr. Allen, Dr. H. Dalzel, Capt. D. Robertson, and servant; Mr. de Bourbel, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. L. Manfield, Mr. Ommany, Miss Lome, Miss P. Moreau, Dr. and Mrs. Auchenbeck, Mr. E. Petrocchino, Mr. Oliver. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Pottinger and servant, Mr. Bartholomew, Mrs. Hall, infant, and servant; Lieut. G. Close, Rev. J. Jervis, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Symons, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Rose, 3 Misses Rose, and servant; Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Heffernan, Lieut. Muttelbury, Miss Coast, Mr. A. L. Williams, Lieut. J. W. Smith, Lieut. H. F. Smith, Mr. St. George, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Foord, Mr. H. L. Gibbard, Mr. E. Heycock, Mr. Brycott, Mr. West. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Mr. Eilbrucht, Capt. Sparks, Mr. W. R. Greenfield, Mr. R. Bain, Mr. Adams. For HONG-KONG.—Miss E. Gorsuch, Mr. F. Ede, Mr. M. C. Morrison, Capt. Buchanan, Mr. Gray and servant, Mr. Gassett.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, the wife of Lieut. G. N. I. N. twins, at Deal, Sept. 11.
ADAMS, the wife of F. E. of the Customs, in Aden, Arabia, d. at Reigate, Surrey, Sept. 3.
ARMSTRONG, the wife of Capt. E. 51st Madras N.I. s. at Rockhouse, Lynmouth, North Devon, Sept. 7.
ASTETT, the lady of Capt. d. at Bedford, Sept. 13.
KAYS, the wife of Dr. Bombay Medical service, s. at 4, Radaor-place, Hyde-park, Aug. 31.
LAKE, the lady of Capt. Atwell, Madras Engineers, s. at the Elms, Newbury, Berks, Sept. 10.
REID, the lady of George (late 5th Bengal Cavalry), s. at 14, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sept. 12.
WILLIAMS, the wife of Monier, d. still-born, at the East-India College, Haileybury, Sept. 12.
YULE, the wife of Lieut. Henry. Bengal Engineers, d. at 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Sept. 11.

MARRIAGES.

COOTE, Holmes, to Georgiana G. d. of Gordon Lorimer, of Lidsey Lodge, Sussex, late medical staff, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, St. Helena, at Aldingbourne Church, Sussex, Sept. 14.
CROMMELIN, William A. Bengal engs. to Ann S. d. of the late George Hankin, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Sept. 16.
FULCHER, Edward W. J. 87th Fusiliers, s. of Robert Page, late of the East-India Co.'s service, to Caroline F. d. of the late George Green, at All Soul's Church, Langham-place, Sept. 14.
GREEN, Hartley, to Charlotte, d. of the late Col. T. A. Cowper, Bombay engs. at St. John's, Walham-green, Sept. 8.
MUTER, Capt. St. John O'N. 2nd Bombay greas. to Georgiana A. P. d. of the Rev. Robert Meiklejohn, at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Sept. 7.
PONDER, Stephen, late of Canton, to Elizabeth, d. of the late Joshua Hargrave, of Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham, Kent, at Greenwich, Sept. 16.
SMITH, Lieut. Oswald, 33rd Madras N.I. to Mary, d. of the late Alexander Auchinleck, of Mulvin, county Tyrone, and granddaughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, at Newtownstewart Church, by the Rev. James Smith, rector of Strabane, father of the bridegroom, Sept. 2.
WATSON, Capt. Edward D. Bengal army, s. of the late Edward, Bengal civil service, to Adelaide P. d. of the late Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, at Littleham, Devon, Sept. 14.
WRENCH, Capt. Alfred 5th Bengal L.C. to Mary, d. of Thomas Bigsby Chamberlain, at Southborough, Kent, Sept. 16.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Emma C. d. of Lieut. Col. Augustus, C.B. Bengal art. at Winchester, aged 13, Sept. 5.
CROSSE, Lieut. Robert, 73rd Bengal N.I. at 16, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Sept. 7.
LITTLE, Charles J. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at 2, St. Paul's-road-villas, Camden-square, aged 22, Sept. 6.
PELLY, Elizabeth, relict of the late John H. Bombay civil service, at Hill-side, Henbury, aged 71, Sept. 11.
STRAUVE, Ferdinand, lately in charge of the Bight of Benin Lagoon Survey, Sept. 8.
TAYLOR, James, formerly member of council at Madras, at 24, Upper Harley-street, Sept. 2.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 31st, and September 8th and 15th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—N. H. Morris, retired.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. M. Earle, 24th N.I.
Lieut. J. L. Sherwell, 39th N.I.
Capt. C. Corsar, 64th N.I.
Vet. surg. J. Booth.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. H. Baynes, 3rd N.I.
Maj. D. H. Stevenson, 12th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. Whichelo, retired.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. J. Campbell, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. M. Berford.
Mr. G. C. Fletcher.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. H. Blair.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. A. Crommelin, engineers.
Lieut. W. A. Ross, artillery.
Lieut. R. S. Gilmore, artillery.
Lieut. H. S. Smith, 1st N.I.
Capt. N. C. Boswell, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. G. Swiney, 7th N.I.
Capt. J. W. Smith, 22nd N.I.
Lieut. J. G. Lawrence, 24th N.I.
Ens. R. E. Oakes, 52nd N.I.
Capt. T. M. Cameron, 55th N.I.
Lieut. col. R. Stewart.
Lieut. W. L. Halliday, 56th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. S. Logan.
Capt. F. Russell, 22nd N.I.
Lieut. H. Phillips, 26th N.I.
Lieut. W. E. White, 30th N.I.
Surg. E. G. Bedwell.
Surg. J. Drever.
Assist. surg. G. G. Holmes.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Cracklow.
Lieut. J. C. Cumberlege, 1st Eur. Fus.
Lieut. G. O. Geach, 13th N.I.
Ens. C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th N.I.
Assist. surg. F. Boycott.
Assist. surg. J. E. Freeman.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. E. Revett, pilot service.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. Child, Indian Navy.
Lieut. R. Barker, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Wingfield, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. Wall, 48th N.I., 6 months.
Mr. G. T. Cooper, pilot service, 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. G. White.
Lieut. R. F. Stolesworth, 5th N.I., 4 months.
Capt. J. C. Giffard, 12th N.I., 6 months.
Lieut. col. J. Johnston, 36th N.I., 3 months.
Assist. surg. H. Howe, 0 months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. F. Wren, 3rd L.C., 6 months.
Capt. W. E. Evans, 1st Fus., to Nov. 17.
Lieut. W. C. Stileman, 15th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. Nugent.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Bruce Seton.
Brev. capt. N. J. Newnham, 23rd N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Arthur Wall, admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 7, 1852.

84th Foot. — Ens. Pierce Chute, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Macbean, promoted. Ens. Ernest Henry Brackenbury, from 44th, to be ens., v. Chute.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 14, 1852.

18th Foot. — Ens. Francis Eteson, to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Sargent, app. adj. Gent. Cadet William O'Bryen Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Eteson.
Lieut. Edmond William Sargent, to be adj., v. Doran, killed in action.

24th Foot. — Ens. Robert Joseph Logan Crutchley, to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Cuming, dec.
Ens. Alexander Garden Shand, from 69th Foot, to be ens., v. Crutchley.

78th Foot. — Ens. Alfred Wickham Pym Weekes, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Delisser, who retires.

96th Foot. — Ens. Philip Savage Alcock, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Allman, who retires.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th July, 1832.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 8th September, 1832.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 13th April, 1833, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 8th September, 1832.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 13th April, 1833, will be ready to be delivered on Friday, the 12th November, 1832.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	12th of May,	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60	1847.	1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

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SOLICITORS.

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Messrs. SUTTON, OMMANNEY, and PRUDENCE, Baringhall Street.

BROKERS.

Messrs. E. and J. SUTTON, Royal Exchange.

This Company is established to introduce railways into Upper India. The first section, about 150 miles in length, commencing at Allahabad, at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, will terminate at Cawnpore. The future sections will carry on the line to Agra, Delhi, Lahore, and the Indus.

Allahabad is an ancient and populous city, of great fame and importance in the East. Crowds of pilgrims resort to its sacred shrines and temples; it is the entrepôt for the traffic by the steamers and the larger country craft, and is one of the principal civil and military stations. Cawnpore is the largest military station in India.

There is, both by steamers and country craft, a continuous permanent water-communication between Calcutta and Allahabad. The yearly tonnage of the Lower Ganges is 1,600,000 by the country craft alone. The number of passengers is also very great. Deep water comes at Allahabad, and, consequently, it is at this important city that the real difficulty and expense of transit begin. The sandbanks of the Upper Ganges, and the sharp edges of rock of the Jumna, rendering the navigation by even the smaller country craft slow and precarious.

The insurance of merchandise and property from Agra to Allahabad by the river route, in consequence of the danger and difficulty of the navigation, is as high as from Calcutta to England, the distance in the one case being 300 miles, in the latter 15,000 miles.

Above Allahabad, notwithstanding the defective river navigation, and the rude and expensive land-carriage which costs from 4d. to 8d. per ton per mile, moving at the slow rate of ten miles in twenty-four hours, there is an officially ascertained traffic of above 1,000,000 tons, and a land passenger traffic by various conveyances exceeding 100,000 per annum, besides passengers by boats, and about 300,000 travellers on foot.

Having a great and navigable river connecting Calcutta and Allahabad, a railroad would, by beginning at the latter city, and proceeding by Agra and Delhi to Lahore, establish a steam communication from Calcutta through the fertile and populous Doab in the North-West Provinces, "occupying the great line of Indian traffic with Central and Upper Asia." This is the great line of military as well as of commercial intercourse, more than three-fourths of the Bengal army being cantoned above Allahabad, and almost all emergent movements of troops and stores taking place to the north-west, or in advance of that town.

One of the Directors of this Company, so far back as 1846, in a work of his on Indian railways ("Indian Railways," by an Old Indian Postmaster), stated that he had seen "no large portion of territory present the like facilities for the introduction of a railway, as from Allahabad to Delhi.

"This line would have no rival, for the river steamers, instead of competing with it, would form a powerful basis, and keep up a continuous communication between the Railway and Calcutta, and our great military stations and magazines at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and Delhi, would all be in close communication with each other, and, by means of the steamers, have a free and rapid access to Calcutta."

Subsequently, the Indian Railway Commission confirmed, from actual survey, the accuracy of this opinion; and still more recently, Major J. P. Kennedy, late Director of the Railway Department to the Government of India, in his Report to the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General, expressed himself as follows:—"Between Allahabad and Delhi there is no engineering question of difficulty whatever, as the beautiful flat bed (extending for several hundred miles in the direction of the line, in the Doab, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna), with its numerous commercial towns, offers, perhaps, the most singularly inviting district for laying down a railway that can be found in the world; free as it is from inundation, from hills, from river-crossings, and road-crossings, in short, from any impediment, and almost every ordinary source of expenditure in railway construction." Slight as the whole amount of labour is that would be required to carry a single line of railroad from Allahabad to Lahore and the Indus, it is the intention of this Company to proceed in a gradual manner, opening short sections, having an important town at either terminus.

The route consists of component parts, each complete in itself, possessing a local as well as a through traffic.

The present capital of the Company has been fixed at a sum which will leave a sufficient margin for contingencies, and the capital for future sections will be raised from time to time as may be necessary.

From the paramount importance of this railway to the good government and prosperity of India, the Directors have every hope of obtaining from the Hon. East-India Company the same terms and conditions as have been already accorded to similar undertakings, the existing traffic securing a return on the capital invested far beyond the amount of any guarantee that could be required.

The Directors are hereby empowered to treat for and make such arrangements with the Court of Directors and the Board of Control as to them may seem beneficial to the Company, as well as for securing a guaranteed dividend from the East-India Company, as in regard to territorial concessions.

The deposit to be paid on the allotment of shares will be two shillings per share, being after the rate of ten shillings per cent., the amount prescribed by the Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 110.

A deed embodying the provisions required by that Act, and such as the Directors may consider proper for the regulation of the Company, and for carrying out the objects in view, will be prepared; and if any Shareholder should fail to execute the same for one month after the publication of a notice in the "Times" newspaper, calling on the Proprietors so to do, his Shares, with the Deposits paid thereon, will become forfeited to the use of the Company.

Application will be made for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of the Shareholders to the amount of their Subscriptions.

BENGAL MILITARY RETIRING FUND.—

MAJOR R. D. WHITE (of the firm of WHITE, LUDLOW, and Co.) having been appointed, by the Committee of Management in India, Agent to the New or Young Promotions Indenture Bonus Fund, it is requested that all communications in reference thereto be made, either personally or by letter, to Major White, at Messrs. White, Ludlow, and Co.'s, East-India United Service Agency, 53, Charing Cross, London.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Many inquiries having been made as to the DURABILITY of GUTTA BERCHA TUBING, the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY beg to call attention to the following Extracts of Letters from parties who have used it for a considerable length of time.

From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart.

"VENTNOR, Isles of Wight,
March 10th, 1882.

"In reply to your letter respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

From C. HACKER, Esq., Surveyor to
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

(Second Testimonial, after Two Years' Trial.)

"OFFICE OF WORKS, WINDHAM PARK,
January 10th, 1882.

"In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will cut lead through in two years; we have adopted it largely, being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job."

Tubing of any required length, of every size up to six inches in diameter.

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Containing a Complete List of the Officers and Civil Servants of the East-India Company, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Cadets, Writers, &c.

Compiled by F. CLARK,
Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book passengers and receive goods and parcels for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, by their Steamers starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 29th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 6th of the month.

An extra Steamer on this line will be despatched from SOUTHAMPTON for ALEXANDRIA on the 3rd October next, in combination with an extra Steamer to leave CALCUTTA on or about the 30th September.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their Steamer leaving England on the 30th September, such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a Steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th September, affording, in connection with the Steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3rd September, direct conveyances for passengers, parcels, and goods to and from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. *N.B.*—This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.

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For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

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The passage to the Cape will occupy about 30, to Mauritius 42, to Ceylon 50, to Madras 54, and to Calcutta 62 days.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
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Brighton, C. Booty.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay Sept. 1st, Aden 14th, and arrived at Suez on the 25th ultimo.

The mails left Alexandria Sept. 24th, per *Medina*, and arrived at Malta on the 29th ult., from whence they were conveyed, per *Caradoc*, to Marseilles, where she arrived October 1st.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Aug. 22 | Madras Aug. 23
Bombay Sept. 1.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909. Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1268, which will end 14th October, 1852. Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1222. Chinese year 4488, or 49th of the 75th cycle. Siamese and Burmese civil year 1215, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE is little to add to the news from Burmah communicated in our last Summary, which contained the particulars of the dash made by Captain Tarleton upon Prome, the capture of the place,—the governor having fled,—its occupation for twenty-four hours, and the attack and dispersion of the war-boats employed in passing Bundoolla's army, or the relics of it, across the Irrawaddy. It appears from a despatch of Commodore Lambert, which is inserted in another part of this paper, that Mr. Burbank, the commander of the Company's steamer *Pluto*, having been informed that the Burmese troops had evacuated the fortified post on the heights of Akouk-toung, sent a force on shore to demolish the works. This was accomplished on the 14th July, without any opposition, when all the enemy's guns on the heights of Akouk-toung, twenty-eight in number, were either destroyed or brought off to the steamers. Next day, the steamers proceeded to Sahlaydan, where they captured six large boats laden with grain and arms; and, on the 16th, arrived off Pendaugmew, where some government boats were destroyed. On the 17th, Mr. Burbank anchored off Prome, when some of the inhabitants immediately came off with the intelligence that 500 troops had been stationed on the hill at the back of the town, but decamped directly the steamers came in sight. He also learnt that Bundoolla, with the remnant of his army, consisting of only 2,000 men, the rest having deserted, was encamped at Ethamew, a town without any defences, nine miles inland.

The latest intelligence from Rangoon is, that on the 11th August, when it was reported that Prome, Donabaw, and other places had been burned by the Burmese troops, Bundoolla having determined to avoid a general action, and to have recourse to the guerilla system of warfare. The last accounts stated that he had taken up a position on the hill commanding Prome. All the letters from the scene of war express a feeling of disappointment, said to be general, at

the delay of the operations up the Irrawaddy; but it is supposed that the Governor-General has been satisfied of the prudence of this delay; and if it be true that, besides the force of the enemy in front, a large Burmese army had been collected on the Setang river, at Shway-gyn, to the north-east of Pegu, with which they threaten our position at Rangoon, only a hundred miles distant, it may not be advisable to make an advance to Prome until a sufficient force can be left at Rangoon to defeat any attempt which may be made upon it by the largest force the enemy can bring into the field.

Commodore Lambert, accompanied by Capt. Rundell, of the Madras Engineers, was shortly to proceed in the *Phlegethon* towards Prome, whither General Godwin was to follow as soon as the Madras reinforcements arrived. Meanwhile the light steamers were still running up and down the Irrawaddy, in its various branches, preventing the enemy from strengthening himself on the banks of those streams.

Several attempts had been made to surprise Martaban, but the Burmese fled on the discharge of the first round of artillery with which they were greeted.

Most of the Bengal corps destined to reinforce the army in Burmah were on their way to Calcutta. Among them are the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 10th and 37th N.I., the 4th Sikh Local Infantry, and the Sikh regiment of Loodianah. These, with the wing of H.M.'s 80th, which was conveyed to Rangoon by the *Precursor*, will form the two additional infantry brigades which Bengal is to contribute to the force in Burmah. Only one brigade will proceed from Madras; the body-guard at this presidency will not be sent.

Nothing had transpired at Calcutta as to the object and results of the Governor-General's visit to Rangoon. "He declared himself well satisfied with the appearance and conduct of the troops," says the *Harkara*, "but he was silent as to the work cut out for them, and the question of annexation is still a matter for mere conjecture. The general impression is, that on this point his lordship is waiting the instructions of the home authorities." His purposes, according to the *Bombay Times*, have been cramped by "the silly peace palaver in Parliament about the impolicy of the annexation of countries to which we have the most perfect right, and which would prove invaluable to us."

On the north-western frontier, the *Delhi Gazette* of August 18th is sorry to learn there is every prospect of renewed differences in the trans-Indus provinces. "The kothul is said to be again closed, and the road between Peshawur and Kohat so unsafe for Europeans, that a prohibitory order has been issued to that effect, and passengers have therefore to proceed along the left bank of the Indus." The *Lahore Chronicle* also understands that matters are not progressing quite so smoothly as was expected would be the case in the Peshawur division. "The Momunds, it is true, are willing to stand by the terms offered and accepted; but the Haleemzaie people of Punj Pao and the neighbourhood seem to think that, having obtained an inch they may take their ell, and have now demanded the so-called restitution of some old jagheers, to which they lay claim."

One of the up-country papers reports the discovery of a plot among the Mussulmans, the object of which was to encourage the frontier tribes to wage a religious war against the British Government. Papers, printed

and manuscript, designed for that purpose, it is said, had been intercepted, and depôts of concealed arms discovered.

A disturbance had broken out at the bigoted city of Benares, excited, according to one account, by rumours of a design on the part of the authorities to christianize the Hindoos by force; and, according to other statements, by an alleged intention to make the prisoners in jail eat together without regard to the prejudices of caste. We subjoin a history of the affair from a Benares letter, published in the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"It appears that a certain Naga, a sort of low-caste Brahmin, was convicted of some offence, and 'taking into consideration his general bad character and previous convictions,' was sentenced to imprisonment for nine years; but his friends thought it was a piece of cruel oppression, and stirred up all the budmashes of the city to make a row, which they succeeded in doing. This occurred on Sunday, the 1st August. The Naga's friends were not slow to use mendacity as an agent for stirring up their hearers. Of course they suggested that the messing system was about to be introduced into the jail, and that the jail-birds were to be all made Christians of. The crowd shouted 'Jye Narain, Maro Gobind Sahib'—meaning our magistrate, Mr. Gubbins; they sat in punchayet over it, and towards evening on Monday they determined to put their threat of marring Gobind Sahib into execution. They marched up to the cantonments, their war-cry, 'Jye Narain, Maro Gobind Sahib,' resounding; few of them had any arms, and those few only lathes. Mr. Gubbins, hearing of their projected visit, sallied out in his buggy, and on the city road met the crowd, who were most vociferous; he endeavoured to speak to them, but they would not hear him. They picked up pieces of kunkur, with which the roads were about to be mended, and projected a number of them at Mr. Gubbins, who returned. Two officers happened to meet them; they were saluted in the same way as Mr. Gubbins, kunkur metals being thrown recklessly about; the general and his wife, daughter, and son-in-law, were treated in the same way. Another gentleman, and his wife and daughters, were not less warmly received. However, Mr. Gubbins procured a dozen of irregular cavalry, who met them in the road, and belaboured the crowd with their whips, and they fled back to the city. Keeping their shops shut, they sat in punchayet beyond Baillipore, a village just outside the city. A report of this having reached Mr. Gubbins, he proceeded with a couple of companies of sepoy and a squadron of irregular cavalry, on the 3rd, to the scene, and, choosing from the large number there congregated those whom he thought best suited for the society of the Naga, escorted them to jail."

Letters from Ellichpore state that the Nizam had avowed his inability, in future, to pay the contingent.

It is announced that the Commander-in-Chief does not proceed to Calcutta, but will, in all probability, winter at Umbala.

The Bengal relief is at length out, and is given in a succeeding column.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. W. Goddard, 22nd regt. at Muree Hills, Aug. 18; Capt. D. E. Armstrong, 84th Foot, at Trichinopoly, Aug. 14.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Henry A. L. Ellis, 1st L.C. at Adyar, Aug. 18; Capt. R. H. Hicks, 2nd Eur. fus. at Attock, Aug. 8; Lieut. gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B. Bengal Army, at Holme, N. B. aged 75, Sept. 9.

BOMBAY.—Capt. H. L. Salmon, inv. estab. at Dapoolie, Aug. 14; Lieut. G. W. West, 31st N.I. at Bombay, Aug. 8.

BENGAL. BURMAH.

The Governor-General returned from Rangoon on the *Feroze*, on Friday last, true to the day he had fixed on leaving Calcutta. He remained at Rangoon three days inspecting the arrangements which had been made, more especially for the accommodation of the troops, examining the position and prospect of affairs, and consulting with the military and naval commanders regarding our ulterior operations. We are happy to find that he met the missionaries at Rangoon during his stay; and we feel certain, that from the constant and unreserved intercourse which they maintain with the natives of the country, of all classes, they were able to furnish more accurate and valuable information regarding the feelings, hopes, and wishes of the people, than any other body of men.

The letters brought by the *Feroze* inform us that the steam flotilla continues to maintain the high character it has earned for enterprise and efficiency. It has just made another addition to its laurels, and established the importance of this arm of the service, not only by keeping open the river communication between Rangoon and Prome, and ascertaining the state and movements of the enemy, but also by maintaining the prestige of our power by its spirited and successful exertions. We now learn that General Bundoolah was staggered beyond recovery by the boldness of Captain Tarlton in his first voyage, in turning his position and conducting the squadron up the eastern channel, and taking possession of the fortified position of Prome, with its guns and ammunition, as we stated a fortnight ago. This unexpected occupation of that important post, and the vigorous attack made on Bundoolah by Captain Tarlton as he moved down the river, are said to have caused the great Burmese army to melt away, so that the general has not more than from 1,500 to 2,000 men under his standard. Soon after Captain Tarlton's return to Rangoon, he started, as it appears, on a second expedition to Prome; the general, it is said, declined to give him the assistance of any soldiers, and so the sailors had the entire credit of the achievement. Captain Tarlton, in repassing the fortified rock a little below Prome, where General Bundoolah had taken up his position before, observed that it wore a deserted appearance, and he determined, therefore, to land and reconnoitre it, when he found, to his surprise and delight, that it was unoccupied, and that the guns, twenty-eight in number, though removed from their former position, were lying on the ground. They were at once transferred to the steamers, and seventeen war-boats, which were moored to the bank, were also captured. The steamers then proceeded up a second time to Prome, where two of them remain, while the others returned to Donabew. The villagers throughout the route manifested the most friendly disposition, and brought fowls and bullocks with the greatest willingness, and disposed of them at prices ridiculously low. Captain Tarlton has thus the merit of having broken up the organization of Bundoolah's army, and captured no fewer than fifty pieces of ordnance, with the aid of a few blue jackets. We have thus obtained complete possession of the river as far as Prome, and the commodore now guarantees to land 2,000 troops there from Rangoon in five days. The army is impatient to be led up there by water, and there can be little doubt that an army of 5,000 men might at the present time be landed in a fortnight even at Ava itself, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

Every one is anxiously inquiring the result of the Governor-General's visit to Rangoon, which, according to general expectation, was intended merely to decide the question of the immediate advance to Prome of a large detachment of our troops, but no one is, apparently, able to divine the secret. To us it appears a matter of small consequence whether Prome be occupied a month sooner or a month later, provided the army which is destined for the capital be sent up to that city with all its requirements, on the steamers, during the rainy season; and we cannot doubt that every possible effort will be made to accomplish this object, and thereby to spare our troops the fatigue and embarrassments of a long land journey. We shall thus be able to avail ourselves to their fullest extent of all the advantages resulting from our steamers, and shorten the distance to the capital, as well as the duration of the campaign, in no ordinary degree.

It has been stated in the papers that the question of annexation must await the decision of the Indian authorities at home, and that they are at issue with Lord Dalhousie on the subject. How far this may be the case it is not for us to say. It is well known to all the readers of English newspapers that both the ministry and the press have expressed their strong disapprobation of any territorial increase on this occasion. But this is the same course which they have invariably pursued from the days of Hastings to the present time, deprecating and reprobating every

addition to our Indian territory. It is not without its advantage that they should give us such repeated admonitions of the vanity of human wishes.

On the other hand, it is impossible for any one in India, and least of all for the Governor-General, to be insensible to the importance and the necessity of annexing at the least the whole province of Pegu, from the foot of the Aeng Pass to a direct point on the western limit of the Burmese territories. Independently of the vast importance of avoiding a third Burmese war, which, however, would be inevitable, if we left that haughty and exasperated court in full possession of its resources, the whole population of that country—a thing unprecedented in Asia—have thrown themselves upon our protection, and virtually annexed themselves to our dominion; and there could be no inconsistency or folly greater than that of abandoning them to the tender mercies of their task-masters, and leaving them to seek relief from the most galling oppression under which any nation has ever groaned, through the power of America or France. In these circumstances, annexation becomes a virtue of necessity, and the British government is bound to give the Talens and Karens, now flocking and clinging to its standard, the benefits of British institutions, for which they are so eager. It is therefore easy to suppose that Lord Dalhousie's observations and convictions may have led him to combat the repugnance of the court and the board at home on the question of annexation, and it is the general expectation that the reply of the home authorities may be expected next month. It must be manifest, that after so great a political question as that of a large addition to the empire from one of the Indo-Chinese kingdoms has been, as it must necessarily have been, brought before the public authorities at home, it would be out of the question to take any step in advance in the teeth of their opposition. But they will doubtless have the good sense to give Lord Dalhousie permission to act in this matter according to his own discretion and the judgment he may form of the exigency of circumstances. In taking leave of the subject for the present week, we are constrained to notice an ugly rumour which has been obtaining circulation in Calcutta, since the return of the *Feroze*, that it was intended only to annex the maritime coast and a strip of land around Martaban, so as to leave Moulmein still the capital of British Burmah. That such a proposal may have been made to Lord Dalhousie, is very probably true, but his lordship is far too perspicacious and prudent to give it even the most transient approbation. If we annex, we must at the least take the whole of Pegu, from Patanago across to the Salween, though it is not improbable that circumstances may arise to include Ava itself in the British dominions. Be that as it may, the preposterous proposal which has apparently been imported in the *Feroze*, of simply making some small addition to the territory of Moulmein, cannot be mentioned but to be scouted.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 12.

On the evening of the Governor-General's departure, the following order, in his lordship's own peculiar and appropriate style, was published:—

"The Most Noble the Governor-General of India cannot forget the opportunity, which has offered to him by his visit to Rangoon of again offering to the combined force his most cordial acknowledgment of the valuable and distinguished service they have rendered here. The gratification which the Governor-General experiences in thus congratulating the force on its success in the field, is greatly enhanced by his being able to add the expression of his unqualified approbation of its conduct in quarters. In every branch whatever, Naval or Military, European or Native, the force has exhibited an orderly conduct, and inoffensive demeanour towards the people of the country, and a spirit of sound discipline, which are as truly honourable to its character as the high distinction it has won in battle. Whatever may be the future course of the service, whatever may be the ultimate fate of this country, the Governor-General has the proud satisfaction of feeling, that the people of Burmah will hereafter associate with the presence of a British force among them no other reflections than those of its irresistible bravery in the field, of its order, forbearance, and obedience in the camp."

The letters state that there is a considerable, some say universal, feeling of disappointment that an immediate advance is not made on Prome by water; but we think both the General and Governor-General do well to act on the safe side, and postpone the movement on Prome till the arrival of reinforcements. When we have once occupied that place, we must keep it; any retrograde movement will do more to damage the expedition than all our successes will have done to benefit it. It is certain that the Burmese are establishing the most formidable stockades in the vicinity of Prome, and intend to make a stand there for the fortunes of the empire. There is always a danger of falling into the common error of underrating an enemy, and we may, as we

have done before, pay dear for it. It is the part of prudence to assemble such a force at Prome as shall make success certain, and afterwards enable us to hold our ground while we advance to the capital. Nor must it be forgotten that the Burmese have collected a large force on the Setang river, at Shway-gya, to the north-east of Pegu, with which they threaten our position at Rangoon, which is only 100 miles distant. It will not therefore be advisable to make an advance to Prome until we are able to leave a sufficient force at Rangoon to defeat any attempt which may be made on it by the largest force the enemy can bring into the field. We think it not improbable that, by the middle of September, there will be sufficient reinforcements collected at Rangoon, from Madras and Bengal, to enable the general to move up with confidence to Prome, in the steamers, at once, and occupy that position. If by the 29th of September we have a large force at Prome, ready to march on the capital, we shall not have done ill.

We have no doubt about the incorporation of Pegu with our dominions. It would not only be the wisest, and the most politic course we could pursue, but, in the progress of circumstances, it has become inevitable. In the former war, Lord Combermere advocated the propriety of annexing Pegu, and seizing Prome, and then remaining in position without marching to Ava; but his opinion was overruled. It was well argued that the Burmese would assuredly invade our new territories, and in some mode, and to some extent, insult our new frontier. This we could not, of course, put up with, and we should then be obliged to recur to the original project of an advance to Ava. It was found that under no circumstances was it possible to dispense with the capture of the capital. The same reasoning will apply with still greater force to the present occasion. But it would greatly aid and facilitate this enterprise, if the province of Pegu was at once separated from the kingdom of Burmah, and annexed to the British territories. By annexing Pegu before we march to Prome, we leave a contented population of British subjects in our rear as we advance towards the capital. When we have invested Ava, it is very probable that the king and his court will fly. But this would only prolong the war for a short period, and it would enable us to ascertain the nature and resources of the upper province, and to regulate our future course with some degree of confidence. Oriental courts are not self-denying enough to make any protracted residence in the jungles. If the king were to take refuge among the Shans, they would sell him any day for a thousand tickals. Sooner or later, we should arrive at a treaty, moulded according to our own dictation.—*Ibid.* Aug. 19.

The latest news from Burmah is contained in the following letter from Rangoon, dated 10th August:—

"Prome and Donnabew have been burned for the sympathy of the inhabitants towards the British. The enemy is said to be taking advantage of the time allowed them to fortify Prome, Pegue, and other stations; and that, too, in a manner more dangerous to our mode of attack than previous erections. The desultory nature of our late expeditions has shown to them the advantages of guerilla warfare, of which we fear they will avail themselves. It is whispered that the Governor-General, on his late visit to this place, saw in its full force the pernicious effects of delay and inaction; and we therefore anticipate, that, knowing the responsibility he is under to the home Government for the results of this war, he will, with the shrewd good sense, and decisive energy which has marked his public career, insist on our general yielding either to a change of tactics or a successor of unimpaired vigour, and whose more supple mind for the adaptation of the changes of circumstance and science would more properly fit him for the conduct of a war of this description. In the fort, improvements of every description progress. Substantial wooden barracks are built, or in process of erection, and the attention to the health and comfort of the men is most pleasing. These arrangements, as well as the roads and bridges making, and drainage in progress, reflect the highest credit on the skill and industry of the engineer officers. Sanitary regulations are vigorously carried out, the jungle around the pagodas is being cleared, and illicit grog-selling suppressed, our venerable Commander-in-Chief taking great personal interest in the latter cause. The theatre is completed, and in full work; the scenery is excellently painted, especially the description of the taking of the Great Pagoda, and the arrangements and fittings of the interior, which will contain an immense audience, worthy of the spirited individuals who set it going—the performances have been mostly very good, though good female actors are rather scarce. The towns of Rangoon, Poussendounce, Kemmendine, and Dalla, are estimated to contain upwards of 70,000 inhabitants;—in these the most perfect order and freedom from dacoity prevail, though there is no police force. This is only to be attri-

buted to the energetic and strict regulations established by Capt. Lyster, the magistrate, whose stern and summary punishments fall heavy on detected offenders, who find no shelter from the technical restraints of misused and perverted law; and the voracious complainant finds the terrors of castigation impend over him with the equitable severity of martial jurisdiction; circumstances which, combined, deter crime, from the impossibility of escaping punishment. The Government have ordered a survey of the town, with a view to lay it out, and draining it on an approved plan. Commisariat and ordnance godowns are to be built on an extensive scale, which, with other expensive public works going on, inclines me to agree with the natives, who say, that if we were intending to give up the country again, we should not spend so much money and labour in it."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Sept. 1.

RAILWAY FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay have now obtained the grant of railways from the Government of India. The rail at each of them is constructed under different agencies, and controlled by different authorities, and we are certain that this arrangement will eventually be found more beneficial to the undertaking than if one great and unwieldy body had been created for the purpose of conducting the whole system of rails throughout the East Indies, though a thousand miles apart. There now remain the wants of only one presidency to be provided for, we mean that of the north-west provinces, and we cannot suppose that after the Court of Directors have manifested so much liberality in reference to the other portions of this empire, they will hesitate to bestow this boon on the remaining division, where it is so greatly needed, and will give so extraordinary and immediate an impulse to trade and industry.

For the purposes of the railway, the Bengal presidency may be considered as extending from the great port of Calcutta to the great mart of the west, Mirzapore. Such appears also to be the decision of the Court of Directors, who, in their recent orders for the survey of the line by the engineer officers of the East-India Railway Company, fixed Mirzapore as the limit of their labours. The Agra Presidency Railway would therefore extend from Mirzapore to Delhi, or as much beyond that city as might be deemed advisable. The distance from Calcutta to Mirzapore by the river route, which has now been adopted, was calculated by Mr. Simms, the consulting engineer of Government, at 537 miles; the distance from Mirzapore to Delhi, at 418. The longer section of the line would thus belong to the Bengal railway, the shorter to the Agra rail. We are fully aware that at one time, before we had any experience of railways in India, or of the mode in which they were to be constructed, or the time they would occupy, or the various physical impediments which were required to be overcome, it was contemplated that the north-west line and that of Bengal should be constructed under the same system of agency. It was proposed that the rail should commence at Howrah, and proceed in unbroken succession to the extreme limits of the north-west provinces; but we are very much mistaken if the experience of the last two years has not tended to modify this opinion, and to enforce the conclusion that the Agra rail should be considered as distinct from that of Bengal as that of Bombay is, and that it should be carried on under a different and independent instrumentality. The construction of the railway is found to involve so much more labour, toil, and responsibility, than was at first expected, that the allotment of more than a manageable line to a single company appears to be unadvisable. If the line to Mirzapore be left in the hands of the East-India Railway Company, it will be quite as much as they can manage with convenience to themselves, and advantage to the interest of the country. The road from Howrah to the collieries, a distance of 120 miles, will probably be finished by the end of next year. Some are so sanguine as to fix an earlier period, and we sincerely hope their expectations will not be disappointed. But our calculation may be correct, and in that case it will be apparent to all that if a line of 120 miles requires three years, the line to Mirzapore will not be finished, at the same rate of progression, under thirteen years. It would be preposterous, however, to keep the north-west provinces out of their rail during this long period, while the Bengal rail was slowly and deliberately progressing up towards its frontier. It would be far more advisable to consider the interests of the Agra railway apart, and to provide at once for its construction, independent of the Bengal line.

The Agra railway, if it extended no farther than Delhi, would comprise, as we have stated, 418 miles, of which 52 miles are below Allahabad, and 366 above it. The country above Allahabad is perhaps better adapted for the rail than any other part of India. This line, which would run through the Doab, presents

almost a perfect level, and the fewest engineering difficulties to be met with in any part of India. It seems to have been especially formed by the hand of nature for railway operations; and the impediments to be overcome are so few, that the work might be completed within a very short period, and at a comparatively small cost. It is probable that 7,000*l.* a mile would cover every item of expense, and the whole line would therefore not require a larger capital than 3,000,000*l.* sterling. The Court of Directors have now discovered that money may be readily obtained in London, on the guarantee of the revenues of India, at the rate of four per cent. The risk to Government in the construction of a line from Mirzapore to Delhi, would not, therefore, in the whole, exceed 180,000*l.* a year. This risk, however, would be mere nominal than real; the immense traffic of those opulent provinces, and the constant intercourse which is kept up among its inhabitants, enables us to affirm, without hesitation, that the returns from the rail, in the very first year of its operations, would completely cover this sum, and leave Government free from all loss.

If the court should be persuaded, without any farther hesitation, to give a line of railway to the Agra presidency, in the same manner as they have bestowed a rail on the three others, we are strongly disposed to recommend, though only by way of experiment, the adoption of an entirely new system of operations. The machinery of the East-India Railway Company, which was the first ever constructed for the establishment of rails in India, was the best which could be devised at the time. It was a perfectly novel and untried project to construct a long and expensive railroad in India, by means of a company in England, who were to be checked at every turn by the Government authorities at home, and whose responsible agents in this country were to be as much under the control of the local government, as regards the smallest minutiae of their operations, as if they had been members of the public service. The machinery has been found to be unnecessarily complicated, and to involve too much friction. A more simple agency might possibly be found to work better; that is, with greater expedition, and less expense. We venture to propose, therefore, that the Court of Directors should raise the 3,000,000*l.* necessary for this work, without the intervention of a company,—that the work should be intrusted to the superintendence of one engineer-in-chief, either a first-class engineer from England, or, if there be any one practically qualified for the work in the Indian service, one of the corps of military engineers; that he should have under him a sufficient number of resident engineers, men of the same high scientific and practical knowledge as the present staff of the East-India Railway Company; that the whole undertaking should be placed under the control of the Lieut.-governor of the north-west provinces; and, lastly, that the whole line of 3,000,000*l.* be placed in the hands of two of the great contractors in England. In the hands of two of the great contractors in England, who have accumulated vast resources for which they have no longer any adequate employ, now that there are so few railways remaining to be constructed in England, the work would be done both reasonably and expeditiously, and in five years we should in all probability have the rail established from Mirzapore to Delhi. We desire it to be distinctly understood, that in throwing out these hints for the construction of a railway at the only presidency on which it has not been bestowed, nothing can be farther from our intention than to interfere in the smallest degree with the claim of the East-India Railway Company to the construction of the Bengal line of more than 500 miles, which will give it full occupation for more than ten years.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 19.

MR. HENRY TORRENS.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, yesterday afternoon, in the house of Sir James Colville, at Calcutta, of Mr. Henry Whitelock Torrens, of the Bengal Civil Service, and agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, at the age of 47. He came to Calcutta upon a visit to Mr. Courtenay, private secretary to the Governor-General, a few days ago; but almost immediately on his arrival was seized with illness, accompanied by delirium, and sank without, we believe, having rallied sufficiently to be able to hold any communication with his friends. He was a victim to the fatal mistake of staying a few months too long in this country—in which he arrived in 1827, but at a more mature age than most civilians, having previously graduated at Oxford. He had never since revisited his native land. Latterly, he felt his health breaking, and his desire to return to home and family preyed upon him; but he was a man of high feeling, and could not reconcile himself to the idea of quitting his post while his conduct therein was in any respect in question. We and other friends in vain endeavoured to persuade him that

the utmost which could be imputed to him, in his late dispute with the magistrate of Moorshedabad, was an excess of zeal in the cause of those interests which he was appointed to protect. "Honour before all" was his maxim, although he confessed that he thought his life endangered by remaining. He stayed—and died. Mr. Torrens was possessed of talents, acquirements, and accomplishments, rare in this country. To an excellent acquaintance with classic lore, and the languages and literature of modern Europe he united the attainments of a profound oriental scholar. As a writer, he was almost equally happy whether in the playful, the grave, or the satiric style; and those who recollect him on the boards of the Sans Souci can vouch for his histrionic and musical talent. It grieves us that a mind in which the sterling and the elegant were united in a manner not often to be observed, should have gone out, suddenly obscured while the oil in the lamp of life seemed to promise a long continuance to its genial brightness.—*Citizen*, Aug. 17.

The death of Mr. Henry Torrens, one of the ablest members of the civil service, was not without suspicion of poison. Mr. Torrens has for some time past held the post of Governor-General's agent at Moorshedabad, an office which is that of a controller of one of the company's great pensioners, the Nawab Nazim, as he is usually styled. In this employment Mr. Torrens made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the confidential servants of the Nawab, and their quarrels have latterly given rise to judicial proceedings. He mentioned some time ago that his life had been attempted by poison, which may perhaps be the only reason for the present suspicion. Mr. Torrens will be long remembered by his exceedingly spirited and appropriate translation of a part of the *Arabian Nights*, a work which it is to be regretted, he threw up unfinished.—*Englishman*, Aug. 19.

GIGANTIC SPIDERS.—Captain Sherwill, in an excursion to the Kurrukpoor Hills, south of Monghyr, found upon the summit of Maruk, a table-topped hill of 1,100 feet elevation, several of the gigantic webs of the *peira* spider, some of which measured (including the guy ropes) from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, the reticulated portion being about 5 feet, in the centre of which the spider, of a formidable size and very active, sits waiting for prey. "The webs," he says, "from their great strength, offered a sensible resistance when forcing our way through them; in the web of one of the spiders we found a bird entangled, and the young spiders, about eight in number, feeding upon the carcass. The bird was, with the exception of his legs and beak, entirely enveloped in web, and was much decomposed; the entwined web had completely pinioned the wings of the bird, so as to render his escape impossible. The bird was about the size of a field lark, and was near the centre of the web; the old spider was about a foot above the bird; we secured, measured, and bottled him. His dimensions were six inches across the legs; he was armed with a formidable pair of mandibles.

THE GREAT PAGODA AT RANGOON.—General Godwin has issued the following order: "It is with deep regret the Lieut.-General has learned that attempts have been made to break into the Great Pagoda. This building is a monument of British valour,—it is also one of the most imposing edifices in the world from its magnitude and beauty, which alone should protect it in the eyes of civilization. The Lieut.-General regrets he has countenanced the destruction of so many images as have been defaced to turn their shrines into private residence, but henceforth it is strictly forbidden to displace stick or stone on any pretext. A committee of field officers will carefully visit the pagoda, particularly behind the houses now occupied, and report on its state as early as possible. This committee will consist of Lieut.-Colonels Reynolds, Coote, and Foord. The Lieut.-General invites all officers and men to co-operate in preserving such of the smaller pagodas as have not been defaced, particularly the one to the left of the 40th lines and that on the north-east corner of the plateau of the Great Pagoda, and he calls on all persons to check further destruction."

THE PENAL CODE.—We should not be surprised if one of the earliest performances of Mr. Peacock's administration were to be the promulgation of the Penal Code. That Code, we believe, was minutely and carefully considered and discussed in Mr. Bethune's time, and as it is understood that the Court of Directors do not manifest any further hesitation or vacillation in regard to its introduction as the criminal law of the land, it is not likely to cost Mr. Peacock any great amount of labour and polishing to fit it for general use.—*Hurkaru*.

HINDU-ENGLISH.—The *Friend of India* publishes the following as a *verbatim* copy of a letter from a native correspondent: "Honorable Sir,—Permit me the honor to request you few lines of my poor letter which will meet with your honor now 15th July 1852 Monday in the night tim my wife has birth a son will

you be kind to edition it in your paper but again I am writing to your honour for it because twice I have written you to edition som thing in your paper but you did not answer me or edition in your paper though I am writing to your honour that will you be agree attentive on this subject, that is to edition on your paper *Friend of India* or not. I am, &c."

LORD DALHOUSIE, it seems, from all we learn, to be very certain, has obtained an extension of his lease of office for another year, at least, to enable him to finish the Burmese war.—*Hurkaru*.

A SERIOUS OUTBREAK occurred at Benares. The magistrate, it was reported, had given orders that the prisoners in the jail should mess together, irrespective of castes, and their friends in the city, enraged at the innovation, collected in a large body on the 4th July, and marched towards the cantonments. As they were all armed with clubs, and commenced maltreating the passengers, the magistrate sent a requisition for the assistance of the military, and two companies of native infantry, with a body of fifty irregular horse, were immediately dispatched to the scene. The rioters were encountered about midway between the city and the cantonments, and broke at the first charge of the soldiery. About forty of the ringleaders were captured, and the remainder fled in all directions.—*Hurkaru*. Mr. Gubbins, the magistrate, had been fortunate enough to arrest the entire "punchayat," or committee, who directed the movements of the rioters. Hearing that this body, to the number of 300 men, were sitting at Secrole, he promptly marched out with two companies of the 27th N.I., and a troop of irregular cavalry, and surrounded them at a place about five miles from the city. The whole body were at once marched off to jail, and the "moral effect" of the capture and of the utter discomfiture of the rioters is said to have been immense. It is, however, suspected that men of much higher rank are at the bottom of the affair, and that great efforts have been made by a rival banker to throw suspicion on a very wealthy dealer. During the tumult, a rich native, Debnaryun Singh, when the Military Bazaar was threatened with a scarcity of food, forwarded a large supply of grain for the use of the troops,—an act which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the authorities. One correspondent says, that among the pretexts for the outbreak were the deportation of three or four dangerous bulls, and the preaching of the missionaries.—*Friend of India*.

MILITARY FUND.—The *Citizen* states that the Bengal Military Fund and the Bengal Military Orphan Society are to be amalgamated into one, under the management of an active and able secretary and a competent staff, assisted by the directors.

SUPREME v. MOFUSSIL COURTS.—A beautiful illustration of the benefits of English law has recently been afforded in the Supreme Court. A Mr. Smith, of Meerut, brought an action for libel against the proprietor of the *Mofussilite* in the Supreme Court, but unfortunately did not arrive on the day fixed for trial. The case was therefore struck off the list, and the prosecutor will have to pay all the expenses of bringing down his witnesses 900 miles without the satisfaction of trying his case, merely because the roads are in so disgraceful a condition. Mr. Smith may, perhaps, be able to institute a fresh action, but in that case, as witnesses will be already in Calcutta, he will not receive the costs of bringing them down.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 12.

DR. G. CHUCKERBUTTY has offered himself as a candidate under the new Municipal Act for the post of commissioner of the southern or European division of Calcutta.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following is the result of the eighth opium sale:—

	Chests.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,920	... 1,208	... 23,20,875
Benares	880	... 1,204	... 10,59,750

DETERIORATING THE CURRENCY.—The *Englishman* calls attention to a new system of deteriorating the silver rupees. There are two sizes of the Victoria rupee in circulation, and the cheat is effected by reducing the larger size to the size of the former, and then "milling" the edges anew.

DISTRICT DAWKS.—Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, the well-known zemindar of Ooterparah, has been fined Rs. 100 by the magistrate of Howrah, for neglecting to keep a dawk station in some village in his zemindaries. The dawk station was required to convey letters from the neighbouring thannah to the magistrate's court, and the Baboo considered that the Government dawk was sufficiently near at hand. He has appealed to the sessions judge. The question does not, we believe, refer only to this unimportant fine, but involves the whole question of the right of Government to compel zemindars to maintain the district dawk.—*Friend of India*.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE GANGES.—The *Delhi Gazette* has learnt that it is in contemplation to throw a bridge of pontoons across the Ganges at Rajghaut, Benares. The stream at this point is only 1,000 yards in width, but is in some places sixty feet deep.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE BOARD OF REVENUE.—We have heard that the Board of Revenue has sent in an answer to the Governor-General's reprimand of its "unparalleled presumption." The board, we understand, have explained that it was very far from their intention to say any thing likely to be offensive to the head of the Government, whom of course they were bound to address with the utmost respect and deference. They apologize for any language which may have led to his lordship's misapprehension of their meaning. They did not, as we had been led to suppose, and as even the Governor-General seems to have imagined, remonstrate against the appointment of Mr. Houston as salt agent. They simply recommended that, as the salt agent was at a distance that precluded their immediate control over him, and they were nevertheless responsible for his manner of conducting his duties, he should be placed under the supervision or authority of the commissioner. They express their extreme regret that their meaning should have been liable to an offensive construction, for they did not presume to protest against any appointment which should have received the sanction of the Government.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 8.

A CONSPIRACY against the Government, somewhat resembling that of Patna in 1845, according to the *Mofussilite*, has been discovered in the North-West Provinces. The prime mover of the present design is said to have been the Kazee at Meerut, who has since died, and the object was to induce the mountaineers of the extreme frontier to proclaim a religious war against the British. Great quantities of arms had been forwarded to different stations, and a depot established at Meerut, which has been seized by the authorities. The discovery is said to have been made by the civil authorities of Rawul Pindee.

A CONSPIRACY CASE, to be tried in the Supreme Court, was attracting much attention in Calcutta. Among the defendants are Mutty Loll Seal, the "millionaire," and Mr. W. N. Hedger an attorney. These, and the clerk of the latter, are charged with having conspired to bring a false accusation against one Joggopaul Chatterjee of having perjured himself, in denying his signature to a law-paper. The prosecutor has been twice tried for the alleged perjury, and each time acquitted. The jury had found a true bill.

QUININE IN CHOLERA.—A "correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, writing from Umballa, says that Dr. Smith, of the horse, artillery has cured fourteen out of eighteen cholera patients by the use of quinine; ten grains administered every half hour, with brandy or port wine to support the strength of the patient.

LIEUT.-COL. BURLTON, the Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* states, has accepted Rs. 30,000 to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN BROWNE AND THE AUTHORITIES OF CHANDERNAGORE.—The *Citizen* gives an account of a "very awkward affair" which and occurred at Chandernagore. Capt. Browne, of the — regt. N. I. was walking on the esplanade, when a little dog, which accompanied him, ran into the governor's compound, and was pelted out by the gardener. Capt. Browne unfortunately got into a passion, and abused the man, who returned it, and was struck by the officer. The sepoy on guard interfered, and was also struck. After this, Capt. Browne mounted his horse and rode off leisurely, but was overtaken by a file of sepoy, severely thrashed and thrown into prison. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR N.W.P. will, in the ensuing season, make a tour through the Rajpootana and Saugor districts, going up the great Dekan road to Benares, and thence through the Doab back to Agra. The camp will move on or about the 1st November, and return by the end of February.—*Lahore Chron.*

A DISPUTE between the two sons of the late Raja Dheeran Sing, Juwahn Singh and Motee Singh, has been referred by Maharaja Goolab Singh to Sir Henry Lawrence, and the litigants are, one (Motee Singh) here, and the other on his way. Dewan Joala Sahas, the chief minister of the maharaja, is also at Lahore. Raja Sahab Deel, a man of acknowledged integrity and worth, has been named as umpire, and on his report the decision will mainly rest.—*Ibid*.

CAPTAIN FORSTER.—The Court of Directors, "in consideration of the gallant conduct and the zealous services of local Captain W. R. Forster, second in command of the Shekawatee battalion, have authorised the Indian government to confer upon him the commission of captain of infantry, unattached."

THE UNION BANK AFFAIR, says the *Hurkaru*, is not yet quite over, the "agitators" having written for full powers from shareholders in England, with a view to taking further steps in the matter.

HONOURS TO EASTERN PORTS.—To-morrow, being the anniversary of the death of the poet Ameer-Khosroo, whose tomb is close beside that of Nizam-ood-deen, the Mohamedans of Delhi proceed thither, and do honour to the remains of the poet.—*Delhi Gazette, August 4.*

THE RETIERS.—Letters from Simla mention that the Commander-in-Chief's relief crossed one made out by the Governor-General, the latter directing only the Peshawur regiments and those going down country to move; while that of the Commander-in-Chief contained upwards of seventy regiments.—*Ibid. July 31.*

CAPTAIN HICKS was on the point of leaving Attock for Peshawur, when he thought it would be quite as well to remain there until a storm which was coming on should subside. The rain was coming through an open window of the room in which he was sitting, and he got up to close it, but, whilst in the act of doing this, he was struck dead by the lightning. His death was instantaneous, so much so, that the friend with whom he was staying jumped up to see what was the matter, and found Captain Hicks quite dead, and in the same position as when he last observed him shutting the window.—*Delhi Gaz. Aug. 21.*

AGRA BANK.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the Agra Bank, the profits on the half year allowed the declaration of a dividend of 9 per cent. It seems more than probable that the head-quarters will be removed to Calcutta.—*Ibid. Aug. 18.*

RETIREMENTS.—Brevet-Major Corfield, 47th N.I., now on furlough, is about to retire from the service, receiving Rs. 19,000 from the regiment. We also understand that Major Armstrong and Brevet-Major Boulton, of the same corps, will likewise retire about the end of the next year, on their being purchased out. It is said that Colonel Phillips, of the Light Cavalry, is about to retire, and that Lieutenant-Colonels Mackenzie and Lucius Smith will also leave the service on obtaining promotion.—*Lahore Chron.*

CHOLERA still continues at Dehra. It has carried off upwards of thirty men of the Kumaon Battalion stationed here. It is gradually progressing through Kumaon and Gurwal. It has appeared at Sreenugur, three or four fatal cases occurring daily. But it is a remarkable fact, in reference to the progress of this disease in the hills, that its virulence appears to be confined to the houses and villages situate in hot and low valleys.—*Ibid. Aug. 11.*

THE ROOKEE COLLEGE has received the final sanction of the Court of Directors, as a permanent government establishment. Its efficiency and utility have already been tested, and are glad to hear that the institution is to be placed on an enlarged footing.—*Ibid.*

THE MURDERS AT BAITOOL.—We have been favoured with a line from our friend in central India responding to the notice in our issue of the 17th ult., wherein we alluded to the total absence of all corroboration of the bloody deeds of which Baitool had recently been the scene. He informs us that the affair partook too much of actuality and completion to be benefited by extended comments by him; that no further confirmation than he received regarding it at the time he made the communication to us was needed; and that had he harboured the slightest doubt as to its entire truthfulness, no publicity would have been bestowed on a matter so serious. He further intimates to us that we have been led into an error in stating that a European lady and family had been the subjects of the atrocities, he supposed by the *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent, who vaguely enough reported that "the family of Dr. —" (giving the name in full, but which it would have been in better taste to have omitted) "had been murdered, &c.," without explaining the character of the family. On referring to his former note, we observe no mention made by our correspondent of the victims being Europeans, and he now gives us the following brief and painful recital of the facts:—"The unhappy victims of such fell barbarity were, a married native woman, with whom Dr. — had cohabited prior to his departure from Baitool; a child born by this woman to her husband previously to her illicit intimacy with Dr. —; two children of Dr. —'s by her; and the aged mother of the first-mentioned victim. The outraged husband had constantly threatened to seek revenge when the opportunity presented itself; and he is now in custody on suspicion, but it is doubtful whether the crime can be brought home to him."—*Bombay Times, Aug. 7.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OBSERVATORY.—We understand that there are four applicants for the appointment of superintendent of the Calcutta Observatory, about to be vacated by the retirement of Professor Ross. The candidates in the field are Baboos Sreenauth Doss, Radhanauth Sikdhar, Gopennauth Sen, and Mr. W. N. James, an assistant in the great trigonometrical survey of India.—*Hurkara, Aug. 19.*

EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent from Dacca, dating his letter 10th August, states that five minutes after five A.M., on the 9th instant, the inhabitants were startled by a severe shock of an earthquake. It passed on from east to west, and stopped the clock of our informant, which stands on a bracket with the pendulum which moves from north to south. The shock was so severe that a friend was nearly thrown down from his chair, while engaged in the useful occupation of reading a leader in the columns of the *Citizen*. Our correspondent says, "the like before was never felt, at least for the last five and sixty years."—*Citizen, Aug. 16.*

THE SHEKAWATTEE BATTALION has volunteered for service in Burmah.

FRONTIER MAGAZINES.—A correspondent at Simla writes:—"The Governor-General, having fully considered the question regarding the frontier magazines, has come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to retain Ferozepore as the chief depôt for the Punjab, adding a subordinate depôt at Jhelum. The position of Ferozepore is obviously favourable, when the stores are brought by the Indus from Bombay, as recent inquiries have shown it is very desirable they should be. For all the military stations between the Sutledge and the Chenaub, Ferozepore is as conveniently situated as Jhelum, while the buildings already in existence there, and the magazine arrangements which have long been in operation, give it an advantage over Jhelum, where neither buildings nor arrangements have been commenced. Experience, too, has shown that Jhelum itself and the Derajat can be supplied with stores from Ferozepore, with great convenience of speed. These considerations all point to the expediency of retaining Ferozepore as the main frontier magazine; at all events, it must be maintained until the doubts which have been raised regarding the navigation of the Jhelum have been settled by means of a regular survey, which I hear his lordship has ordered. It is also reported that the Governor-General is fully and decidedly of opinion that the site selected for the construction of a depôt at Jhelum, a building of this nature being highly necessary there, should be commenced upon with the concurrence of the Military Board, to whom I believe a reference on this extremely important point has been made."—*Hurkara, Aug. 19.*

CASHMERE.—(Extract of a letter from the valley).—"Run-beer Singh, attended by a huge rabble of soldiers, Brahmins, and mendicants, has gone to the annual pilgrimage of Amurnath, a shrine situated high up in the snowy range; the merits of which trip are said to consist in the host of privations incidental to a tour through barren rocks, and also in the performance of a few miles' penance in *puris naturalibus*! Our resident has betaken himself to that lovely spot, the Gul Mar (distant from Sreenugur some thirty miles); it is situated about 4000 feet above the valley, and is romantically picturesque. Imagine towering mountains, clad with pine forests to the verge of the snow; a dell carpeted with green turf and spangled with gaily coloured flowers, running for miles along their base and murmuring stream, glittering under the genial sunbeam, to complete the landscape. Night robbery is increasing here at a great rate; no person seems to feel secure, the houses of the principal shopkeepers are continually visited, and one of them informed me that the gangs are composed of soldiers, and that he could plainly distinguish them by the moonlight. The merchants have solicited some protection against the thieves, but are told there is no remedy. Such is the state of things, that a rumour has got abroad, the prince is trying to obtain a lakh of rupees, to make up a deficit in the royal treasury, and such is the method he has adopted of raising it. Extortion is still in vogue. Yesterday I saw a victim of it hanging in the bazaar; he was a dyer by trade, and was ordered at the Rajah's command to furnish Rs. 500, of which being able to muster only 300, he sought safety in suicide! All the shops are strictly watched by two or three armed sentries, who levy imposts on their own account, on the work or goods of the occupants; one or two of these robbers have been complained of by visitors to the prince, and received punishment. From all I have lately seen, I should say the soldiery have the upper hand here, and that a row may be sooner or later expected."

ACCESSION TO THE ARMY.—The annexed paragraph is copied from an Allahabad letter of 30th of July, published in the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* of 6th August:—"A considerable sensation has been created here in favour of Captain McGregor's appeal in England for the distribution of a certain number of cadetships to the officers of the army, for their sons and relatives. This sympathy with the gallant captain and his endeavours, arises from the accession of four young gentlemen cadets to the strength of the station during the last ten days, and in regimental gradation too. These four olive branches, belonging to a major, a captain, a lieutenant, and a jolly ensign, were born in the above order, or

as it were by seniority, and are all described as most lovely babies, although one that I saw looked as if it had apoplexy, and struck me as anything but handsome."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The information we gave last week from a casual notice in the *Overland Summary*, that the Court of Directors had sanctioned the electric telegraph for India has been fully confirmed by our private letters, which had been accidentally detained. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors have given their full consent to all the suggestions made by Lord Dalhousie regarding the establishment of the great lines of telegraphic communication throughout India, without hesitation. The transaction we have now the pleasure of noticing is rendered memorable by two circumstances; first, that the boon is the greatest which has ever been bestowed on India since it came into compass; and, secondly, that it has been granted in the shortest period within which any concession has ever been known to have been made. We believe that Lord Dalhousie's official minute on the subject, which has proved so beneficial, was written after he had returned to Calcutta from the north-west provinces, and had an opportunity of ascertaining the success of Dr. O'Shaughnessy's experiment. He was at once struck with the inconceivable advantage which would arise to Government from the establishment of similar lines throughout India, and he lost no time in soliciting the immediate attention of the home authorities to the subject. The despatches went home, we believe, on the 8th of April, and before the end of July, in less than four months—information has reached Calcutta that the court had given their most cordial sanction to the proposal.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 12.

A NEW METEOROLOGICAL DISCOVERY, the *Englishman* states, has been explained to the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Mr. Piddington. The discovery consists in the measurement "in geographical miles of the distance from the crest of one rising wave (barometric) to that of another in the very height and fury of a Cyclone." It has been found that during the Madras Cyclone of April, 1851, the average distance was 4.6 miles, and the interval of time at which they followed each other, one hour and one minute, though the Cyclone itself was travelling at the rate of 7.6 miles per hour.

THE AFFREEDIES.—The *Delhi Gazette* says that cold-blooded murders are frequent between Bannoo and Peshawar, chiefly committed by the Affreedies. A Golundaze of the 8th battalion was hacked to pieces by three robbers on the 12th July, and a grass-cutter was also killed a few days afterwards by men of the same tribe. Rahmut Khan, the Affreedie chief, receives, it is said, Rs. 6,000 a year from the British Government to keep open the passes.

MISSIONARY PROGRESS.—A number of educated Hindoos in despair of checking the progress of Christianity by the ordinary weapons of calumny and persecution, have resorted to the more civilized expedient of attacking its doctrines at the root. They have commenced the publication of a monthly periodical filled with extracts from infidel writers, which they are endeavouring to circulate as an antidote to the teaching of the Missionaries.—*Friend of India*.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONQUERORS OF HIND, by Maharajah Apurva Krishna Bahadoor, honorary poet to his Majesty the King of Delhi.—We have received the fourth chapter of this work, which contrary to the usual custom in India, is issued as a serial bound in cloth. It is "published by command of his Majesty," that is, we presume, the King of Delhi, and is intended "to extend the fame of his Majesty's ancestors, and to record their heroic actions." It is written in Oordoo verse, doubtless worthy of a poet laureate to so illustrious a potentate, and as far as we can judge from the English translation, it does not debase the dignity of history by poetic flights or lofty imaginings. We think it was Dr. Johnson, who said that history ought to be like an almanac; and the Maharajah has followed the precept to the letter. Read by this light, even the story of Humayoon, every page of which is a romance, becomes dry and uninteresting; and the hero who three times lost and three times regained his crown, sinks into an ordinary prince who "died at the age of fifty-one after a reign of twenty-five years."—*Friend of India*.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE CALCUTTA BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION TO PARLIAMENT contains some very sweeping charges against the public administration in India, and it will be said, and what is more, it will be believed, that these have been concocted in the dark, and have been clandestinely sent to England, lest they should be subjected to exposure in this country, where the subject is fully understood. The memorial contains many demands of new power and larger prerogatives on behalf of the natives, and it will be said that the concealment of the document arose from a dread of the examination of these pretensions in this country. Any such suspicion diffused abroad in England will do infinitely

more harm to the cause of the memorial than even the most adverse remarks of the press here. There is nothing which rouses the indignation of an Englishman so much as to hear of any proceeding which wears the appearance of a bold and corner dodge. We are most anxious that the opinions of the natives should be fully represented to the parliamentary committee; but when they go up to that body, not only with a statement of what they wish parliament to do for the country, but also of what they wish it to believe regarding the present system, they are bound to give the utmost publicity to their opinions, that they may be freely sifted, and ventilated in India.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 12.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICES.

Fort William, Aug. 5, 1852.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct, that officers who have not passed the prescribed examination in the native languages, qualifying for the appointment of interpreter, shall not be placed in charge of commissariat offices during the absence of executive officers on temporary leave, under G.O.G. 20th March, 1851.

THE BERRY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 12, 1852.—The following movements of corps for the season of 1852 and 1853 are directed to take place, on the dates, and in the order specified:

Eur. Cav.—H. M. 3rd Drags. from Wazirabad to England, date of march and route to be hereafter ordered.

Nat. Cav.—7th, from Peshawar to Bhamore, when relieved by 10th L. C.

10th, from Kullarpore to Peshawar, Oct. 20.

Irreg. Cav.—1st, from Lahore to Peshawar, Oct. 25.

2nd, from Peshawar to Hoshpore, when relieved by 7th Irreg. Cav.

7th, from Hoshpore to Rawul Pindee, Nov. 1.

15th, from Peshawar to Lahore, when relieved by 10th Irreg. Cav.

16th, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawar, when relieved by 7th Irreg. Cav.

Eur. Inf.—H.C.'s 1st Eur. Bengal Fus. from Meerut to Presidency, for service, as soon as boats are ready at Gurmooktear Ghat.

H.C.'s 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus. from Agra to Fort William, as soon as boats are ready for their conveyance.

Nat. Inf.—1st, from Jullundur to Peshawar, Oct. 20.

6th, from Cawnpore to Benares, Oct. 16, to relieve 16th N.I.

7th, from Loodeana to Berhampore, by wings; left wing, Aug. 15, to Gurmooktear Ghat, and thence by water to Berhampore; right wing and head-quarters, Oct. 16.

9th, Lahore to Peshawar, Oct. 16, to relieve the 71st N.I.

10th, from Allahabad to Presidency, for service, on the arrival of orders from Presidency.

11th, from Barrackpore to Allahabad, when relieved by Ferropore regt.

13th, from Delhi to Dinapore, when relieved by 26th N. L. I.

15th, from Umballah to Peshawar, Oct. 16, to relieve the 28th N.I.

16th, from Benares to Delhi, when relieved by 6th N.I.

19th, from Boodee Pind to Lucknow, Oct. 10, to halt at Cawnpore, until 74th N.I. arrives.

20th, from Kangra and Noorpore to Peshawar, when relieved by 71st N.I.

23rd, from Peshawar to Mooradabad, when relieved by 20th N.I.

26th, from Dinapore to Delhi, Oct. 16.

27th, from Benares to Agra, when relieved by 42nd N. L. I.

28th, from Peshawar to Umballah, when relieved by 15th N.I.

29th, from Peshawar to Jullundur, when relieved by 1st N.I.

30th, from Barrackpore to Dacca, orders to be hereafter communicated.

33rd, from Benares to Barrackpore, Oct. 16.

38th, from Mooradabad to Meerut, on being relieved by a wing of 54th from Allypore, to march Oct. 10, to take the duties until the 23rd N.I. arrives.

37th, from Berhampore to Presidency, for service, to be hereafter directed from Presidency.

38th, from Dacca to Sylhet, to be hereafter directed.

42nd, from Barrackpore to Benares, on the arrival of the 33rd N.I.

48th, from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, Nov. 16.

30th, from Delhi to Benares, when relieved by the 16th Gren.

52nd, from Ferozepore to Meerut, Nov. 1.

53rd, from Delhi to Barrackpore, Oct. 16; and by water from Allahabad.

64th, from Meerut (Agra) to Lahore, on the arrival of the 36th N.I.

65th, from Lahore to Govindpur, on the arrival of 69th N.I.

68th, from Cawnpore to Arracan, on the receipt of orders from Government.

71st, from Peshawur to Kangra and Noorpoor, when relieved by 9th N.I.

72nd, from Bareilly to Barrackpore, Oct. 16.

73rd, already moved to Agra.

74th, from Barrackpore to Cawnpore, on the arrival of 49th N.I.

Regt. of Ferozepore, from Meerut to Barrackpore, Sept. 13, by water from Gurmooktesur Ghat.

Regt. of Loodiana, from Lucknow to Presidency, for service, on the receipt of orders from the Presidency.

Sappers and Miners.—Hd.-Qrs. 3rd, 11th, and 12th Co. from Loodiana to Meerut, Nov. 15.

APPLICATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS ON VETERAN ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, Aug. 20.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 1st July 1852, are published for general information:

Letter dated 9th March, 1852, No. 35.—Memorials of assistant commissaries B. Murphy and W. Raynor, praying for the commission of lieutenant on the veteran establishment, supported by the recommendation of the Com.-in-Chief.

5. "The present appear to be such cases as were contemplated by us when we issued our resolution to grant, in special instances, under the united recommendation of the government and Com.-in-Chief, the commission of lieutenant on the veteran establishment to distinguished warrant officers of the class above the rank of conductor.

6. "Assistant commissary Murphy has served fifty years, thirty-three of which he has passed in the ordnance department. Assistant commissary Raynor's service extends to forty-four years, of which thirty-two in the ordnance. Both have maintained high characters in the discharge of their duties, and both have served in the field. They are recommended for the distinction by his excellency the Com.-in-Chief, who as your government observe, it will be seen entirely concurs in the favourable view taken of their claim taken by his predecessor."

7. "We now authorise you to grant to assistant commissaries Murphy and Raynor commissions as lieutenants on the veteran establishment from the date of your receipt of this despatch."

The honourable court's despatch having been received on the 17th August, 1852, the commissions of lieutenant on the veteran establishment and the allowances to be drawn by lieutenants Murphy and Raynor will have effect from that date.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHARDE, W. to be a comm. for the station of Simla, Aug. 6.

CLARKE, D. O'B. to be a comm. for the station of Simla, Aug. 6.

COCKBURN, G. F. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore dur. abs. of V. H. Schalch, on leave, Aug. 17.

CURRIE, C. assist. to coll. of Shajehampore, is invested with special powers.

HAMPTON, G. B. to be a member of loc. com. of pub. instruction at Beerbhoom, Aug. 5.

HAY, W. J. to be jun. assist. to comm. of Kumaon, fr. July 26.

HORNE, C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Delhi, but to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly until further orders fr. July 26.

LAMCE, C. G. to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Rungpore.

LOWE, W. H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mozuffurnugur, Aug. 4.

LUSHINGTON, H. to be an add. mem. of Furruchabad dispensary.

MATTHEWS, A. H. to be a comm. for the station of Simla, Aug. 6.

MONEY, G. P. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad, dur. abs. of Lind, Aug. 13.

PEPPER, G. A. to be registrar of deeds for district of Cuttack.

ROBINSON, W. L. qual. for pub. serv. by prof. in two native languages, Aug. 13; att. to Bengal div. of Fort William, Aug. 13.

RUSSELL, A. W. to offic. as mag. of Rungpore, dur. abs. of Ainslie.

SHERER, J. W. to be assist. secretary to govr. N.W.P. and assist. accountant, N.W.P. fr. July 26.

SPANKIE, J. S. to be in charge of sub-div. of Maggoorah.

THOMPSON, A. R. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bencomah, Aug. 12.

THORNTON, R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar, but to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar until further orders, fr. July 26.

WALKER, H. J. to be dep. coll. at Meerut, to offic. in that capacity at Barrackpore, during Mr. Johnson's absence, Aug. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWRING, S. 1 mo.

CAMPBELL, J. S. asst. commissioner of Thaneysur, 3 mo. fr. July 16, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

FORDER, W. B. 4 mo.

FORSYTH, F. D. 1 mo.

HORNE, C. 15 days in ext.

JACKSON, L. S. 3 mo. in ext.

JOHNSON, W. 4 mo. on m.c.

LIND, F. M. 2 mo.

MORRIS, J. H. 1 mo.

QUINTIN, W. St. 1 mo.

READ, F. E. leave cancelled fr. Aug. 11.

ROBERTSON, D. 1 mo.

SCHALCH, N. H. 10 days.

TOOGOOD, O. 11 mo.

WILSON, A. G. to Aug. 31, in ext.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CANNON, Rev. J. J. to be chaplain of Jhelum and Murree.

FISHER, Rev. F. chaplain of Ghazepore, to be chaplain of Fettehgarh.

HAMILTON, Rev. C. D. chaplain of Peshawur, placed at disp. of lieutenant gov. N.W. provinces, Aug. 20.

KIRWAN, Rev. H. chaplain of Lahore, placed at disp. of lieutenant gov. N.W. provinces, to remain at Lahore till arrival of his successor, Aug. 20.

SHARPE, Rev. J. P. to be chaplain of Hodehpore, Aug. 20.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Esq. G. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 8th batt.

BINGH, Lieut. R. C. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. and adjt. of 4th inf. placed at disposal of C.-in-C. Aug. 12.

BOWIE, Ens. A. B. to do duty with 42nd L.I. at Barrackpore.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. to be qt. mr. to regt. Kelat-i-Ghilzie, v. Bean.

CHANNER, Capt. G. G. art. fr. 1st comp. 7th to 1st comp. 5th batt.

CHREPE, Brig. genl. Sir J. K.C.B. posted to Lahore div.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. H. M. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 1st comp. 7th batt.

CUNNINGHAM, Brev. capt. W. R. 6th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 15, in suc. to Start, dec.

DE MOLE, Lieut. F. V. 2nd Eur. Ben. fus. perm. to resign the service fr. Aug. 20.

DICKINSON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 55th to 10th N.I.

DORIN, Lieut. J. A. 60th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 12.

DUNCAN, Brev. maj. A. H. 43rd L.I. to assu. ch. of police of Lahore div. dur. abs. of Marshall, Aug. 20.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. col. G. fr. 5th to 5th N.I.

FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. fr. 25th to 2nd N.I. at Fettehgarh.

GROVE, Capt. S. J. 66th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 12.

HALL, Ens. M. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, July 24.

HANDSCOMB, Lieut. col. J. H. fr. 19th to 40th N.I.

HAWES, Esq. G. H. doing duty with 16th, to 56th N.I. at Umballah.

HAWKINS, Brev. col. F. S. C.B. fr. 11th to 60th N.I.

HICKS, Lieut. col. G. C.B. fr. 37th to 21st N.I.

HUISE, Lieut. col. G. C.B. fr. 47th to 37th N.I.

IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 12.

KAYE, Brev. capt. E. art. fr. 1st comp. 5th to 1st comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 8 bullock battery.

JACK, Lieut. col. A. fr. 30th to 33rd N.I.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. fr. 21st to 47th N.I.

LEGARD, Col. C.B. to be a comm. for the station of Simla, Aug. 6.

LUMSDAINE, Ens. W. L. R. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 15, in suc. to Start, dec.

MATHESON, Lieut. J. B. Y. to act as com. 11th irr. cav. Aug. 2.

MATTHEW, Lieut. col. J. fr. 33rd to 30th N.I.

MCLEOD, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 7th batt.

MILL, Capt. J. art. posted to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

MITCHELL, Esq. W. C. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

MOORE, Ens. J. to be qr. mr. and to act as 2nd in com. Scinde camel corps, v. Graham.

MOULE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 10th to 11th N.I.

MUSPRATT, Cornet C. H. fr. 2nd to 5th L.C. at Nahodah.

NEDHAM, Lieut. A. G. to be second in command 11th irr. cav.

PALLISER, Ens. C. H. doing duty Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to act as adjt. v. Moore.

PASLEY, Ens. G. J. 7th N.I. passed colloquial exam. July 30.
 PENNY, Brev. col. N. C.B. fr. 40th to 19th N.I.
 PETTINGAL, Lieut. col. E. fr. 60th to 56th N.I.
 POND, Brev. maj. J. R. asst. adjt. gen. rec. rem. to Peshawur div. to continue in duties at Benares till relieved.
 RAWLINS, Lieut. J. S. 44th N.I. to act as adjt. to the corps during abs. of Lieut. E. D. Hale, Aug. 2.
 SAGE, Lieut. F. A. 11th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, July 30.
 SALT, Lieut. T. H. art. fr. 4th troop 3rd brig. to 1st comp. 8th batt.
 SISMORE, Capt. E. to perform duties of the post-office at Agra, during abs. of Forder.
 SPILSBURY, Lieut. E. J. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of Capt. T. Latter.
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. posted to 1st comp. 3rd batt.
 STEWART, Ens. H. R. doing duty with 33rd, to 57th N.I. at Lahore.
 ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. and act. 2nd in com. Kotah canting. placed at disp. of C. in C. Aug. 12.
 ST. JOHN, Ens. M. R. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. 11th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, July 30.
 TIERNEY, 2nd Lieut. art. fr. 1st comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 8th batt.
 TELLOCK, Lieut. J. S. horse art. to office as dep. jud. adv. gen. at Lahore, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. J. M. Drake.
 TWYNAM, Ens. E. J. L. fr. 52nd to 25th N.I. at Allahabad.
 WELSH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. art. posted to 1st comp. 8th batt.
 WILCOX, Ens. E. R. C. doing duty with 16th, posted to 48th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 WYLLY, Lieut. A. F. to act as adjt. gen. L.C. dur. abs. on leave of Snow, or until further orders, July 24.
 YATES, Capt. to be a commr. for the station of Simla, Aug. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRCH, Maj. W. C. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 26 next to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 BOULTON, Brev. maj. C. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 1 to Murree and Cashmere, on m.c.
 BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. 43rd L.I. fr. July 2 to Aug. 31 to Simla.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. leave cane.
 DE BUDE, Lieut. F. R. art. July 8, to Dec. 1, Simla, m. c.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. 56th N.I. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, Simla.
 EDWARDS, Maj. H. B. C.B. 2 mo.
 FRIZMAURICE, Brev. capt. J. C. asst. commissr. of Dehra Ghazee Khan, 6 mo. to Simla.
 GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
 GOWAN, Capt. G. T. 27th N.I. to Nov. 15, to remain at Dinapore.
 HALE, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. May 22 to June 21, to Purneah.
 HAMILTON, Ens. G. asst. revenue surveyor, 25 days.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. W. exec. off. Peshawur road, 3 months, on m.c.
 HOMFRAY, Ens. R.P. fr. July 5 to Oct. 15, to Pooree.
 HOUSTON, Ens. A. C. 62nd N.I. fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 31, to Seepree.
 JAMES, Capt. T. 21st N.I. 2 years, to Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on m.c.
 MACTIER, Lieut. A. 6th L.C. 3 mo. fr. July 19, to Calcutta.
 MARSHALL, Capt. H. O. capt. of police, Lahore div. 1 mo. to Simla.
 MONTGOMERY, Lieut. C. L. 65th N.I. fr. July 23 to Oct. 31, to Simla, on m.c.
 NASH, Lieut. col. J. 18th N.I. June 15 to July 31, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.
 NICHOLLS, Lieut. J. E. T. engs. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 O'CONNOR, Lieut. E. N. T. R. 61st N.I. fr. July 21 to Aug. 9, in ext.
 PARSONS, Ens. Q. D. 8th N.I. fr. June 27 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c.
 PIERSON, Ens. W. S. 54th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie.
 REMINGTON, Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. fr. July 4 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 REYNOLDS, Lieut. W. L. 3rd N.I. leave cancelled.
 ROSS, Capt. C. C. G. 66th, or Goorka regt. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Murree.
 SHARPE, Ens. C. F. 72nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Nynce Tal.
 SHELTON, Capt. H. R. 38th L.I. fr. May 15 to July 3, to Calcutta.
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. H. M. art. fr. July 19 to Nov. 1, to Murree, on m.c.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. W. J. F. Hurrianah L.I. July 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla.
 STAINFORTH, Lieut. F. G. 61st N.I. leave cancelled.
 TYTLER, Lieut. J. A. 66th, or Goorka regt. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Murree.
 WALLER, Brev. maj. R. art. 3 mo. fr. July 25, to Murree.
 WATSON, Ens. J. T. 12th N.I. fr. July 2 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. attached to left wing 55th N.I. to proc. to Nowgong, and do duty with 3rd L.C.

ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. G. to be surg. fr. July 27, v. A. Greig, dec.
 CARTE, Dr. to be a commissioner for the station of Simla, Aug. 6.
 GRANT, Asst. surg. G. 22nd N.I. to afford med. aid to 18th N.I. dur. abs. of R. Hodgson, July 31.
 HARRIS, Vet. surg. J. 6th L.C. to afford professional aid to horses of 14th L.D. v. A. W. Caldwell, dec. July 31.
 HENDERSON, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. 4th irr. cav. to rec. ch. of left wing 55th N.I. from Asst. surg. Allen.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. 39th N.I. to do du. with 3rd Sikh loc. inf. at Hosheypore, to join, July 31.
 NEWENHAM, Asst. surg. A. ass. ch. of med. duties at Mundlaur, July 31.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. in temp. ch. 15th N.I. to do du. with 4th Sikh loc. inf. at Umballah, July 31.
 PAYNE, A. J. to be post mr. at Goruckpore, Aug. 4.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. civ. asst. surg. at Azimgurh, to be post mr. of that station.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. 3rd brig. h. art. to afford med. aid also to 5th N.I. v. A. Greig, dec. July 31.
 WHITTALL, R. civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, pl. at disp. of Govt. of India in for. dept. Aug. 11; to med. ch. of 2nd cav. Scindiah's contingent, Aug. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. 3rd irr. cav. Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 1853, prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. 19th N.I. July 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
 WRIGHT, Dr. T. B. 3 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to Australia, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Brig. maj. Heatly, Aug. 3 to Sept. 2, to the Deccan.

CAVALRY.

3rd lt. drag. Lieut. W. H. Orme, Aug. 20 to Oct. 1, to Cashmere.—9th lancers. Asst. surg. W. H. Jephson, appt. to med. ch. of recruit depot cauc.—10th hussars. Capt. B. Harrison, 2 gra. to England.

INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. Souther, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15, in ext.; Lieut. Walshe, to Oct. 14, to rem. at Bombay.—10th. Lieut. R. G. Jephson, 3 mo. fr. June 30, on m.c.—22nd. Ens. W. Cairncross, to be lieut. fr. July 19, v. Bouverie; Lieut. D. P. Bouverie, to be adjt. fr. July 19, v. Goddard, dec.—51st. Capt. A. T. Rice, to be maj. fr. June 23, v. Hare, dec.; Lieut. H. F. Marston, to be capt. fr. June 23, in sac. to Hare, dec.; Ens. F. E. Medhurst, to be lieut. fr. June 23, in sac. to Hare, dec.—53rd. Maj. C. Lempriere, July 24 to Nov. 15, to Rawal Pindia and Murree, on m.c.—60th. Lieut. R. J. E. Robertson, Oct. 1.—64th. Capt. Drew, in ext. until dep. of first steamer in Sept. fr. Bombay to Kurrachee; Capt. Mockler, in ext. until dep. of first steamer in Sept. fr. Bombay to Kurrachee; Lieut. Twemlow, in ext. until dep. of first steamer in Sept. fr. Bombay to Kurrachee; Capt. Cumberlege, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 24, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.; Ens. Tuke, 3 mo. fr. Aug. 24, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.; Surg. J. G. Ingills, to retain med. ch. of Murree depot until Oct. 31; Lieut. S. Cottos, to Oct. 1, in ext. on m.c.—75th. Capt. C. E. P. Gordon, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.—79th. Lieut. Sydenham, 3 mo. to Bombay.—80th. Brev. maj. Holdich, June 10 to Dec. 31; Lieut. Kirkland, June 1 to Dec. 31.—83rd. Lieut. Baumgartner, to perform. of interp. to 64th dur. abs. of Murphy.—87th. Lieut. G. Wolfe, to Sept. 30.—94th. Lieut. H. V. Stonehouse, exam. in Hindustani.—98th. Capt. E. Grantham, to Jan. 31, 1853.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARAKIEL, Mrs. C. G. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 17.
 BARNES, wife of J. R. C.S. s. at Nainee Tal, Aug. 6.
 CAMPBELL, Mrs. S. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
 CHRISTOPHER, wife of Lieut. J. R. s. at Seankote, July 16.
 COCKBURN, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 18.
 DAVEY, wife of W. d. at Dum Dum, Aug. 18.
 DAVIS, wife of Lieut. W. 31st N.I. s. at Jullundur, July 27.
 DODGSON, the lady of Capt. D. S. 30th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, June 18.
 DUNSTERVILLE, the lady of Capt. dep. asst. comm. gen. s. at Mussoorie, July 15.
 FANSHAW, wife of Capt. R. W. H. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Meerut, Aug. 16.
 FREWIN, wife of Thomas, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 14.
 GERRARD, wife of Maj. J. G. 1st Eur. fus. d. at Hissar, July 10.
 HORNE, the lady of C. C.S. d. at Nynce Tal, July 30.
 HUTCHINSON, wife of T. C. s. at Darjeeling, Aug. 4.
 JEFFREY, wife of Lieut. G. H.M.'s 32nd, d. at Peshawur, July 26.
 KEENE, wife of H. G. C.S. d. at Landour, July 31.
 MACDONALD, wife of J. B. d. at Agra, June 27.
 MAYHO, wife of T. J. d. at Agra, Aug. 18.

METCALFE, wife of Lieut. T. G. C.S. s. still-born, at Simla, July 26.
MURRAY, wife of Lieut. J. 9th N.I. s. at Deyra, Aug. 15.
MURRAY, wife of Lieut. C. 70th N.I. s. at Hoshcarnpore, Aug. 8.
NICOLL, wife of Capt. 50th N.I. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 14.
ORR, wife of Alex. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 18.
POSSON, wife of W. R. d. at Mymensing, Aug. 12.
PORTOUS, wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 18.
REID, wife of P. B. d. at Agra, July 29.
ROBERTSON, the lady of D. C. S. s. at Nainital, Aug. 10.
RUSSELL, wife of Cornet F. W. 4th L.C. s. at Seelkote, Aug. 7.
SHILSTONE, wife Capt. W. N. s. at Howrah, Aug. 18.
SIMEON, wife of Lieut. E. G. 10th L.C. d. at Kurtarpore, July 21.
SMALL, wife of Asst. surg. D. H. d. at Beaur, July 16.
STEWART, wife of Lieut. W. art. d. at Dum Dum, Aug. 13.
WARREN, the lady of Col. G. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, H. A. R. p.s. to Charlotte, d. of the late J. R. Barry, at Darjeeling, July 1.
BERKILL, J. M. to Miss S. O. Lowman, at Sabathoo, July 23.
BURNES, Capt. H. E. H., H.M.'s 61st, to Adelaide E. d. of the late Lieut. McKeanie, R.N. at Kusowlee, Aug. 5.
COLLINS, George, to Mary, d. of T. Shaw, at Calcutta, Aug. 11.
EVANS, W. to Emily Susan, d. of the late D. Hodgson, at Calcutta, July 20.
FERNES, F. to Jane Caroline C. Roquet, at Calcutta, Aug. 7.
HATHAWAY, C. M.D. to Mary C. of Capt. Cuthbert Barlow, H.M.'s 2nd, at Lahore, Aug. 44.
MACGILL, Lieut. L. h. art. to Susan Eliza, d. of Maj. Nuthall, at Anarklee, July 19.
MALLET, Asst. surg. 8. 6th N.I. to Anne, d. of Brig. G. W. A. Lloyd, C.B. at Agra, Aug. 11.
NORMAN, Esq. F. R. 14th N.I. to Eliza Ellen, d. of the late W. Nisbett, at Dinapore, Aug. 2.

DEATHS.

BERRY, wife of G. O. at Calcutta, aged 29, Aug. 9.
CRITCHTON, Thomas, s. of the late Lieut. col. D. at Calcutta, aged 25, Aug. 13.
DE BEAUMONT, Edmund, s. of the late E. P. at Serampore, aged 1, Aug. 1.
ELIAS, Lieut. Henry A. L. 1st L.C. at Adyar, Aug. 18.
GANDARU, Lieut. W. R., H.M.'s 22nd, at Muree Hills, Aug. 18.
HICKS, Capt. R. H. 2nd Eur. fus. at Attock, Aug. 8.
HIGGINS, Mary, wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 36, Aug. 5.
HORNBY, Maria, wife of G. W. at Kidderpore, aged 30, Aug. 15.
MACDONELL, wife of Capt. 10th L.C. at Kurtarpore, July 9.
MICHAUD, P. S. Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 46, Aug. 3.
MOORE, G. S. s. of the late maj. H.M.'s 4th lt. drag. at Mooltan, July 15.
PITTS, inf. d. of R. H. at Calcutta, Aug. 17.
REID, Charlotte S. wife of P. B. at Agra, aged 42, July 29.
REILLY, B. M. s. of the late B. at Chuprah, aged 16, Aug. 6.
SHOYNTZ, Signor A. M. at Calcutta, aged 39, Aug. 16.
TORRENS, Henry W. C.S. at Calcutta, aged 47, Aug. 16.
VAN GRIEKEN, P. at Calcutta, aged 39, Aug. 10.
WAKEFIELD, Maria, wife of maj. 17th N.I. at Anarklee, Aug. 8.
WARREN, wife of Rev. R. O. at Jullundur, aged 83, Aug. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 8. Steamer *Feroze*, Lynch, Rangoon and Port Louis; *Marquard Family*, Marquard, Muscat; *Regina*, Quinton, Bombay; *Mercure*, Berton, Pondicherry. — 11. *Navarino*, Paige, Bombay; *Elizabeth*, Strong, Madras; *Agra*, Maclean, New Zealand and Sydney. — 13. *Jessore*, Chales, Bordeaux and Madras. — 15. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Rangoon. — 16. *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Young, Bombay; *Victoria*, Hay, Table Bay. — 17. *Tenasserim*, Conry, Muscat; *Mchoree*, Cowan, Table Bay; *Prince Oscar*, Wren, Cape of Good Hope. — 18. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dacey, Maulmain, Rangoon, and Akyab; *Sophie Mackenzie*, Mackenzie, Cape Town and Gallo; *Ussany*, Nasoda, Judda, and Allippee; *Chandernagore*, Gondelin, Bourbon. — 19. *Bengal*, Brass, Amherst; *Colonel Barney*, Millard, Moulmein; *Laidmans*, Forbes, Liverpool; *Cecilia*, Perry, Rangoon. — 20. *Duncan*, Kerr, Liverpool; *Gallant*, Black, Hong-Kong and Singapore. — 21. *Mary Harrington*, Morris, Moulmein; *Juliana*, Denham, Rangoon; *Caur de Lion*, Clendon, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Loochoo* (Aug. 6), from BOSTON.—Mr. E. T. Haxter. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Armstrong.
 Per *Emperor* (Aug. 6), from RANGOON.—Lieut. Mestyn, 18th Roy. Irish, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Heald.
 Per steamer *Feroze* (Aug. 8), from RANGOON.—The most noble the Governor-General and suite.
 Per *Regina* (Aug. 8), from BOMBAY.—Mr. Quinton.

Per *Navarino* (Aug. 11), from BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Rollo, assist. surg.
 Per *Jessore* (Aug. 13), from BORDEAUX.—Capt. Towle and Mr. Frietas and family.
 Per steamer *Precursor* (Aug. 15), from RANGOON.—Mr. Buthurst, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Milner.
 Per *Marchioness of Londonderry* (Aug. 16), from BOMBAY.—Mr. Simson.
 Per *Chandernagore* (Aug. 18), from BOURBON.—Mr. Costillon.
 Per *Bengal* (Aug. 19), from AMHERST.—Mr. M. Childs.
 Per *Cecilia* (Aug. 19), from RANGOON.—Mrs. Perry.
 Per *Gallant* (Aug. 20), from HONG-KONG and SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Stephensons.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 8. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Whampoa; *City of Edinburgh*, Brown, London; *Robina Mitchell*, Evelt, Liverpool; *Orissa*, Sears, Boston; *John Brightman*, Scott, China; *Hindoo*, Craig, Liverpool; *Gloriosa*, Carey, Liverpool; *Essex*, Martin, London, via Cape of Good Hope; *Cordelia*, Mitchell, Liverpool; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Whampoa; *Arthur*, Main, London. — 9. *John Fielden*, Strong, Liverpool; *Mazeppa*, Hardy, Rangoon and Moulmein. — 10. *Madagascar*, Harris, Cape and London. — 11. *Auguste Meline*, Lubeke, Bremen. — 13. *John Hepburn*, Jacques, Maulmain; *Caractacus*, Mundle, London; *Marie*, Samuel, Marseilles; *Cotfield*, Storey, Mauritius; *Negrals*, Henry, Maulmain. — 15. *Clarendon*, Bilton, Whampoa; *Inesfigator*, Gilmore, Mauritius; steamer *Feroze*, Lynch, Rangoon; *Joseph Munook*, Hicks, Arracan, Rangoon, and Maulmain; *Lucknow*, Fauset, Demerara. — 16. Steamer *Enterprise*, Fryer, Rangoon. — 17. *Arratoon Apear*, Lovett, Whampoa; *Mooltan*, O'Brien, Rangoon. — 19. *Juma*, Maxwell, Liverpool; *some steamer Shanghai*, Christian, China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Madagascar* (Aug. 10) for MADRAS, CAPE, and LONDON. | Mrs. Swetenham and three servants, Mrs. Reddie and servant; Mrs. Capt. Becker, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Fyfe and 2 children, and Master Harvey; Miss Wadlaw and servant, Mrs. Harris, H. Swetenham, Esq. Bengal C.S.; Capt. T. J. Becker, 11th regt. B.N.I.; Capt. T. James, 21st regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. T. W. Hunt, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Lieut. L. M. De Tiesier; Lieut. H. Forbes, 1st lt. cay.; Esq. Gadsden, and J. Johnson, esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 22, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	6 0	to 6 8
Bombay 5 per cent. .. do.	3 0	.. 3 2
Old Sica 50s. according to Nos. .. do.	..	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do. .. do.	6 8	.. 6 9
Third Sica 4 do. .. dis.	11 4	.. 11 8
New Co.'s 4 do. .. do.	9 9	.. 9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2100 to 2125
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	520 to 550
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c. ..	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	.. 16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 12	.. 221 4	
Mexican ditto	220 6	.. 220 12	} each.
Sovereigns	10 1	.. 10 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7	.. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The province of Berar appears to be still in a very disturbed state. The Ellichpore correspondent of the *Madras Spectator*, writing on the 20th July, says:—"Three troops of cavalry, two 6-pounders and a 12-pounder howitzer, the head quarters of the 5th Nizam's Infantry, and flank companies of the 2nd "Russell's" Nizam's Infantry, have been ordered to be held in readiness, to march on field service, on an hour's notice. Captain Daniel, 2nd "Russell's" N.I. has been ordered to take charge of the cavalry, whilst in the field. The brigadier has acted judiciously, in choosing this officer to lead the cavalry, he well knowing the morale of the men; and the bold and rapid marches they can make, when necessary, to take advantage of attacking an enemy unexpectedly. Report says, the cause for sounding the tocsin is, that some Rohillas, whom the Naib of Kolahpore had entertained in his service, not being paid their wages, proceeded to Reidpore, whether he had fled, to seize him person, and make him fulfil his engagement. The Naib of Reidpore, alarmed at the approach of the Rohillas, ran away from his village, and came into Ellichpore cantonments; being the bearer of his own news, he no doubt represented his case in the most favourable manner. Hence, I should think that the brigadier, anticipating an overt act of aggression on the part of the Rohillas, ordered the force to be held in readiness to repress them. The disturbance originates from the contention of Boodun Khan and Emam Newaz Jung for the possession of Oomrowtee. The incumbent (Boodun Khan's naib) was ordered to be ousted: accordingly, the naib of Kolahpore, Emam Newaz Jung's servant, hired Rohillas to effect this object. In the mean time, Boodun Khan, who had promised a larger douceur to the minister, received a sunnud, confirming him in possession of Oomrowtee. On receipt of this last order, the naib of Kolahpore fled, leaving the Rohillas in the lurch, without paying them one pice of their pay. By the bye, a word or two, regarding this same Boodun Khan. He was Talookdar of Muktal some years ago, when several complaints were preferred against him, by the Ranees of Lookapilla. Crimes of the blackest dye were laid to his charge. Col. Tomkyns, the then brigadier of Bolarum, was ordered to proceed to Muktal, to investigate the charges. The facts which were elicited were not made public; but one thing is notorious, that Boodun Khan was deprived of his Talookdarship; and the colonel installed another man in his office. Fair ground for the inference, that malversation must have been brought home to him. He is now a great man in the city of Hyderabad, it would appear. It is to be hoped he has turned over a new leaf; but it is more probable that he can, chameleon like, at all times change to suit his purpose. What a pity that the Nizam's fiscal affairs should be confided to such hands."

The *Madras Spectator's* Hyderabad correspondent, writing on the 11th August, gives the subjoined account of a rather strange method of securing payment of debts:—"A scene of violence is now being perpetrated, which you may perhaps think worth publishing. Two Brahmins, brothers, suffering misery and destitution in common with a great part of the community for lack of payment of their arrears, inveigled Sonajee Pundit, one of the two ministers of finance, into an apartment, where they have shut themselves up with him, now about thirty-six hours. The minister has not failed to send deputies to them, with a profusion of promises, to obtain the release of Sonajee Pundit, but without effect. The brothers refuse to receive any pledge whatsoever but from General Fraser or Shums-ool-Oomra. Here, at least, we see these two gentlemen brought into contrast with Saraj-ool-Moolk. The Governor-General has restored the old reading of the order, and the contingent is to be paid at the beginning of the fifth month, instead of the sixth month, as had lately been decided. The Nizam has ordered Shums-ool-Oomra to send his troops against the Sikhs, who are levying black mail. Shums-ool-Oomra's movements are slow, and apparently reluctant. I question whether his party is strong enough to put down the Sikhs. Why the Arabs, who are strong enough for the service, are not sent out, is no longer a question. The solution is known. The Arabs will do just as they please."

The LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Madras on August the 23rd via Point-de-Galle. The *Pottinger*, with the subsequent mail of August 24, left Aden Sept. 14 for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.—The Madras Government has at length taken itself to doing "good by stealth;" it is the duty of the journalist to make it "fame;" should there be any blushes, let us trust the fact will be notified in the *Gazette*. A medical committee has been for some weeks in existence at the presidency—it is our turn to blush now, that we come so

late with the duty of thoroughly investigating the *Materia Medica* of India. Six Mofussil committees have been also instituted at the principal stations; to assist in the inquiry and correspond with the central body. Selfishness is laid down in some ethical theories as the basis of all virtues; we fear the display of goodness now recorded germinates from some such inferior principle, as the ultimate object of the committee's researches is to discover to what extent the medical supplies, now ordered sent at considerable expense from Europe, may be supplied of equal quality and much cheaper in this country. There is not the least doubt that the results of the investigation will be the disclosure of much new, pleasing, and not the least though last—profitable knowledge.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 24.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE has happened at Belgum. Sergt.-maj. Smith, of the 2nd company, 1st batt. artillery, was lying in his room on the night of the 7th August, when he saw a man approaching his room from the direction of the school-room, which is adjacent to his own. He asked the man what he wanted, to which an indirect reply was given: the sergeant-major saw a bayonet in his hand, and, jumping up, seized him by the throat; but, in the scuffle, the rifleman managed to stab his victim in the groin or lower part of the abdomen. The name of the murderer is M'James Duncan, a highlander.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMAH.—The H. C. steamer *Ferose* arrived in the Madras roads on Thursday, bearing the despatches of the Governor-General to the Madras authorities regarding the reinforcements for Burma. Only one brigade, we hear, is to be despatched for the present from Madras, which will consist, it is generally thought, of the 1st Fusiliers, the 5th M.N.I., now at Khyook Phyeok, the 19th N.I.; the C. Troop Horse artillery, and two companies of sappers; the whole under the command of Brigadier Malcolm McNeill. The Madras army will furnish a deputy quarter-master-general for the Army of Ava, and a deputy assistant adjutant-general for the Madras division. The ordnance arrangements to continue, we understand, as at present; and the medical staff will receive no accessions from Madras. The force will be despatched by steamers, four in addition to the *Ferose*, almost immediately; but the Madras authorities are at liberty to engage all necessary tonnage, and have already invited tenders. We must congratulate the public that Madras is not to lose the services of the body-guard. The gallant volunteers have received the thanks of the Governor-General for the offer of their services, which, however, it has not been deemed expedient to divert from their present arduous employment. A regiment of irregular cavalry from Bengal, more accustomed to the rough work of soldiering, will be employed. No increase, it is said, will be made to the establishments of regiments proceeding on foreign service.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 21.

EAST INDIAN EMIGRATION.—The scheme of East Indian emigration to the Australian colonies, which was proposed some time ago, which created a momentary sensation, and which (as such sudden agitations in this benighted presidency usually do) almost as suddenly subsided, but which was subsequently revived, and the flickering spark of which occasionally is observed amidst the almost Cimmerian darkness which is the unhappy characteristic of the capital of the Carnatic, is likely to derive a fresh stimulus, but upon a somewhat different basis, by the enterprising exertions of a few private individuals. Some two or three gentlemen have determined upon purchasing a small vessel, for the purpose of having her fitted out for passengers to the colonies, arranging their plans in such a way as shall insure a cheap and comfortable passage for persons of moderate means, upon terms which we are induced to believe will prove extremely advantageous to those embarking for Sydney or Van Diemen's Land, and which are likely also to prove moderately profitable to the speculators, if the proposal which the parties intend to make should be taken up by any of those who are desirous of exchanging a residence in this country for a pleasanter one in Australia.—*Examiner*, Aug. 20.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ELIOT, of the Madras Engineers, was a brother of Sir Henry Eliot, secretary to the Government of India, and shared largely in the talent which distinguishes that most eminent public servant. The Madras Government have long enjoyed a creditable distinction for the judgment and care with which their selections have been made of officers to fill scientific appointments under them, and never were better selections made than those of Captain Ludlow, for the charge of the Magnetic Observatory at the Presidency, and that of Lieut. Eliot for a similar establishment at Singapore. Mr. Eliot's labours commenced in December, 1840, and having set the work fairly agoing on the spot, he, simultaneously with these, had observations made in Java, Borneo, and others of the islands around; and at the meeting of the British Association, in 1845, it was intimated that his records had been sent in to the Royal Society completed up to December, 1844. [At this time the various magnetic observatories had mostly finished the term of duty originally assigned to them, and those

under the East-India Company were from 1846 directed to be discontinued, with the exception of Madras and Bombay, which imposed such a very trifling tax upon the states that they were desired to remain in operation. Mr. Eliot was now sent on a general meteorological and magnetic survey in the Eastern Seas, the results of which have been for some months past daily expected to appear before the world, when a career, alike honourable to himself, and useful to the world, was cut short by the hand of death. The loss of this able and much lamented officer adds one to the score of illustrations every year supplies of the extreme importance of speedy publication of the information collected for the public service.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 21.

THE MOPLAHS.—Intelligence has reached the Madras Administration from Malabar, that another Moplah outbreak had been nipped in the bud. Four Moplahs, armed, had been trying to raise a following, but, before the popular frenzy was worked up to the point of enlistment, the authorities interfered, and the four desperadoes shut themselves up in a building at Poothoor, a village about twelve miles to the north-east of Calicut, where the Talook people made short work with them. We are indebted to a correspondent on the coast for the following items of news from Malabar: our informant dates from Cochin, 17th inst.—"The Moplahs are running a-muck again. Three of them fired at a Mamboody on the 8th inst. at a place called Manasherry, in the Calicut talook, but missed the intended victim. What their real or alleged grievance has been, I have not as yet learned. They, however, felt disposed to manage matters in the true Tipperary style. After firing at this official, they attempted to force an entry into the residence of one Manoel Nair, a chieftain of some prowess, but finding they were likely to meet with a warm reception, they abandoned the idea and proceeded on to Poothoor in Tamboocherry, which is not far from Calicut. There they took possession of the menon's or village accountant's house, which they resolved to surrender only with their lives. The tasildars of Calicut and Coormenaad proceed to the place with a strong party of peons, and attacked and killed the three Moplahs, who died game; but what injury has been inflicted on the peons I have not heard. A sharp correspondence is now being carried on between the commissioner, Mr. Strange, and the collector of Malabar, relative to the Moplah outbreaks.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 28.

DISAFFECTION IN A NATIVE CORPS.—Our Ootacamund correspondent informs us that the Commander-in-Chief had received intelligence from Trichinopoly, of great disaffection existing in the 29th regiment, stationed there. Our informant speaks of it as mutiny; we hope, however, that he has been misinformed on the subject. The disaffection was caused by the commanding officer ordering the men to be supplied with cotton caps for roll-call parades, &c., and that a certain portion of their pay should be stopped to pay for them.—*Bangalore Herald*, Aug. 13.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PARKER, R. D. 2 months.
PELLEY, C. 1 month.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani. BAYLIFF, Ens. R. L. to rank fr. Jan. 20; posted to 40th N.I. v. Hart, fr. Aug. 16.
BEGGIE, Brev. maj. A. J. rec. transf. to inv. estab. posted to art. vet. comp.
BROWN, Ens. R. 29th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
BROWNING, Ens. A. 30th N.I. res. the serv. of E.I.C. Aug. 17.
BYAM, Corn. W. T. do. du. 2nd L.C. posted to 7th L.C. as 1st corn. and to join Aug. 18; to rank fr. March 20.
CLEGGHORN, Corn. J. C. posted to 7th L.C. as 2nd corn. Aug. 18; to rank fr. June 1.
CODRINGTON, Capt. R. 4th N.I. at present under orders of the commissioner in Mysore, pl. temp. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, for regt. duty, Aug. 13.
DENT, Lieut. R. C. 1st L.C. qual. as reg. adj. in Hindustani.
FOORD, Lieut. E. A. engs. to be asst. to sec. of Board of Rev. in Public Works.
FRASER, Cornet C. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 3, v. Pelly, ret.
GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to be paymr. to Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 17.
GRIFFITH, Ens. T. R. 48th N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred. progress—to have moonshiee allow. Aug. 18.
HART, Ens. W. H. S. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. Macleod, res.
HAY, Ens. A. C. 50th N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred. progress—with moonshiee allow.
LAKE, Capt. H. A. engs. supt. eng. Saugor div. perm. to join his station, v. Calcutta.
MARTIN, Lieut. G. C. M. to do duty with B. troop H. art. v. G. H. Couchman, to join.

MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. 3rd L.C. to be capt. and interp. to 6th L.C.
MURRAY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. and adjt. 1st regt. inf. the Nizam's army, pl. temp. at disp. of Gov. Fort St. George, for regt. duty.
PEARCE, Lieut. J. L. 5th N.I. jun. asst. to Capt. R. Codrington in the Mysore, pl. temp. at disp. of Gov. Fort St. George, for regt. duty, Aug. 13.

PATENDRICK, Capt. T. G. Eur. vots. in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates, fr. Secunderabad to Ellore.
REID, Lieut. G. 40th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 3, v. Pelly, retired.

TAYLOR, Lieut. C. W. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
WILLIAMS, Ens. G. W. d. d. 56th, posted to 30th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Browning, res. and to join, Aug. 18; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

WOOD, Capt. H. W. 4th N.I. to act as paymr. ceded districts on dept. of Capt. Leicester fr. Bellary.
WRIGHT, Capt. J. 2nd N.V. batt. in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates, fr. Ellore to Secunderabad.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYNES, Capt. W. H. 3rd L.I. 3 years, to Eur. m.c.
BURNSIDE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.I. perm. to proc. to western bound dur. leave.

CARR, Capt. G. 2nd N.I. Aug. 25 to Dec. 19, to Madras.

KEY, Ens. C. J. 35th N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 19, to Madras, on m.c.

LEGGATT, Lieut. E. O. 35th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 20.

NORRIS, Ens. H. M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I. to Sept. 30, in ext.

SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to Eur. m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. do. du. with 1st Madras Fus. posted to that corps, Aug. 6.

DAY, Asst. surg. F. do. du. with 1st Madras Fus. posted to that corps, Aug. 6.

PALMER, Asst. surg. J. L. 1st N.I. to afford med. aid to 28th N.I. on march to Vellore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DOYETON, wife of Lieut. J. H. 3rd L.C. s. at Jaulmudi, Aug. 24.

GANDON, Mrs. C. W. A. s. at Pinsewaukum, July 18.

GEORGE, wife of Lieut. T. O. 30th N.I. s. at Masulipatam, Aug. 13.

KELSOE, the lady of Capt. A. J. 3rd L.C. s. at Bolarum, July 13.

MANOOTH, Mrs. J. A. s. at Sydapettah, Aug. 18.

McHUTCHIN, wife of Lieut. 19th N.I. s. at Bangalore, July 31.

PHILLIPS, wife of Lieut. G. R. 5th L.C. s. at Bowenpilly, July 25.

POCHIN, the lady of C. N. C.S. s. at Madras, Aug. 19.

RODRIGUES, wife of J. d. at Ootacamund, Aug. 10.

SHUBRICK, the lady of Major, 5th N.I. d. at Vizianagram, Aug. 14.

SMALL, wife of Asst. surg. D. H. art. d. at Beaur, July 16.

VARDON, wife of Capt. P. 26th N.I. d. at Karnool, Aug. 16.

MARRIAGE.

PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. to Eliza Ann, d. of Surg. J. W. Maillardet, 5th L.C. at Secunderabad, July 11.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. D. E. 84th Foot, at Trichinopoly, Aug. 14.
BLOOMFIELD, Florence L. inf. d. of Lieut. H.M.'s 25th, at Fort St. George, Aug. 22.

BONJOUR, Benjamin, at Madras, aged 47, Aug. 20.

DUKE, E. G. inf. s. of Lieut. col. T. A. 1st Eur. fus. at Bellary, July 20.

HONEY, Charlotte, wife of G. at Mhow, aged 41, July 18.

POOLLEY, Eliza, wife of Major, 38th N.I. at Kamptee, Aug. 11.

SAXTON, George H. s. of Lieut. G. H. 38th N.I. at Cuttack, Aug. 11.

SHERMAN, W. H. at Vepery, aged 83, Aug. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 15. *Chieftain*, Bell, Port Louis.—16. *Diamond*, Porter, Bombay.—17. *Valentine*, Hambro, Pondicherry.—19. *Steamer Pooze*, Lynch, Calcutta.—20. *Walmer Castle*, Pryce, London and Port Louis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Walmer Castle*, AUG. 20, from LONDON.—Mrs. Marsack, Miss Regel, Miss Porter, Capt. Marsack, Ens. Brown, H.M.'s 25th; Mr. Heysham, Lieut. Christie, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Walters.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Richardson and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Warner, Dr. Crearar, H.M.'s 60th; Dr. Jameson, H.M.'s 87th; Mr. Clarke, B.C.S.; Mr. Plumbe, Mr. Sweeny, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Anderson, and Master Richardson.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 14. *Agincourt*, Pashley, Mauritius.—17. *Chieftain*, Bell, Coringa; *Gibson Craig*, Ellis, Calcutta; *General Godwin*, Mack, Calcutta.—19. *Sarah*, Box, Vizagapatam, Rangoon, and Maul-

mein.—20. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Valentic*, Hamony, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sarah* (Aug. 19), to VIZAGAPATAM.—Master W. Robertson, Messrs. Barry, and Mr. Miletus.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay* (Aug. 20), for MASULIPATAM.—Sert. maj. J. Goudley, 30th M.N.I. For COCANADA.—Lieut. J. S. Ross, 36th M.N.I.; Mrs. Houghton, 2 children, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 23, 1852.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1 to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	2½ to 2¾ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	11 to 11½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	9 to 9½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 6½ prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	9 to 9½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan ..	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	9 to 9½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	23 to 24 prem.

BOMBAY.

The LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Bombay on August 21st.

ADEN.—We have letters from Aden to the 13th inst. The steam frigate *Auckland*, which left Bombay on the 24th ult. reached her destination at 5 a.m. on the 10th inst., and her mails were taken on to Suez at 6 p.m. by the *Victoria*. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Oriental* arrived at 8 a.m. on the 11th, and left the same evening for Calcutta. The *Eria* left Aden for Suez at daylight on the 29th July, but ran short of coal and failed to get to the latter port; in time either, to get her own cargo put on board the *Bombay*, from Alexandria, or take over the cargo and passengers for Bombay, which had been brought on by the *Oriental*. The *Eria* had on board 1,200 bales of silk, worth 120,000l. which would thus be detained at Alexandria till the departure of the next mail for England. The medical attendant of the pasha of Jeddah had gone to Suez in the *Victoria* on his way home. He and the pasha, with but four attendants, having escaped from a desperate fight which had taken place with the Arabs near that town, he had made the best of his way to Aden. It would appear that the Turkish troops had been surprised whilst on the march: forty of the Albanian regiment threw down their arms and were instantly slaughtered, but the remainder fought till the corps was exterminated. The pasha, who is said to have behaved with great resolution, cut his way through the enemy, and, with six followers, had got beyond the reach of pursuit, when, overpowered by fatigue, he sank down and died from exhaustion. The pasha of Mocha, at the head of 200 regulars and 400 irregulars, had taken the field against the insurgents,—but it was reported at Aden that they were surrounded and cooped up by the Arabs; and as the soldiers of the government were afraid to face the enemy, their position was an exceedingly critical one. It was expected at Aden that the H.C.'s sloop *Elephantstone* would be ordered to cruise on the coast, for the protection of British interests.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 25.

ANTIQUITIES.—A friend has brought to our notice the discovery of some work of human hands constructed perhaps ages ago, and which has made its appearance in the bed of the Mutteer River, about eight miles from this. The natives seem to think it was a fort, but others think it more likely to be the foundation of a bridge. We doubt not that inquiries will be made to throw further light on the subject. The large quantities of sand-hills which once covered the spot have been gradually washed away, and the river now forms its course on the spot where probably it may have run years ago.—*Karnachee Advertiser*, Aug. 14.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN SCINDE.—Some discussion, we understand, is going on relative to the language which should be adopted in Scinde; that at present is a mongrel Persian, and perfectly unintelligible, and is, we fear, made the groundwork of much misrepresentation. The ryot of Scinde knows Sindhee, the British officers presiding at courts know only Hindustani, and between them is the native "omlah," knowing a language only intelligible to themselves; thus the ryot and ruler are severed from each other. By all means let us have plain Sindhee, which should be known to all officers able to fill the post of collector, magistrate, &c. Mongrel Persian conveys innumerable meanings to any subject, and is a dangerous language to deal in for the interests of Scinde on the one side and the British officer on the other.—*Ibid*.

THE SAUGOR AND NURBUDDA COMMISSION.—We hear that extensive changes will shortly take place amongst the constituents of the Saugor and Nerbudda Commission, in consequence of the sickness of one, the retirement of another, and the directed presence of a third with his corps now on service in Burmah. All these are first-class, or officiating first-class deputies.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 1.

REPORTED GOLD-MINE.—We were informed yesterday that nothing less than a gold mine had been discovered in the camp. Inquiries soon led us to the spot, on the road to the northward of H.M.'s 64th regt. mess. Many were the visions of riches which floated through our brain as we approached where Englishmen, Parsees, Musselmans, and Hindos seemed collected in various multitudes, digging away with an exertion and spirit deserving of a better cause. Alas! and could it be so?—Yea! it turned out to be, as appeared to us, a sunk bath or water-tank without even a repee! Digging was, however, going on. There is no knowing what patience and perseverance may not do.—*Ibid*.

TWO MORE SOLDIERS of the Bombay army have been transported as felons for having offered violence to their superiors. We have heard that courts-martial are in future to be recommended to be more sparing of this punishment, and to substitute solitary confinement, and the infliction of the lash, in India, for it, in all cases where these are at all likely to be attended with any benefit. The miserable life led by military convicts in Norfolk Island does not appear to be understood by soldiers in India, or if it is, it seems to have no effect on them: something else than transportation requires therefore to be tried—the sooner the better.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 28.

THE CEREMONY of driving the silver nail into the fore part of the keel of the twelve-gun brig, now on the stocks, was gone through yesterday afternoon, the hammer being wielded by the hand of the beautiful daughter of J. Warden, Esq. This observance has, we believe, been objected to by some as being heathenish, but we certainly did not observe that any attempt was made upon the occasion to introduce the worship of false gods. We say nothing about goddesses, for such was the galaxy of female beauty present that a certain degree of adoration became both natural and excusable.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 25.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—On Monday last, a court-martial assembled on board the *Hastings*, to try two seamen for desertion. The Court consisted of the following gentlemen:—Captain Porter, president; Captain Kemphorne, Commanders Frushard, Jenkins, Young, and Barker; Lieutenants Rennie, Balfour, Berthon, and Grounds, members. The Court found it impossible to proceed, there being no one present competent to perform the duties of judge-advocate; and having waited six hours, they at four o'clock adjourned, intimating the fact, and the explanation, to the flag officer. The Commander-in-Chief immediately directed his secretary, Mr. Bone, to act as judge-advocate, and the following day the Court re-assembled. But here again a fresh difficulty occurred. The Judge Advocate allowed that from the reocency of his appointment it was impossible for him to have mastered the case, and the seamen themselves had received no intimation of the charges on which they were to be tried, although the offence, if established, might have subjected them to capital punishment. Being questioned, under these circumstances, whether they were willing that the matter should be proceeded with, they stated that they were; and the Court proceeded accordingly. To constitute desertion, three days' absence without leave is indispensable. These men had only, in reality, been away about twelve hours from their ship. The consequence was, the case broke down at once. No court-martial had ever been requisite, and their commanding officer was perfectly competent to deal with them for the offence of being absent without leave. We need not add one word of commentary to the above facts. The want of a Judge-Advocate is due to Government,—probably, indeed, to the general Government of India, as no stipendiary, even to the extent of one rupee a month, can be appointed without the sanction of supreme authority.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 28.

LEARN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES, gentlemen of the army, or you will not be qualified for staff berths of any kind, will, we expect, shortly be the rule throughout India. On the 5th inst. his Honour the President of the Council of India, in Council, was pleased to direct "that officers who have not passed the prescribed examination in the native languages qualifying for the appointment of interpreter, shall not be placed in charge of commissariat offices during the absence of executive officers on temporary leave, under General Order, Governor General, 20th March, 1851." Are all executive commissariat officers qualified as interpreters, we should like to know?—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 21.

THE BOMBAY RAIL.—The works of our rail have, even in the thickest of the rains, been in most active progress, and are now in a state of advancement that must astonish the most sanguine; and it seems not unlikely that a considerable extent will be opened by

the 31st of October, the second anniversary of turning the first sod. At present, every spot where work-people can be employed literally swarms with them, the hum of industry resounding on every side. The embankment across Sion Marsh has for some time been completed; as was expected, a very considerable amount of shrinkage has taken place, and the subsidence has been especially unequal; as the rails here are in use, the sleepers have acquired to be from time to time detached and slightly raised, to regulate their level. Hence the locomotive is at present actively at work carrying ballast from Sion, where it is excavated from the diggings along the line, through Salsette, to wherever it is required, daily making up the deficiencies arising from shrinkage as they appear. The re-adjustment of the rails from Byculla along the flats will not be commenced till the rains are over, as the locomotive has work enough for the next six months farther on. The Mahim branch is, we believe, nearly completed. From Nowrojee, on Bhandarghar Hill, as it is more frequently called, the rails are completed all along, and heavy waggons drawn by bullocks are busily at work. To the southward of this, again, towards Bombay, the cutting and embanking is finished, and the ballasting laid down, but neither the sleepers nor the rails. The line has emerged from the native town, and a cutting is in progress opposite Boree Bunder, workpeople being busily engaged on both sides of the public road. The works now approach close to the terminus—immediately to the south-westward of the Fort George Gate, near the large tank, by the washermen's arcade. From this direction the fort would appear to be considered impregnable, as permanent erections have been permitted to the washermen, and are about to be so to the railway company, in defiance of the regulation so sternly enforced opposite the sea-face of the ramparts. The bridge which crosses the public road over the rail at Byculla, expected to have been in use in May, is still incomplete; it is to be perfectly flat, the floor for the roadway to be supported by strong iron girders. We mentioned many months back the existence of two structures in this neighbourhood, commenced about the same time, striking from their extreme dissimilitude and from the influence the one was likely hereafter to exercise on the other and on its congeners.—*Bombay Times*, July 29.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—We have just seen a circular from Government, intimating the dismissal of Nursoo Pant, late agent to the resident at Baroda, from the public service; and stating that he is no longer fit to hold a situation under Government. Our readers will be able to draw the proper inference from this, without the aid of our comments.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 1.

"THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION" was formed on the 26th August, composed of the principal native inhabitants of Bombay—Hindoo, Parsee, Mahomedan, Jewish, and Indo-Portuguese—and instituted with the object of ascertaining the wants of the people of India, and the measures calculated to advance their welfare, and of representing the same to the authorities in India and England. No less a sum than Rs. 24,000 had been subscribed to promote the object of the association.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION MANIA has reached Bombay. A vessel, named the *Romynde*, was in this port, bound for Portland and Port Phillip. A good many intending emigrants, both Europeans and East-Indians, had booked themselves for a passage in her; and it is stated that numerous soldiers in the European regiments in the interior, entitled to their discharge, had applied for it to Government, in order to proceed to the land of gold.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* mentions, that a great meeting was held at Sholapore on the 25th July, for the purpose of establishing an English school and native general library. Upwards of 600 persons attended, comprising all the wealthiest Sirdars, merchants, and other natives of the zillah, and all the European gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Messrs. Nava Morojee and Pandurang Juggernath addressed the audience, in the vernacular, and upwards of Rs. 3,000 was subscribed on the spot towards the erection of the school-house.

FAIRS IN SCINDE.—Mr. Frow, the commissioner of Scinde, in continuation of his efforts to establish fairs in Scinde, has issued a notification to the mercantile community, that all the duties now levied on the frontier of Scinde will be suspended from the 15th November to the 15th February, during which the fairs are to take place. Commodious buildings are also in course of erection for the accommodation of the merchants, and any suggestions from the traders themselves will be immediately attended to. As the export frontier duties have since been abolished *in toto*, part of this notification has ceased to be of value.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—From the very first, the bank of Bombay suffered from an inability to employ its funds. A Bengal secretary was disappointed in getting shares at par, and after throwing

every obstacle in the way of a charter, through revengeful feelings, he managed, when he found further delay impracticable, to strike a blow at the bank from which it could not, as yet, have recovered; from this cause came one of the conditions of the Bengal Act, that the whole of the subscribed capital be paid into the Government treasury before the bank could be allowed to open. To provide suitable employment for these funds became difficult, especially under the restrictive clauses of the Act; and in this crisis, speculation in Government paper was resorted to, and nearly seventy lacs of the available funds, eighteen lacs above the capital, were invested in the four per cent. loan at par. We see by the statement published yesterday, that the amount locked up in Government securities still exceeds thirty-three lacs; therefore, to reduce this investment to its present figure of three-fifths of the capital, must have entailed a considerable loss, and taken away much of what would otherwise have formed a part of the dividends. This is what Bengal supremacy has produced. But the bank had opponents even stronger than Mr. Thoby Prinsep. The Court of Directors, at the time the bank charter was applied for, held almost a monopoly of the exchange operations of India, and, fearing that chartered banks might interfere greatly with their hypothecation system, became very solicitous to prevent the evil consequences to the public in general, and to the shareholders in particular, of overtrading. As if this was not enough opposition, we find Calcutta jobbery stepping in to crush all hope of a wholesome employment of capital. The bank, by its charter, is at liberty to open branches at Calcutta and Madras, and the directors at one time attempted this, but their guardian angels in Bengal, and the cherubins in London, were opposed to the measure; they desired to restrict the business of Bengal to the chartered bank, and to the celebrated Union Bank. The injury resulting from Thoby Prinsep's failure to obtain shares at par is now nearly overcome, but the second and third injuries are still in operation; and at a time when we find the bank resorting to house-building in a dear place like this, for want of better employment for its money, we think it is worthy of serious consideration whether or not the restrictions against exchange operations, and the semi-restrictions against agencies, should not be removed.—*Bombay Gazette*, Aug. 5.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, July 29, 1852.—In consequence of a communication from the Hon. Court of Directors, and by direction of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, and to prevent any mistake in the future arrangements of the uniform of the officers of the Indian Navy,—

I hereby order the following changes to take place:—

Commodores of 2nd Class and Captains of Three Years' Standing.—Two gold epaulettes with forty bullions each, a bonnet and crescent, and edging to the strap;—devices, an anchor surmounted by a grenade, above that the lion.

Captains under Three Years.—The same epaulettes; devices, an anchor surmounted by a lion.

Commanders.—Two epaulettes, gold bullions 3½ inches long, 1½ inch in circumference;—device, a lion.

Lieutenants.—Two plain gold epaulettes, bullion 3 inches long, 1½ inch in circumference;—no device.

All the devices on the epaulettes are to be of silver.

Pursers.—Two epaulettes of gold, the same bullion as Lieutenants, but silver strap.

Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.—The same as pursers, with a golden lion on the strap.

Surgeons.—The same as pursers.

The epaulettes of all grades are to be loose bullion, and the present box and jacket epaulettes are to be discontinued.

And as much inconvenience has arisen from a want of uniformity of dress for the officers of the service (more particularly so when waiting upon their superiors) who, from the variety of orders given, and from their being at present six or seven different dresses worn, can scarcely know which is right, I beg it to be distinctly understood that I have no objection to the surtout coat being continued without epaulettes, as worn by the officers of the Royal Navy, and with distinctive lace on the cuffs, as follows, viz.—

Commodore of 2nd Class.—Four rows ½ of an inch wide.

Captains.—Three rows ½ inch wide.

Commanders and Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.—Two rows ½ inch wide.

Lieutenants.—One row ½ inch wide.

The surtout coats of all other officers to be plain. The coat to be of blue cloth or kersymerie, double-breasted, with the Hon. Co.'s buttons, and to be worn only by officers above and with the rank of purser.

Jackets and round hats to be worn on board the ship, if permitted by the captain or commanding officer.

Mates and midshipmen, when on duty at the dockyard, or rigging-loft, or in boats, may wear a blue cloth jacket.

The caps of all officers down to the rank of clerk, and of 1st class engineers, and 1st class boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, are to be surmounted with the Company's lion.

The officers of the Indian Navy employed on shore as officers at the dockyard, will appear either in or out of uniform, according to custom, but at other times they will wear the uniform of their rank.

I call upon commanding officers, as well as the senior officers of the fleet, to see these orders and regulations strictly carried out, and to impress upon the younger officers of the service the necessity of setting a good example by being more attentive to their dress and appearance than, I regret to say, a few of them have hitherto been.

The uniform ordered is to be adopted immediately, but six months from this date will be allowed for procuring and changing the epaulettes.

(Signed) H. J. LEEKE, Commodore,
Commander-in-Chief, I. N.

DISCHARGE OF MUSICIANS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 3, 1852.—Several cases having been brought to the notice of the commander of the forces in which commanding officers of corps or band committees appeared to have made arrangements with musicians belonging to other bands or regiments, and to have furnished them with the means of purchasing their discharge from the army, under engagements for their entertainment as band-master or musician, without having previously obtained the concurrence of the authority under whose immediate orders the men were serving, the major-general is pleased strictly to prohibit so irregular a proceeding for the future, and will hold commanding officers of corps responsible that no such engagements be entered into henceforth with the men of any other band or regiment.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 24, 1852.—With reference to the G. G. O. by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, dated Simlah, 6th September, 1852, laying down certain rules for the examination of officers appointed to the commissariat department on the Bengal establishment, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules in respect to the appointment of commissariat officers under this Presidency, viz:—

1. Candidates for the commissariat department will be appointed as at present under the rules laid down in Janson's Code, page 213, sec. art. 33, 34, 39, and 40.

2. Candidates on being first appointed, will undergo a course of training, partly at the Presidency, and partly at Poona or Kurrachee, at the discretion of the commissary general, to whom a certificate of qualification of each candidate will be forwarded by the executive commissariat officer under whom he has served after a bona fide probation of twelve months; the commissary general will countersign, and submit these certificates to the President of the Committee of Examination.

3. The examinations will only be held at the Presidency, the Committee being composed of the secretary to the military board in the commissariat branch, the deputy military auditor general, and the deputy commissary general, the senior to preside; in the absence of any of these officers those officiating for them to perform this duty.

4. Reports of the Committee are to be submitted to Government through the head of the commissariat department.

5. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to decide that no sub-assistant commissary general appointed to the department after the 6th September, 1851, the date of the promulgation of the G. O. by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, will be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant commissary general, unless he passes the prescribed examination, and that no candidate who fails after twelve months' probation to pass the examination in question, will be appointed to the department.

6. The following are the heads of the examination:—

1. The probationer's acquaintance with his responsibility, and duties in the care and custody of the public cattle and stores under the charge of a commissariat officer.

2. His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract as circumstances may require, and the rules affecting the preparation of contract deeds, and the liability of contractors.

3. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing European troops, and the different articles comprising their rations.

4. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing native troops, and with the circumstance under which rations are issued to them.

5. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the forms of all periodical returns furnished by commissariat officers.

6. His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average statements of the cost of victualling troops and feeding cattle.

7. His knowledge of the equipments of cattle and stores required for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

8. His general knowledge of book-keeping and his capacity in conducting with correctness and facility official correspondence in general, and framing such reports as are expected from commissariat officers.

9. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from the account of his department and of commissariat agents with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

10. The extent to which the probationer is conversant with the general system of accounts in the commissariat department.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANE, J. G. mil. accountant, resu. ch. of his duties, Aug. 25.
BROWN, H. permitted to resign the Company's service, from July 24.

CORFIELD, A. K. Post mr. genl. has been allowed to proceed to Poona, on a tour of inspection.

FORBES, A. K. to be pol. agt. in the Mahes Kanha, fr. date on which Capt. Wallace may vacate that office, assu. ch. Aug. 13.

HEARN, W. M. sub. asst. to Isam comm. passed exam., in Canarese, July 28.

JORDAN, T. T. dept. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, passed exam. in Guzerate, July 28; exam. in regulations, and found qualified for transaction of magisterial business, Aug. 2.

SHOWELL, R. H. dept. mag. of Tanna, qual. for trans. of mag. duties, Aug. 11.

WALTER, C. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, to be in perm. ch. of Jeytalpoor Talooks in that dist. Aug. 4.

WARDEN, J. L. to be a supernu. asst. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, and placed under sub. coll. of Nasick, for purpose of studying Mahratta, Aug. 16.

WEEDING, T. to be a supernu. asst. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, and placed under sub. coll. of Nasick, for purpose of studying Mahratta, Aug. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, A. F. 15 days to Poona.

ELLIOT, E. E. 21 days.

FENNER, W. A. 1 month.

LE GREY, P. W. to Aug. 31, in ext.

LODWICK, M. W. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Pres.

MALET, H. P. leave cancelled.

MUSPRATT, J. W. to Sept. 4, in ext.

PAYNE, W. H. 1 mo. to Pres.

RITCHIE, W. A. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to the Deccan and Bombay.

ROBERTSON, J. W. 6 mo.

ROSE, J. N. 1 yr. to England, fr. Oct. next.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Lieut. C. T. to act as qr. mr. to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. der. abs. of Lieut. Westropp, July 29.

ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 18.

BAGRIE, Ens. to act as qr. mr. to 8th N.I. der. abs. of Lieut. Mackenzie.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 18.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 1st batt. to join 3rd comp. at Belgum, Aug. 28.

BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. Poona irreg. horse, to perf. du. of 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. Westropp.

BLAKE, Capt. E. S. art. fr. 3rd batt. to horse brig. to com. 3rd troop and join, Aug. 28.

BOSWORTH, Ens. H. De B. posted to 26th N.I. to rank fr. July 25.

BOULTON, Ens. C. F. to do du. with 24th N.I. at Sattara.

BOWEN, Lieut. W. F. 16th N.I. to be fort adj. at Asseerghur, fr. Aug. 2, v. Godwin.

BOWAN, Capt. A. F. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. Aug. 28.

CARTER, Lieut. V. B. D. 2nd in com. Southern Mahratta irreg. horse, to be an asst. mag. in Sholapore, Belgum, and Dharwar collectorates, Aug. 25.

CAVAYE, Brev. col. W. to be col. fr. June 25, v. Spiller, dec.

COLLIER, Ens. A. C. 26th N.I. to be acting qr. mr. and interp. fr. July 12, v. Mignon.

COLLIER, Ens. H. C. posted to 21st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 8, v. Thoyts, prom.

CORMACK, Capt. W. F. comdt. of Guzerat police corps, to be supt. of police Dharwar collectorate, Aug. 20.

CORRA, 2nd Lieut. C. E. H. ast. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 18, in suc. to Fuller, prom.

COTGRAVE, Major T. E. art. ret. fr. serv. on pens. of lieut. col. fr. Aug. 15.

CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. fr. 19th to 8th N.I. Aug. 24.

CROZIER, Maj. R. J. to be lieut. col. fr. June 25, v. Cavaye, prom.; posted to 26th N.I. Aug. 24.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. 28th N.I. passed exam. in colloquial branch of Scinde, Aug. 17.

ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. P. A. to be asst. superint. res. surv. and assessment, Ahmednagar, July 1.

EVANS, Lieut. J. L. acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be an acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Willoughby, dec.

EYREARD, Lieut. G. C. 22nd N.I. to perform commissariat du. in Upper Scinde, dur. abs. of Lieut. Lloyd.

FARRISON, Lieut. to act as adj. to 1st N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Wilson, Aug. 2.

FERRIS, Lieut. H. 2nd L.I. to act as interp. in Hindustani.

FULLER, Lieut. G. B. art. to be capt. fr. July 18, in suc. to Powell, dec.

GARTHWAIN, Lieut. J. G. 20th N.I. to be joined.

GAKE, Lieut. D. art. 2nd batt. to 3rd batt. to com. 3rd comp.

GILKIN, Lieut. A. 20th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Warden, on leave.

GOODWIN, Lieut. R. T. to proc. to Neemuch, and assu. ch. of commissariat and bazar depts. Aug. 2.

HAMILTON, Lieut. 4th batt. art. to perf. du. of sub. asst. com. gen. and superint. of bazars at Hyderabad, dur. abs. of Capt. H. Vincent, on m.c. Aug. 2.

HANCOCK, Lieut. col. H. fr. 26th to 19th N.I. Aug. 24.

HAWKINS, Capt. J. R. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. Aug. 28, to com. 5th comp. Aug. 26th.

KENNEL, Lieut. col. T. fr. 8th to 22nd N.I.

HICKS, Ens. W. 4th N.I. perm. to exchange regts. with Lieut. K. Neave, 1st Eur. regt. and to join as jun. of his rank, July 29.

HOGG, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. fus. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Thana div.

HOSKINS, 2nd Lieut. A. P. art. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 28; posted to art. to rank fr. Aug. 15, v. Reid, pro.

JAMES, Lieut. to act as adj. to left wing 6th N.I. on dep. of Lieut. Ker, Aug. 2.

JOHNSON, Lieut. W. L. adj. Guzerat irr. horse, to be an asst. mag. in Admadabad zillah, July 28.

JOPE, Capt. K. 16th N.I. to be asst. of police in Kalra collectorate, and comdt. of Guzerat police corps, v. Cormach, transferred, to Dharwar, Aug. 20.

KHAN, Ens. C. F. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. to marine batt. fr. June 16, dur. abs. of Grey, on leave.

KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 25, in suc. to Crozier, pro.

LANCASTER, Capt. H. sub-asst. com. gen. at Neemuch, att. to dep. com. gen.'s office, pres. Aug. 2.

LAURIE, Lieut. J. J. 21st N.I. to be adj. fr. March 16, v. Green, pro.

LE COQ, Lieut. H. to rank as 2nd lieut. fr. July 18, and posted to regt. of art. v. Cotes, prom.; passed colloq. exam. Aug. 28.

LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. art. fr. horse brig. to 1st batt. Aug. 28.

LISTER, Lieut. G. A. to act as adj. to 7th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Wheatstone, July 29.

LLOYD, Lieut. T. art. fr. 1st batt. to 3rd batt. to com. detach. at Malagaum, Aug. 24.

LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. sub. asst. com. gen. at Ahmedabad, att. to dep. com. gen.'s office pres. Aug. 2.

MALDEN, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 23.

MIGNON, Ens. F. P. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 25, in suc. to Crozier, pro.

MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. sub. asst. com. gen. to proc. to Sukkur, and assu. ch. of commissariat and bazar depts. in Upper Scinde.

MOORE, Lieut. R. A. art. to join 5th comp. 3rd batt. at Kolapoor, on being relieved by Lieut. Lloyd, Aug. 28.

NAPIER, Lieut. G. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Aug. 26.

NEAVE, Lieut. K. 1st Eur. regt. perm. to exchange regts. with Ens. W. Hicks, 24th N.I. and to join as jun. of his rank, July 29.

OSBORNE, Lieut. H. S. art. 1st batt. to 4th batt. to com. 5th comp. at Sattara.

PARKER, Lieut. H. R. inv. estab. perm. to reside on Neilgherry hills, cancelled.

PARKER, Ens. to act as interp. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Mackenzie, Aug. 2.

PITTMAN, 2nd Lieut. art. to act as executive eng. in Upper Scinde, on dep. of Burrows on m.c.

POTTINGER, Capt. J. art. fr. 1st batt. to 2nd batt. Aug. 28.

REID, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 15, in suc. to Cotgrave, retired.

ROBERTS, Col. H. G. posted to 2nd N.I. Aug. 24.

SCOTT, Lieut. S. to act as interp. to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Westropp, July 29.

SEALY, Capt. G. P. art. tr. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. to com. 4th troop at Deesa, v. Pownall, Aug. 4.

STANLEY, Ens. W. H. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

STEVENSON, Lieut. W. to act as qr. mr. to 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Lieut. Barton.

TAIT, Maj. J. C. B. comdt. Southern Mahratta irr. horse, to be asst. mag. in Sholapore, Belgum, and Dharwar collectorates, Aug. 25.

THATCHER, Capt. W. inv. estab. ret. fr. serv. Aug. 12.

THOYTS, Ens. N. B. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 8, v. West, dec.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. T. 23rd L.I. to be acting qr. mr. and interp. fr. Aug. 1.

WALLACE, Capt. R. dept. sec. to Govt. in police branch of judicial dept. rec. ch. of app. Aug. 23.

WHITLIE, Brev. maj. W. T. C.B. art. to be maj. fr. Aug. 15, in suc. to Cotgrave, retired.

WHITTLE, Maj. W. T. posted to 2nd batt. art. to join on being rel. by Capt. Blake, Aug. 28.

WILSON, Brev. maj. G. 26th N.I. to be mag. fr. June 25, in suc. to Crozier, prom.

WORGAN, Lieut. J. art. to be capt. fr. Aug. 15, in suc. to Cotgrave, ret.

WYAT, Lieut. J. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be asst. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Willoughby, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
BOULTON, C. F. Aug. 6. CRISPIN, G. B. Aug. 21.
JAMESON, C. Aug. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRAS, Lieut. C. P. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.

BEDFORD, Capt. J. nat. vet. batt. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext.

BENNETT, Lieut. E. L. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.

BERTHON, Ens. E. P. 2nd L.I. 4 months.

BROWLEY, Lieut. T. in v. estab. 3 years to Europe.

CRAWFORD, Capt. brig. maj. at Baroda, Aug. 1 to 31.

CUATIS, Lieut. A. H. N.V. batt. fr. Sept. 6 to 25, to Bombay.

DEBRIER, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.

DYATT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. 6 mo.

EDLIN, Lieut. H. R. Aug. 2 to Sept. 2, on m.c.

ELLIOT, Corn. H. H. 1st L.C. Aug. 15 to Feb. 15, 1863.

FORBES, Capt. J. G. acting dept. and gen. in regt. fr. Aug. 10 to the Deccan.

GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.

HERNE, Lieut. G. E. 1st Eur. regt. July 28 to Sept. 28.

HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 25.

HOUGHTON, Capt. 14th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.

JERNY, Lieut. R. P. to Europe (fr. Madras), on m.c.

JESSOP, Lieut. C. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Aug. 2 to Sept. 10, to remain at Bombay, and to join.

KANE, Lieut. A. C. 15th N.I. fr. July 22 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.; to Aug. 31, in ext.

KIRKLAND, Ens. N. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. 8th N.I. to Aug. 22, in ext.

MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.

MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext.

NEAVE, Ens. K. 24th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 29.

PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 7th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext.

PARKER, Lieut. H. R. inv. est. 2 years fr. April 16, on m.c.

PEACOCKE, Capt. E. T. 1st N.I. Sept. 3 to Oct. 2, in ext.

PENNY, Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. to Aug. 31, in ext.

PIERS, Lieut. T. T. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.

RAMSAY, Ens. J. A. 5th L.I. 2 mo. fr. July 1, to Belgum, on m.c.

RENNY, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 8, to Bombay.

ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.

ROSS, Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, in ext.

SANDFORD, Lieut. H. B. 2nd asst. commissariat at Sattara, 1 mo.

SCOTT, Lieut. C. 1st Asst. supt. of roads, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Ahmednagar and Poona.

STANLEY, Lieut. H. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Bombay.

TAYLOR, Capt. W. W. 5th L.I. 2 mo. fr. July 12, to Bombay.

TRICHEMAKER, Lieut. T. R. art. 6 mo.

WAT, Ens. A. C. 7th N.I. 2 mo. to Bombay.

WESTROFF, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext.

WHEATSTONE, Lieut. R. W. 7th N.I. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

WOOD, Lieut. H. H. A. 4th N.I. to Bombay.

WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay.

WRENCH, Lieut. E. J. art. Sept. 1 to Nov. 1.

WYLLIE, Brig. com. of garrison of Bombay, to Sept. 5, Deccan.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. vaccinator in Scinde, to proc. to Khanghur, and afford med. aid to two regts. Scinde irreg. horse, till arr. of Asst. surg. Cruickshank, Aug. 2.

CAUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Nicholson; to med. ch. 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse, v. Bayne, Aug. 16.

DAUBENY, Asst. surg. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 23.

DEAS, Surg. J. att. to 13th N.I. pl. in ch. of med. du. of Kabtee-war, pol. agency, till arr. of Dr. Hosken; perform du. of civ. surg. at Rajcote, at present, Aug. 26.

HAMILTON, Surg. to perform du. of Surg. Arbuckle, in 6th N.I. dur. latter's abs. on leave, Aug. 28.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. to Nassick, and relieve Asst. surg. Steinhauer, of civ. med. duties at that station; to med. ch. 1st Belooch batt. Aug. 25.
 LOWNDES, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd Belooch batt. fr. Surg. Elliott, Aug. 27.
 LOWNDS, Asst. surg. T. M. acq. colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. M. M. att. to 1st Eur. reg. at Poona; to rank fr. June 20.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. T. to med. ch. 10th N.I. v. Pitman, Aug. 25.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. H. to be civ. surg. at Tannah, Aug. 18.
 ROGERS, Asst. surg. A. M. to rank fr. June 24.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. to med. ch. 2nd troop h.a. dur. abs. of Wilmot, Aug. 17.
 STEINHAUSER, Asst. surg. on being rel. of med. ch. of 11th N.I. to proc. to Nassick and perf. du. of civ. surg. at Poona, July 29.
 THOROLD, Asst. surg. H. O. to rank fr. March 20.
 WARD, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C. in C. Indian Navy, for duty, Aug. 18.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

MACKENZIE, M. M. July 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBuckle, Surg. 6th N.I. to Sept. 27.
 COLVILL, Asst. surg. W. 8 days in ext.
 DOWNES, Surg. E. T. Assay master, 1 mo.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. civil surg. Nassick, fr. May 29 to July 31, to Chandore and Malligaum, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Com. com. *Ajdaha*, to perf. du. of clerk in ch.; perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 20.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. J. to England via Calcutta, on m. c.
 CHITTY, Lieut. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 7.
 DAKERS, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 19.
 DELPRATT, Lieut. of the *Queen*, to perf. du. of clerk in add. Aug. 7.
 DICKINSON, Mids. to join the *Hastings*, Aug. 5.
 DUNSTAN, Act. mast. to join the *Hastings*, and to be lent to the *Elphinstone*, Aug. 3.
 EDLIN, Lieut. H. R. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 2.
 HARRISON, Act. mast. to join the *Hastings*, Aug. 2.
 HUNT, J. W. to be an act. 1st class 2nd mast. and to join the *Hastings*, Aug. 12, lent to the *Elphinstone*, Aug. 27.
 LAMB, Act. mast. to join the *Hastings*, Aug. 2.
 LITHGOW, Lieut. perm. to res. on shore, Aug. 14.
 MACDONALD, Com. 1 mo. in ext.
 MCINTOSH, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. disch. the service, Aug. 21.
 PORTER, Capt. J. P. to com. the *Hastings*, Aug. 7.
 STEWARD, Asst. surg. J. G. of the *Sesostriis*, perm. to reside on shore.
 TAYLOR, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to reside on shore.
 WARD, Asst. surg. to rel. Asst. surg. Betts, Aug. 18.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON, wife of Asst. surg. W. L. H. art. d. at Deesa, Aug. 7.
 CHEYHAM, Mrs. S. d. at Bombay, Aug. 1.
 CUNBOO, wife of Mr. s. at Mahabaleshwar, July 26.
 DICKINSON, wife of Lieut. F. H.M.'s 83rd, s. at Kurrachee, July 25.
 FRANCIS, wife of Lieut. J. 5th L.I. s. at Poona, Aug. 22.
 IRELAND, wife of J. s. at Bombay, Aug. 11.
 JOHNSTONE, wife of Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 16.
 KEMBALL, wife of Lieut. V. S. art. d. at Dharwar, July 25.
 LAFOND, wife of H. F. s. at Aden, Aug. 1.
 LESLIE, wife of W. A. s. at North Canara, Aug. 13.
 MEAD, wife of Asst. surg. C. C. d. at Bombay, Aug. 23.
 MENDOZA, wife of J. J. s. at Mazagon, Aug. 28.
 NELSON, Mrs. s. at Kotree, July 11.
 OLIVER, wife of N. d. at Malabar Hill, Aug. 16.
 PRUDY, wife of Capt. H. W. d. at Kurrachee, Aug. 17.
 ROBINSON, wife of G. F. s. at Malabar Hill, Aug. 24.
 THOMPSON, wife of G. W. s. at Colaba, Aug. 17.
 WEST, Mrs. G. d. at Bombay, Aug. 8.
 WILLIS, wife of R. d. at Bombay, Aug. 24.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINS, T. to Miss Ann Green, at Poona, August 16.
 FERNANDEZ, J. G. to Amelia, d. of the late Mr. Stevens, at Kurrachee, July 20.
 FLOWER, H. O. to Miss J. Crone, at Bombay, August 9.
 HUTCHINSON, R. W. to Miss M. Leache, at Bombay, August 3.
 INGLIS, W. to Elizabeth, A. d. of W. H. Flower, at Bombay, August 17.
 MOLONY, Lieut. J. S. H.M.'s 83rd, to Rosa, d. of G. Wood, at Kurrachee, July 22.
 STACY, Lieut. E. H.M.'s 10th Hussars, to Charlotte L. d. of Lieut. col. J. Tritton, at Kirkee, July 31.

TENNENT, Lieut. J. P. eag. to Augusta, d. of W. P. Dick, at Mount Aboe, August 11.
 WESTROFF, Capt. R. M. 14th N.I. to Eliza Mary, d. of Lieut. col. Twemlow, at Aurungabad, August 7.

DEATHS.

BAILIE, G. Samuel, inf. s. of J. George, at Oomercaree, Aug. 20.
 BLUNT, Harriet Susan, inf. d. of W. Blunt, at Poona, Aug. 10.
 CARAPIT, Elizabeth, d. of Mr. at Bombay, aged 4, Aug. 3.
 CORBOLD, Mids. J. W., H. Co.'s steamer *Zenobia*, at Burmah, May 9.
 COLBORN, Qr. mr. W., H.M.'s 83rd, at Poona, aged 43, Aug. 2.
 EVANS, Mids. G., H. Co.'s steamer *Zenobia*, at Burmah, June 1.
 FAIRBANK, A. A. wife of Rev. S. B. at Bombay, aged 27, Aug. 21.
 HARRIDGE, T. at Bombay.
 KEATINGE, Richard, inf. s. of Lieut. R. H. art. at Mundlaer, Aug. 12.
 LAFOND, inf. s. of Hugh F. at Aden, Aug. 6.
 MATHIAS, J. B. at Bombay, aged 53, Aug. 5.
 MOISE, Elizabeth D. d. of John, at Ahmedabad, aged 17, July 10.
 PEARSON, Ellen A. wife of T. at Chichepoogley, aged 36, Aug. 22.
 ROBINSON, T. W. inf. s. of T. B. at Bombay, Aug. 18.
 SALMON, Capt. Henry, nat. vet. batt. at Dapoolis, Aug. 14.
 WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. at Bombay, Aug. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 6. *British Merchant*, Anderson, Aden; *Jona*, Young, Sunderland; *Clyde*, Murdock, Hartlepool; *James White*, Turner, Hull.—8. *Helen Douglas*, McFarlane, Liverpool; *Rubicon*, Vaux, Liverpool.—10. *Prince of Orange*, Stephen, Singapore; *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, China; *Runnymede*, Brown, Portland Bay; *Ontario*, Watson, Glasgow; *Hindustan*, Creeshing, Boston; *Lord Hardinge*, Beely, Liverpool.—12. *Jane Glassin*, Simpson, Liverpool.—14. *McDonald*, Abbott, Aden.—15. *Melanie*, Bird, Whampoa.—17. *David Melver*, Baillie, Sydney; *David Carnegie*, Sydney.—18. *Seringapatam*, Morris, London.—20. *Lord Stanley*, James, Adelaide.—23. Steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Aden.—24. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle.—29. Steamer *Bombay*, Hasetwood, Kurrachee.—30. *Tara*, Hamilton, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *British Merchant* (Aug. 6), from ADEN.—Miss O'Sullivan, Madlles. Marenet, Rose, Pecotau, and Castell; Mr. J. W. Prodbeck, and Mr. T. W. Shottreave.
 Per *Rubicon* (Aug. 8), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Vaux and 2 children.
 Per *Hindustan* (Aug. 10), from BOSTON.—Messrs. William Leiths, J. Stanford, G. Adriaan, D. Broadly, H. Thompson, J. Kelly, Wm. Drake, S. Calsen, Andrew Daly, F. A. Jones, T. Raie, C. H. Klare, C. F. Sanders, T. D. Ceeshing, D. Patton, and L. Carleson.
 Per *Seringapatam* (Aug. 18), from LONDON.—Mrs. Abian, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Lander, Mr. Abian, 8th Bom. regt.; Mr. Boston, 1st Bom. reg.; and Ensign Watson.
 Per steamer *Bria* (Aug. 23), from ADEN.—Capt. Paulet, H.M.'s 22nd regt. and servant; Mr. H. Brooke, Miss Thornton, Mrs. Hervey and child, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Haselwood, Miss Hosabrooke, Lieut. H. J. Day, 19th N.I.; Mr. Jepson, 41st N.I.; Mrs. Furlong, Mr. H. Gawn, Mr. J. Coupland, jun.; Mr. Jameson, cadet; Mr. Crispin, cadet; Capt. Gore, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; George Buchan and wife, J. Clarke.
 Per steamer *Malta* (Aug. 24), from POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. G. J. Stewart, I.N.; Mr. C. D. Cole, I.N.; Mr. Baker, Mr. J. Vinay, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Cremer.
 Per steamer *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* (Aug. 27), from SURAT.—Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Robertson, Mr. E. G. Glyn.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 6. *Anglesey*, Morrison, Liverpool; *Forfarshire*, Gray, China; *Julia*, Row, Calcutta.—7. *Ingleborough*, Ren, Calcutta.—8. *Sword Fish*, Badcock, Whampoa; *Sarah Swan*, Errington, London.—9. Steamer *Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee.—12. *Walter Hood*, Sproat, China; *Euphrates*, Gifford, China; *Caucasian*, Davidson, London.—15. *Culloden*, Ferguson, Calcutta; *Deane*, Finlay, Woosung; steamer *Ganges*, Purchase, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; *Benares*, Brown, Calcutta; *Tinto*, Hicks, Whampoa.—17. *Lady Bruce*, Simpson, Calcutta.—18. *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Calcutta; *Harriott*, Mathieu, Zanzibar; *Ajaz*, Ameek, Liverpool.—20. *Sir Colin Campbell*, Richardson, Liverpool.—21. *Norton*, Bristow, Calcutta; *British Merchant*, Anderson, Cochín.—22. *Larick*, Crockett, Woosung.—23. *Elizabeth*, Blair, Liverpool.—24. *Lydia McHenry*, Miller, Liverpool; *Simoom*, Elwood, China; steamer *Victoria*, Woolley, Kurrachee; steamer *Erin*, Roberts, Galle and Calcutta.—26. *Julia*, Wild, Mauritius; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Calcutta.—27. *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Tuticorin and China; *McDonnell*, Abbott, Cochín.—28. *William Darby*, Beaumont, Liverpool.—29. *St. Abbs*, Willis, China; *Fattal Rahimoon*, Syed Mahomed, Calcutta; *Arden Craig*, Lowen, Calcutta.—31. *Hydros*, Cagleson, Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Julia* (Aug. 6), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Row and two children, and Mrs. Nouvian.
 Per *Punjab* to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Palmer and child.
 Per *Ingleborough* (Aug. 7), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Birch.
 Per steamer *Bombay* (Aug. 9), to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Heath and Lieut. Hewitt.
 Per steamer *Ganges*, to GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.—Capt. A. Foulis.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha* (Sept. 1), to SURZ.—Mrs. Col. Mignon and Miss Mignon; Mrs. Lyon and child; Maj. Hallum, Bombay Army; and Maj. Cotgrave, Bombay Army.—To ADEN: Eduljee Cawasjee, Parsee Priest, and Shaik Ali Moobarack.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 115 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 95½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 92 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 19 p. ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 44 per ct. pos.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each 500 do. 8 p. ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 10 tr. bks. closed.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	12,500 each 12,500 do. 20,500
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each 7,000 do. 21,500
Colaba Land Com.	10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,500 sales.
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each 400 do. 65 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	55 Rs. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	220 to 221
German Crowns, "	213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 " " " " 2s. 0½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
" " " " 30 days' sight, " " " " 100½	
" " " " at sight, " " " " 100½	
On Madras at 30 days' sight, " " " " 100½	
" " " " at sight, " " " " 101	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 225.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £2. 2s. 6d.

CEYLON.

We are informed that, a few days ago, Lieut.-General Bainbridge gave a dinner to several of the Kandian nobles. Amongst those present were the members of the Dunaville, Molligodde, and Debegame families, to partake of the hospitality of their respected host. It is indeed a pleasing illustration of the absence of ignorant prejudice so wrongly attributed to the high-born races of Asia, to find them seated at the table of the English gentleman. We have lived to have had the Mahomedans exchange with us the Salaam Allikoom a salutation which ten years ago was an absolute impossibility.—*Times*, July 27.

It is said that Sir J. Pakington has, in consequence of the loss to the local revenue to the extent of 10,000*l.* a year, by the order for the abrogation of the cinnamon export duty, transmitted a peremptory request to Sir George Anderson for the reduction of salaries. The minute regarding these alterations will probably appear in next Saturday's *Gazette*. In the mean time, rumour has it that Mr. Gibson's salary will be curtailed 300*l.* a year; the police magistrate's augmentations are to be stopped, and *coûte qui coûte*, the loss to the revenue must be made. We, however, have heard nothing of any proposed reduction of either the salaries of the governor or the bishop. Of course, they will have a handsome slice cut from their loaf.—The public will look out anxiously for the publication of the orders from the Colonial Office.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

THE INSURRECTION.—Suen, the Literary Chancellor of Kwang-se, has made the following report to the Emperor relative to the bad management of affairs and seizure of territory by the rebels in that province. The report runs as follows:—

"That, in the 27th year of Tsou-kwang (1847), Luy-tsae-how made a disturbance in Kwang-se, on which occasion many of his followers escaped punishment, and afterwards, by the carelessness of the district officers, many good men were led to join the insurrection. The anger of his Imperial Majesty being thus aroused, he thought not of the expense, but sent the great General Sae-shang-ah to cut off the rebels, thinking by a single arrow (i.e. by the slightest movement of the army) to establish his authority. But on arriving in Kwang-se, Sae-shang-ah could not continue a single scheme to overpower the rebels, understanding only how to deceive the court,—one day he would report a victory, and, on the next, the great merit of some officer—all of which was false. Yung-gan-chow was encompassed by the rebels for several months, although above 100,000 soldiers were collected from all quarters to overpower them; yet, instead of exterminating the rebels, they suffered them to march quietly away to Kwei-in-foo, which they immediately attacked. The writer, therefore, humbly prays that the said great general, for having deceived his Majesty, and involved the people in calamity by his mismanagement, be dealt with according to law.

"On the arrival of the Lieut.-Governor Tsou-ming-heo, he also proved utterly useless, for he kept his troops in encampment, and, listening to the words of the Censor Choo-ke, did nothing but drill the troops in their camps, and so wasted the money of his country in vain. On the 16th day of the 2nd moon, the rebels marched from Yung-gan, without any hindrance from the imperial troops. On the 26th day of the same month, they came to Yang-shan and Pih-sha; on the 27th they reached Luh-tang; on the 28th Leaug-fung, and on the 29th they got to the provincial city Kwei-in-foo, which they attacked for several days. Had it not been for the arrival of the Commander-in-chief the provincial city would certainly have been taken possession of by the rebels.

"The writer has been obliged to refer all this, praying that your Imperial Majesty will examine the affair."

Imperial Rescript in reply to the above.—"In reference to the report of Leun, the Literary Chancellor of Kwang-se, on account of the gross mismanagement on the part of Sae-shang-ah, and the loss of some territory through the carelessness of the Lieut.-Governor Tsou-ming-heo, I ought certainly to deal with them according to law. Choo-ke, the Censor, for advising such careless management of the army, is ordered to be dismissed from his office; and all those officers who have been meritoriously reported by Sae-shang-ah shall not be promoted for the present, but will be duly rewarded after the complete destruction of the rebels. The extermination of the rebels shall, in future, be under the direction of Chung, the Governor of Hoo-nan and Hoo-ph, and Choo, the Commander-in-chief of Hoo-nan. As for the great General Sae-shang-ah, and the Lieut.-Governor Tsou-ming-heo, they will be placed in the respective camps, to try what they can do; and if they will not exert their utmost strength to cut off the rebels, they shall really be punished as they deserve, and then it will be useless for them to say they have not been duly warned.—Respect this."

The following was received from a Chinese professing Christianity, some time ago:—

"We hear that King Teen-tih has taken the district town of Cheong-sa, in the province of Hoo-kwang, and has ordered churches to be erected for the worship of Shang-te (God). He has left troops to guard the city of Leen-chow, where there are also some Tartar troops. Teen-tih has adopted the dress and ceremonials of the Ming dynasty. It appears, however, that about one-half of the Hak-ka inhabitants of Kwei-in-foo and neighbouring districts refuse to worship Shang-te; because, at the commencement of the rebellion, about 3,000 Hak-ka people, both old and young, were either killed, or perished by starvation in the mountains. Three of their head men, of the respective ages of 16, 25, and 35, have sworn by their own blood, and have collected an armed band to attack Teen-tih."—*Friend of China*, July 17.

Gold is not the only large product which Australia sends to Europe. Her exports of wool reach in value nearly two millions of pounds sterling, and her tallow to nearly half a million. In addition to these and other valuable commodities, her olive oil is beginning to form an article of trade, and in a very few years she will supply us with an excellent dinner wine.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Colonel Rawlinson's examination of the cuneiform inscriptions continues to throw an astonishing light upon Assyrian history, and to attest, in a very remarkable manner, the accuracy of the Biblical records, with which the inscriptions appear to be in perfect unison.

In a paper written from Nineveh, read before the Royal Asiatic Society in June last, and which is printed with the Annual Report of the Society, just issued, Colonel Rawlinson has given a copious summary of the annals of Assyria, embracing the important results of the historical and geographical information which, he says, has been unfolded to him since he read to the Society his Memoir on the Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylon two years ago.

The great features of his present communication are the determination of the chronology,—which gives to the inscriptions a fixed place in history,—and the annals of Sennacherib. A rapid sketch of the records of the empire, as expounded by the colonel, will serve as a preface to his translation of the Sennacherib annals, which harmonize so wonderfully with the Scriptural writings.

The Assyrian empire was founded about B.C. 1250, by a king named after the goddess Decerto, or Semiramis, who probably built the city of Nineveh upon the Tigris. Several kings intervened between him and Anak-bar-beth-hira, who was the first to carry the Assyrian arms into foreign countries. His exploits are recorded upon a slab found in Nimrud. Connected Assyrian history commences with the 10th century B.C., from which point we have now an almost unbroken line of kings, down to the capture of Nineveh, in B.C. 606.

Sardanapalus, the grandson of Adrammelech I., ascended the throne about B.C. 930. His achievements, which were known to the Greeks, are chronicled upon a monolith, and Colonel Rawlinson promises a translation of this important inscription, which describes the various expeditions of the king, and affords the means of identifying a multitude of countries and cities mentioned in the books of Scripture, and of illustrating the general geography of Western Asia. The annals of his son, Divanubara, are likewise recorded, and have been already translated by Colonel Rawlinson.

We pass over the reigns of the succeeding monarchs until we come to Sargina, or Sargon, as he is termed by Isaiah (and whom the colonel identifies with Tiglath Pileser and Shalmaneser), a rebel, who destroyed the old royal family of Assyria, founding another dynasty, the events of whose reign are the subjects of several inscriptions, illustrating many important points of Scriptural and profane history, which are pointed out by Colonel Rawlinson in this very interesting paper.

Sargina was succeeded in B.C. 716 by his son, Sennacherib, and the following translation of the annals of the first six years of his reign is the result of the most careful scrutiny and comparison of three independent inscriptions.

His annals thus commence:—"In the first year of my reign I fought a battle with *Merodach Baladan*, king of *Kar-duniyas*, and the troops of Susiana who formed his army, and I defeated them [at a place supposed to be *Warka*]. He embarked on board his ships and fled across the sea, concealing himself in the country of *Guzumman*; to the river *Agammi* and the parts beyond it he fled. His ships saved him. His standards, his chariots, his horses, and his mares, his cattle, his camels, and his mules, which he abandoned on the field of battle, all fell into my hands. I then marched to his palace, which was near the city of Babylon; I opened the royal treasure-house and rifled it of the gold and silver vessels, the hoards of gold and silver, altogether a vast booty; his idols, the women of his palace, all his chief men, &c. &c. &c., each and all I seized and carried off into captivity. By the grace of *Assur*, my lord, 79 of the principal fortified cities of the Chaldeans, and 820 of the smaller towns which depended on them, I took and plundered. The nomadic tribes of the Arameans and Chaldeans who inhabited the Mesopotamian country, I subdued and carried off into captivity.

"A man of the name of *Bel-adon*, the son of one of my confidential officers, who had been bred up in my palace [all this is obscure], I appointed to be king of the country, attaching to his government the provinces of the north and east.

"At the same time I subjugated the Aramean tribes who lined the Tigris and Euphrates: the *Tehaman* [Teman of Scripture], the *Rikis*, the *Yeukh*, the *Huud*, the *Kihrim*, the *Melikh*, the *Gurum*, the *Huul*, the *Damun*, the *Tebul*, the *Kindar* [Kedar of Scripture], the *Ruhua*, the *Bukud*, the *Khamram*, the *Khagarin* [Hagarenes], the *Nabaut* [Nebaioth or Nabatæans], the

Lihata, and the Arameans Proper. I carried off to Nineveh 208,000 men and women, 8,200 horses and mares, 11,180 head of cattle, 5,230 camels, 1,020,100 sheep, 800,300 goats; altogether an enormous booty."

Of this expedition it is only necessary to remark that the King *Merodach Baladan*, against whom it was directed, and who had been in arms against Sargina during a great part of that monarch's reign, was the same who a few years later sent an embassy to Hezekiah. It is further of interest to observe that the capital of the Chaldean king, even up to this late period of history, was in the lower country, at *Kar-duniyas*, and not at Babylon. The expedition against Babylon is mentioned both by Polybius and Abydenus as the opening exploit of Sennacherib's reign. A supplementary expedition took place during this year against certain tribes depending on the cities of *Kharara* and *Khigami*, of which places nothing is known.

Sennacherib during his second year was entirely occupied among the mountains to the north and east. He seems to have crossed the Taurus into countries to which his ancestors had never penetrated; and his annals contain the usual amount of burning and plundering, sweeping off the old population and planting fresh colonies in their place. The names are for the most part obscure, but there is one passage of interest in which the subjugated countries are said to have been committed to the care of the chief of *Arraphki* (the Arrapachitis of the Greeks), and memorial tablets to have been erected on the spot, these tablets probably still existing in the Kurdish mountains.

The annals of the third year require to be noticed in more detail. "In my third year," says Sennacherib, "I went up to the country of *Khelta* or Hittites [a name used to designate all Southern Syria; that is, Phœnicia, Palestine, and the country to the East, as far as the Euphrates]. *Lubya*, king of *Sidon* [the Eliaæus of Menander], had thrown off the yoke of allegiance. On my approach from *Abiri* he fled to *Yetsan*, which was on the sea-coast." [*Yetsan* is always spoken of as a maritime city, south of Phœnicia, which formed the extreme limit of the Assyrian territory towards Egypt; it must, therefore, represent the "*Rhinocolura*" of the Greeks.] "I reduced his entire country; the places which submitted to me were *Sidon*, the Greater and *Sidon* the Less, *Beth Zitta*, *Saripat*, *Mahallat*, *Husuvva*, *Akzib*, and *Akka*." [These names are of great interest, for they indicate all the Phœnician ports, in geographical order, from north to south. The distinction of two Sidons is new to geography. *Beth Zitta*, "the city of olives," is unknown, but it must be looked for between *Sidon* and *Sarepta* or *Zariphat*, the *Saripat* of the inscriptions; *Mahallat* is equivalent to the Hebrew מַחֲלַת, "an ascent;" and *Husuvva* is "*Tyre*," the name being derived from *Usous*, who, according to Sanchoniathon, was one of the founders of the city. In a subsequent part, however, of this inscription, Sennacherib speaks of the "*Tyrians*" under their own proper name. The two remaining cities *Akzib* and *Akka* are *Akhzib* or "*Ecdippa*," and *Acco* or "*Acre*," and we have thus a complete tableau of the whole Phœnician coast. Sennacherib now continues.] "I placed *Tubal* on the throne in the place of *Lubya*, and imposed on him the regulated amount of tribute. The kings of the sea-coast all repaired to my presence in the neighbourhood of the city of *Husuvva*, or *Tyre*, and brought me their accustomed tribute. These kings were, *Mushalimmu* (?) of *Huslirun*, *Tubal* of *Sidon*, *Abdi Likat* of *Arvad* [Arvad], *Hurikhi* of *Gubal* [Byblos], *Mittinti* of *Ashdod*, *Budastor* of *Beth Anmon*, *Kammuranat* of and of *Huduma* [Edom]. *Sitka* of *Ascalon*, who did not come to pay me homage, the gods of his house, and his treasures, his sons and his daughters, and his brothers of the house of his father, I seized and sent off to Nineveh.—I placed another chief [name illegible] on the throne of *Ascalon*, and I imposed on him the regulated amount of tribute." [The really important portion of the annals now commences.] "In the autumn of the year certain other cities, which had refused to submit to my authority, I took and plundered. The nobles and the people of *Ekron* having expelled their king *Haddiya* and the Assyrian troops who garrisoned the town, attached themselves to *Hezekiah* of *Judea*, and paid their adorations to his god [the name is lost]. The kings of Egypt also sent horsemen and footmen, belonging to the army of the king of *Mirukha* [Merœ or Ethiopia], of which the numbers could not be counted. In the neighbourhood of the city of *Allakhis* [Lachish], I joined battle with them. The captains of the cohorts, and the young men of the kings of Egypt, and the captains of the cohorts of the king of '*Merœ*,' I put to the sword in the country of *Lubana* [Libnah]. Afterwards I moved to the city of *Ekron*, and the chiefs of the people having humbled themselves, I admitted them into my service; but the young men I carried into captivity, to inhabit the cities of Assyria. Their goods and wealth also I plundered to an untold amount. Their king *Haddiya* I then brought back from

the city of *Jerusalem*, and again placed in authority over them, imposing on him the regulated tribute of the empire; and because Hezekiah, king of Judæa, did not submit to my yoke, 46 of his strong fenced cities, and innumerable smaller towns which depended on them, I took and plundered; but I left to him Jerusalem, his capital city, and some of the inferior towns around it." [A faulty passage and of doubtful signification here follows.] "The cities which I had taken and plundered, I detained from the government of Hezekiah, and distributed between the kings of *Asshodon*, and *Ascalon*, and *Ekron*, and *Gazah*; and having thus invaded the territory of these chiefs, I imposed on them a corresponding increase of tribute over that to which they had formerly been subjected; and because Hezekiah still continued to refuse to pay me homage, I attacked and carried off the whole population, fixed and nomade, which dwelled around Jerusalem, with 30 talents of gold and 800 talents of silver, the accumulated wealth of the nobles of Hezekiah's court, and of their daughters, with the officers of his palace, men slaves and women slaves. I returned to Nineveh, and I accounted this spoil for the tribute which he refused to pay me."

Now the value of this notice can hardly be overstated. It gives us the Assyrian version of one of the most important episodes of Scripture history, and, coloured as we must expect to find it in favour of the Assyrians, it still confirms the most important feature of the Scriptural account. Jerusalem alone, of all the cities of Syria, did not fall under the arms of Sennacherib. The Jewish and Assyrian versions of the campaign are, on the whole, indeed, strikingly illustrative of each other, as Colonel Rawlinson shows by a comparison and an analysis.

The events of the fourth year are meagre, relating to an expedition against the Chaldees; those in the fifth refer to two distinct expeditions, and the annals of the sixth year comprise the conquest of the Chaldean colony, at a place called Nagiat, to accomplish which Sennacherib embarked with his army on board a fleet constructed by artificers from Tyre and Sidon, and Yabna (the Jabneh of Scripture), at Beth Yakina.

Sennacherib, according to Colonel Rawlinson, died in B.C. 698, and the interval between that year and the taking of Nineveh, B.C. 606, was occupied by the reigns of three kings, Assur-akh-adana (the Biblical Esar-haddon), his son, Assur-adon-pal, and the sovereign who yielded up his empire to Cyaxares, whose name has not yet been read. Several of the names, indeed, Colonel Rawlinson says, are doubtful; but those of Sargina, Sennacherib, and Esar-haddon, "may be received with implicit confidence."

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, October 5, 1852.

THE evidence contained in the intelligence from Burmah, brought by the last two mails, of the weakness of its government and the desire of the people to throw off their allegiance, has greatly stimulated the cry in the Indian journals for annexation of territory there upon a very large scale. Even the most cautious and moderate join in this cry, and, but for one consideration, which, in the height of their enthusiasm, these writers overlook, the case they make out is a very strong one.

That the existing Burmese government is probably the worst of all the remaining despotism, of the East; that its subjects would rejoice at exchanging the rule of the "All Powerful Lord of the Universe" for that of Lord Dalhousie; that civilization and humanity would gain, as well as they by the exchange;—all these postulates may be granted. It still remains to be shown that a large appropriation of

the Burmese dominions would be justifiable as well as politico. "We ought," says the *Friend of India*, "to sever the whole of Pegu from the empire, and attach it to our own interests. We have no doubt about the incorporation of Pegu with our dominions: it would not only be the wisest and the most politic course we could pursue, but, in the progress of circumstances, it has become inevitable. Doubtless the Ministers,"—who have expressed, the writer thinks unfortunately, an opinion adverse to any annexation,— "will change their opinion when they learn that the Taliens and the Karens are far more eager for annexation than the Governor-General himself can possibly be, and that the question actually before his lordship is, not whether he shall annex Pegu, but whether he shall dis sever its inhabitants from us."

All this is convincing enough to any one who has made up his mind that we have a right to take whatever we have the power to take; but it leaves untouched the question of justice. The cases of Scinde and the Punjab are cited in vindication of wholesale annexation, and they are, indeed, precedents. The case of Scinde, however, is one which Indian politicians are very reluctant to adopt as a rule for future policy, and, with respect to the Punjab, its appropriation was clearly a matter of necessity. Not so that of Pegu. If the king of Ava shall consent to repair the wrongs his officers have committed; to pay the expenses of the war; and to give ample security against a repetition of injury, justice would be satisfied with a more moderate forfeiture of territory than the kingdom of Pegu.

The policy of the measure is likewise questionable. The people of Pegu are represented to be devoid of personal intrepidity,—a consideration which very much swayed the British authorities, in the last war, in rejecting the proposal to stipulate for the independence of Pegu;—the country must, therefore, be defended by a British force, the payment of which, in addition to the civil administration, may be too much for its resources. Whatever be the result of our occupation of the territory, inconveniences must follow. If the Peguers be disappointed with our rule, and desire either independence or reunion with their former masters, there will be war with the Burmese again, as the allies of the Taliens. If, on the other hand, we content them, their satisfaction may encourage the Burmese to revolt, and then again we shall be plunged into a war like the present. And it is a question which the advocates of annexation should seriously ask themselves, Where is it to end?

THE problem of the amalgamation of races seems in a fair way of being solved by the United States of America, that "go-ahead" nation. Negroes, Celts, and Chinese, three of the most immiscible portions of the whole human family, are assembled there in large numbers, and will in time mingle their blood with the Anglo-Saxon. Africans compose a large proportion of the population in some of the states, and, although the majority are in bondage, they, or their descendants, must eventually be absorbed into the great American community. The Irish settlers are very numerous, and there is no impediment, in respect to colour or condition, to their speedy union with the natives of the country they have adopted. In one state alone, that of California, nearly 50,000 men and women from China have taken up their domicile, *animo manendi*, and the number of these industrious emigrants may be expected rapidly to in-

crease, especially if their country should, as it probably will, become the scene of political troubles. In a generation or two, perhaps, the pure Anglo-Saxon stock will be found nowhere but in Old England.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the prospect, however remote, of the reunion, after the lapse of forty centuries, of the Noachian family, and in the despised children of Ham recovering their *status* as co-heirs of the same ancestor with ourselves. It is worthy of observation, too, that this result, if it take place, will have been brought about by no extraordinary, far less by preternatural, means, but by the simple operation of those common causes which the wants, or interests, or caprices of mankind put in motion.

We are inclined to regard the emigration of the subjects of China to North America, at the rate at which it is proceeding, as likely to lead to the most important consequences. The Chinese are, of all the Asiatic races, most adapted to coalesce and incorporate with the European. In their physiological traits, their intellectual character, and their habits, there is no great dissimilarity between them and the nations of the West, whom they rival, and perhaps surpass, in industry and activity. Wherever they migrate in bodies, they form thriving and orderly communities. Some hundreds of thousands of Chinese settlers, who would not be missed from their native country, would be a most acceptable addition to the population of a new American state, and if the migration should continue, relations of an intimate kind must insensibly grow up between America and China.

These approximations betwixt societies that have been hitherto kept asunder, partly by difficulties of intercommunication,—now greatly diminished,—and partly by difference of institutions, cannot but have the happiest effects. The enlargement of commercial intercourse, by the interchange of commodities to the mutual benefit of both the parties to the transaction, though the most obvious and sensible, will not be the highest advantage attending them. Free and unobstructed communication between the various nations of the earth is essential to the circulation of knowledge and social refinements, and to the removal of those false notions which retain the human mind in a state of infancy.

The facilities offered by the United States to the naturalization of people of all countries, castes, and colours upon their soil, whilst it must greatly forward the scheme upon which their citizens are intent,—that of extending their acquisitions,—will divest it of much of the selfish character. Offering in its capacious territory a home to emigrants from all nations, imposing civil restraints (except in the slave states) upon none, America would seem to be fulfilling the mission of re-incorporating the whole family of mankind, hitherto divided into jarring septs, in one harmonious brotherhood.

Under these circumstances, designs which in European states would excite the political fears and jealousies of their neighbours, in the United States may be passed over as denoting less an ambitious than a philanthropical quality. The “order” of the “Lone Star,” which, we are told, is making a formidable movement, whose avowed purpose is “to extend the power, influence, and commerce of the United States over the Western Hemisphere and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans,” and which is said to

“symbolize a ruling sentiment in the Union;” the menaced expeditions against Japan and Cuba; the meditated “absorption of Mexico;” the undisguised design upon the Sandwich Islands, and the cool indifference with which the American Government has received the remonstrance of that of Peru in the matter of the Lobos Islands, are all so many indications, not of ambition on the part of the United States, not of a determination to tyrannize over the weak, making their power stand sponsor for their acts; but a kind Cosmopolitan affection, which seeks to encircle the entire world in a brotherly embrace!

We observe in the *Bombay Gazette*,—a paper which displays especial soreness whenever it treats of the subordinate position of the Bombay presidency,—some paragraphs relating to the Bank of Bombay, which contain a charge against a late secretary to the Government of India, who is now a member of the East-India Direction, out by rotation, which charge we know to be unfounded.

It is distinctly stated that Mr. H. T. Prinsep, because he failed to obtain shares in that bank at par at the time of its institution, “managed, through revengeful feelings,” to strike a blow against its prosperity, from which it has not yet recovered; which blow was, to require the whole capital to be paid up, and lodged in the Government treasury, before the bank was allowed to commence business; consequently upon which requisition, it became difficult to find employment for the funds, “and, in this crisis, speculation in Government paper was resorted to, and nearly seventy lakhs of the available funds, eighteen lakhs above the capital were invested in the four per cent. loan at par.” There is a further charge against the Court of Directors, who are declared to have prohibited exchange operations, “fearing that chartered banks might interfere greatly with their hypothecation system.” It shows ill for the character of the Indian press, when such statements and insinuations are circulated without the least shadow of proof or foundation in fact.

The Bank of Bombay, when, upon the application of its promoters, the Government and Court of Directors consented to make it a Government Bank, was established precisely on the footing of, and with a Charter Act nearly *verbatim* corresponding with, the existing Bank of Bengal. The acceptance of such a Charter was the condition upon which the Government was associated with the public for the formation of the institution, and most gladly was that condition accepted by the promoters, because its effect was to raise the shares immediately to a premium of 25 per cent. That the capital should be a paid-up capital, and not merely a subscribed capital, was necessarily a stipulation of that Charter Act; and really it is rather hard upon the Bengal secretary that he should be charged with purposely injuring the Bank of Bombay from revengeful feelings, because, having this large capital to deal with, the Bombay managers made an improvident speculation, by investing, not only the whole amount, but eighteen lakhs beyond, by purchasing Government four per cent. paper at par. The Bengal secretary had nothing to do with that investment; its folly and improvidence were altogether of Bombay origin.

But it is stated that this revengeful Bengal secretary was disappointed in not obtaining shares in the new bank at par, and therefore, in malice, was the cause of the Bombay

managers making this bad speculation. We happen to know that the Bengal secretary suffered no such disappointment, for he never applied for shares at all, and never sought, nor, consistently with his position, could have taken them. But his brother, Mr. George Prinsep, who had been a merchant of Bombay, did apply for shares within the period for which they were offered to the public by invitation to subscribe. Before the arrival of the date up to which subscriptions were declared to be admissible, the list was closed, to the exclusion of the later applicants; and Mr. George Prinsep was of this number. Upon the point being referred to the Supreme Government, it was decided that all applicants up to the advertised date had an equal right, and the excluded applicants were ordered to be provided for by a *pro rata* allotment; so that the secretary's brother, or rather his estate,—because he died before the allotment was finally made,—did get the benefit of shares at par in the institution, which, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, the secretary, in spite for the disappointment, did his best to ruin!

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

BURMESE WAR.

(From the *London Gazette*, September 21.)

India Board, September 18, 1858.

The following despatches have been this day received at the East-India House:—

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee of the East-India Company.

(Extract.)

Fort William, August 7, 1852.

It is in the highest degree satisfactory to us to be enabled to report that the health of the troops on service in Burmah continues good. Supplies are superabundant. An immense population has collected round Rangoon and Kemmendine. They are quiet and manageable, and they exhibit the most perfect confidence in the troops of every description,—a testimony to the forbearance and good conduct of the force, which will be appreciated by you.

The advance of the steam flotilla on Prome, during which fifty-six pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy, is reported to you.

Commodore G. R. Lambert, R.N., to the Governor-General of India.

H.M.S. *Fox*, at Rangoon, July 14, 1852.

(Extract.)—I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter I have received from Commander Tarleton, of H.M.S. *Fox*, detailing the services he has performed while in charge of the flotilla in the Irrawaddy.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that, gallant and valuable as these services have been, they are strictly in accordance with what I considered were your lordship's wishes, namely, to gain a correct knowledge of the river as far as Prome, which had hitherto been so imperfectly described, and to dislodge and harass the enemy wherever they appeared, if practicable. How this service has been performed I leave to your judgment to decide, after your perusal of Commander Tarleton's letter.

You will perceive, without particularizing any individual under his command, how fully he appreciates the aid he received from all who partook in this gallant enterprise.

Commander J. W. Tarleton, R.N., to Commodore Lambert.

Moniew, July 11, 1852.

(Extract.)—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter, addressed to me on the 30th ult., I proceeded up the Irrawaddy as far as Yeagain, where I anchored on the 7th inst., having been joined on the way by the East-India Company's steamers *Proserpine* and *Mahanuddy*. This place is now deserted both by the enemy and its inhabitants; and we were thus compelled to procure our own fuel. While thus employed, the East-India Company's

steamer *Phlegethon* joined company; when, finding that she had coal sufficient to supply the other vessels, I immediately proceeded with the four steamers. At two p.m., when opposite to Konnongbee, a large number of armed men were observed collected on the bank. On a shell being fired amongst them, they immediately disappeared, either into the jungle, or some holes or trenches near the water's edge, whence they opened a most vigorous fire from five or six guns, and a vast number of muskets. I remained with the flotilla abreast their position for an hour, shelling the enemy to the best of our ability; but, protected as they were by the embankment, no decided impression could be made on them. I have no doubt that we could have carried the work, by running one of the small steamers alongside, and throwing the small-arm men on shore, but this service could not have been performed without certain loss; and, beyond spiking the guns, there was no object to be gained, the jungle covering the bank offering a secure retreat to the Burmese, from which they would have returned as soon as we had re-embarked. I considered, therefore, that I should be more fully carrying out your instructions, in making this a reconnoitring force, by pushing forwards, without further attempt to dislodge the enemy, reported by the neighbouring inhabitants to be 1,500 strong. I have the honour to inclose a list of casualties on this occasion; they are confined to the *Medusa*, at which, as the leading vessel, the enemy's fire seems to have been principally directed.

At sunset the flotilla anchored off Menoung; at daylight, on the 8th, it again weighed, and proceeded till within sight of an extensive fortification crowning the end of a ridge of hills 300 feet high, terminating abruptly at the town of Akouk-toung (marked in the chart Peeinghse). Bandoela was reported to be here, with 7,000 men, and a number of guns, differently stated from fifteen to forty. Having ascertained from the pilot that a passage might probably be found at this season through a creek to the eastward of the island, opposite Akouk-toung, and thus completely out of range of the enemy's guns, I determined to attempt it, and happily succeeded in getting through, with not less than two fathoms water. Here we learnt that a small steamer belonging to the king of Ava had only left the day previous, and that the whole army of the country was centred at Akouk-toung, or its neighbourhood.

Foreseeing the panic which the presence of the steamers would create above the defensive force, I urged forward with all speed, detaching the *Proserpine*, as the fastest vessel, to endeavour, by proceeding through the night, to overtake the Government vessel. Mr. Brooking, however, found this impracticable, and was compelled to anchor.

The *Mahanuddy's* fuel being now exhausted, I left the *Phlegethon* with her, to supply her wants, and, by dint of great attention on the part of Lieut. Fraser, Indian Navy, and the officers of the *Medusa*, I succeeded in steaming through the night, and reached Prome at daylight on the 9th. At the south end of the town, near the water's edge, I observed four heavy guns, but no armed men near them. I accordingly anchored the vessel abreast the spot, landed, and made fast a hawser to them, and hove them off: the iron guns were disabled, and sunk in deep water; and the brass ones taken on board. At seven, the *Proserpine* joined, and, a few hours afterwards, the two other vessels, and, with the boats' crews of the *Fox* heartily entering on the work, every gun in Prome, twenty-three in number (see return), were thus brought off. In the afternoon, I ascended ten miles higher up the river, as far as Zeegain, where I anchored for the night, leaving the other vessels at Prome to transfer fuel.

I had now, Sir, fully carried out the instructions contained in your letter of the 30th June. There was no prospect of overtaking the steamer, and I had seriously to consider the safety of the vessels under my orders. With an enterprising foe, I was aware that the creek near Akouk-toung might be made impassable; and even by the Burmese, when, by the large force in the neighbourhood, such means were at their command. I therefore decided on an immediate return, with the view to prevent their having time to complete their preparations. I re-joined the vessels off Prome, at daylight on the 10th, and commenced the descent of the river. The city had been in our possession for twenty-four hours, the governor, Mounghine, having fled at our approach. At 10 a.m. we arrived at the entrance of Akouk-toung Creek; when about half way through, we observed several large boats, crowded with armed men; at first it was difficult to make out their intentions, whether these were to attack the vessels, supported by a fire from the shore, or were crossing. It proved to be the latter; and they succeeded, before our guns could be brought to bear upon them, in reaching the bank, from which a straggling fire of musketry was opened, but soon silenced by the great guns of the flotilla. Ten men, who had not time to escape from one of the boats, were made prisoners, and will be sent to Rangoon for interrogation. The

steamers now turned round, and ascended the creek again, dispersing the enemy wherever he was to be seen, brought away five brass guns on field-piece carriages that were still in the boats, and burnt the general's state-barge and a number of war-boats, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

I am not quite certain as to the movements of the enemy; the reports of the natives not entirely agreeing. They stated that the force began to cross at 3 p.m. on the 9th, and continued to do so through the night, and until we reached them at 10 a.m. on the 10th, as above related. One party insisted that the whole army had crossed; but this was not true, as men could be seen still on the fortifications opposite. The others stated that 1,000 men only had been sent over to defend the creek. I am inclined to believe that the principal part of the army, including the general, had crossed (as our informant told us) on their way to Promé, the road to which leads from here, leaving a small force only at Akouk-toung. The barge, with the two gilt umbrellas and flag, would certainly not have been on this side had Bandoole not crossed himself; and I do not think it probable he would have come over with a detachment. I now continued the descent of the river, being joined by the East-India Company's steamer *Pluto*, at 3 a.m. The enemy had evacuated his trenches at Koum-sung, and gone upwards. At sunset, the flotilla was anchored off this place, where it is employed provisioning, and getting into readiness for further service.

I trust that this expedition has, for the present, entirely freed the lower country of the presence of the enemy, and I do not apprehend that they will again venture so far from Promé. This will be an incalculable blessing to the inhabitants, who evince to us everywhere the most friendly disposition, and only require security to become contented and happy.

I should be doing great injustice to every officer and man in this little force (consisting of the *Medusa*, *Phlegathon*, *Proserpine*, *Madonaddy*, with three boats of the *Fox*, and twenty marines, the officer commanding whom I regret to say is severely wounded) if I failed to present to you the zeal and attention that has been shown on this service by all; without it, I have no hesitation in saying that it could not have been brought to a successful issue.

List of casualties on board the E. I. Co.'s steamer *Medusa*, during the engagement at Koumonghee, on the 7th of July, 1852.

H.M.'s ship *Fox*.—Mr. John Elliott, first lieutenant, Royal Marines, wounded, severely. Mr. Frederick Morgan, assistant-surgeon, wounded, slightly. George Cook, boy, wounded, slightly.

E. I. Co.'s steamer *Medusa*.—Mr. T. Rose Hunter, mate, Indian Navy, wounded, dangerously. James Cummings, artilleryman, wounded, dangerously.

Return of Ordnance captured by the steam flotilla in the Irrawaddy, on the 9th and 10th of July, 1852.

Destroyed and sunk	19
Brought away	9
Total	28

Commodore G. R. Lambert to the Governor-General of India.

H.M.S. *Fox*, at Rangoon, July 21, 1852.

(Extract.)—In continuation of my despatch, dated the 14th inst., I have the honour to inform you that this morning I received a report* from Commander Tarleton, detailing further successful operations against the enemy in the neighbourhood of Promé, by a portion of the flotilla under his orders.

Mr. Burbank, the commander of the *Pluto*, having been informed that the Burmese troops had evacuated the fortified post on the heights of Akouk-toung, and had left their artillery there, sent a force on shore to demolish the works, and to destroy or bring on board the guns. This was accomplished on the 14th inst., without any opposition, after five hours' hard work under a burning sun; when all the enemy's guns on the heights of Akouk-toung, 28 in number, were either destroyed or brought off to the steamers. Their calibre was from 4 to 18-pounders. Next day the steamers proceeded to Sahlaydan, where they captured six large boats laden with grain and arms, which were being conveyed upwards; and, on the 16th, arrived off Pendang-mew, where some Government boats were destroyed.

On the morning of the 17th, Mr. Burbank anchored off Promé. Some of the inhabitants immediately came off with the intelligence that 500 troops had been stationed on the hill at the back

of the town, but decamped directly the steamers came in sight. He also learnt that General Bandoole, with the remnant of his army, consisting of only 2,000 men, the rest having deserted, was encamped at Ethamew, a town without any defences, nine miles inland. The inhabitants of Promé, as well as of all the other towns, are most anxious that a steamer shall be permitted to remain off their city, to protect them from the lawless gangs of disbanded soldiers.

In bringing Mr. Burbank's zeal and activity to my notice, Commander Tarleton recapitulates the services performed by the small steam force under his orders, assisted by three boats and 60 seamen and marines from H.M.'s ship *Fox*, during the last ten days.

The river has been ascended to Promé, 56 guns have been captured, 10 war-boats, and several boats containing military stores and ammunition have been burnt; and an army of 7,000 men, commanded by one of the highest officers in the Burman empire, dispersed, with the exception of 2,000, who are collected in the neighbourhood of Promé, where, without artillery or defences, they are no longer formidable.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on the 22nd September, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street; Sir J. W. Hegg, Bart., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

Capt. P. Gordon suggested that some measures should be taken to give greater publicity to their proceedings. At the present moment there were not more than half-a-dozen proprietors in attendance, exclusive of the directors and the members of the committee of by-laws. The Court would probably sit for about an hour, and then adjourn for another quarter of a year. This was not the way in which the affairs of the Indian empire should be conducted. No doubt, when the discussions on the Charter took place, there would be a very full attendance, and he hoped due accommodation would be afforded to the representatives of the press, by whose services alone the proceedings of the Court were made public.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE.

Capt. McGregor said, it might be in the recollection of the Court that, at a previous quarterly meeting, he drew their attention to the subject of the charges made at the colleges belonging to the Company, and that on that occasion he moved for certain papers relative to those military seminaries. Those papers were granted, and he now wished to give notice, in conformity with the rule of the Court, of a motion founded upon those papers, to be brought forward at the next quarterly meeting. The motion he should submit to the Court would be to the effect, "That in accordance with the principle which obtained at the Royal Military Colleges at Woolwich and Sandhurst, it be recommended to the Court of Directors to establish at Addiscombe College a graduated scale of payment for the education of cadets, with a view of reducing the charges for the sons of Indian officers in proportion to the ascertained means of their friends, provided the same could be effected without any increased charge to the East-India Company."

ALI MOURAD, AMEER OF SCIENDE.

Col. Dickinson asked whether the Chairman could give him any information regarding the papers connected with the proceedings of the commission which was appointed in 1850-51 by the Governor-General in Upper Scinde to inquire into the conduct of Ali Mourad, as moved for by Lord Jocelyn in the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed?

The Chairman said, the papers connected with the case of Ali Mourad had already been placed before the House of Lords, containing a description of the forfeited territory, and an estimate of its revenue. The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of Ali Mourad, and other papers called for by the House of Commons, were in the course of preparation, and would be laid before that hon. House, together with all minutes and records connected with the charge against the Ameer of Scinde.

Col. Dickinson said, as all the former papers relating to Scinde had been furnished to the proprietors, he should give notice of a motion for the next court-day, that copies of the report of the commission appointed to investigate certain charges against Ali Mourad, Ameer of Kyrpore, in Upper Scinde, and of the minutes thereon by the Indian Government, together with a copy of the report on Scinde by Sir G. Clerk, Governor of Bombay, be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

* Not received in England.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF BRITISH INDIA.

Colonel Dickinson said he wished to give notice of a motion for the next court-day, on the subject of the geographical survey of Bombay. In July, 1850, he gave notice of a motion for the production of certain documents having relation to that subject, and on the following court-day the Chairman (Capt. Shepherd) told him that there was no necessity for his pressing that part of his motion which related to the survey of the principal roads, as the matter was under the consideration of the surveyor-general, and that a map of India was being prepared. He now begged to ask whether the surveys and maps so referred to were in preparation, and whether it was the intention of the Court to produce them at an early period. If so, there would be no occasion for him to say any more on the subject.

The Chairman assured the hon. proprietor that the Court of Directors were at all times most anxious to afford to him, and to the proprietors generally, every information in their power, and that when it was not in their power to afford the information required, they were always desirous to send to India for it. The late Chairman, in his answer to the motion of the hon. proprietor, must have alluded to a map which had been formed from the trigonometrical survey under the superintendence of the surveyor-general. That map was in preparation, and was published in sections. All the sections relating to Bombay were not finished. The map was on a large scale, and would give all the principal roads. He was sure the hon. proprietor, from his own experience in India, and from his professional knowledge, must know that it was almost impossible for any map to give all the minor roads; but this map would give all the principal roads, and all the sections relating to Bombay may be expected very soon to be complete. Mr. Walker, under the instructions of the Court of Directors, was now preparing a very large and complete map of the whole of India. Mr. Walker was rather chary of pledging himself as to the precise period when the map would be finished; but he hoped that within a month or six weeks it would be completed, and when complete, it would be the most perfect map of India that ever was published. That map would contain all the principal roads in India, and of course those in the presidency of Bombay. But in order to meet the views of the hon. proprietor, he would tell him that, under the authority of the quarter-master-general of Bombay, a road-book had been prepared which, he inferred from its name, would include all the roads, great and small, in Bombay. Now, the map of Mr. Walker, and that road-book, would afford to the hon. proprietor all the information he could desire. Instructions would be sent out to India for copies of that road-book to be sent home, and thus the hon. proprietor would be able to obtain all the information he required.

Colonel Dickinson was understood to say, that the map prepared under the direction of the quarter-master-general was very imperfect. Roads were laid down in the map which had no existence, while many roads that did exist were altogether omitted, and the map was quite calculated to mislead.

The Chairman said if the hon. proprietor was not satisfied with the statement he (the Chairman) had made, the better way would be for him to hand in his notice of motion for the next court-day, and as before that day arrived, the hon. proprietor would be in possession of Mr. Walker's map and the road-book, then, if they did not afford the information he required, he could proceed with his motion.

Colonel Dickinson then handed in the following notice:—

"That some improved organization of the survey department in India, and of the mapping office in this country, is urgently called for, for making available to the public, in a more convenient form, and with greater expedition than heretofore, the stores of statistical data and geographical delineation with which, there is reason to believe, the records of Government have been long enriched; also for securing to the public, by means of more systematic and timely publication, the advantages of the surveys still in progress, and of those which may be hereafter undertaken in our own territories, as well as in those of our allies."

Mr. Lewin gave notice of a motion to the effect, that the privilege of joining in the election of the Directors of the East-India Company should be extended to parties who held stock and office under the Government in India.

The Hon. Proprietor then gave notice of a motion to the effect, that an opportunity be afforded to the natives of India of being heard by their representatives in the discussions which are about to take place in Parliament relative to the renewal of the charter of the East-India Company.

Captain P. Gordon gave in six notices of motion for the next quarterly Court day. In doing so, the hon. proprietor made six ineffectual attempts to address the Court; but was on every occasion informed by the Chairman that it was not competent for him to make a speech on giving notice of a motion.

The first notice had reference to the occurrences at Malabar; the second related to the proceedings of the British and Foreign

Bible Society at Madras, with regard to the circulation of the Scriptures; the third and fourth also had relation to the spread of Christianity in India; the fifth called upon the Court to consider the propriety of having a permanent chairman of the Company; and the sixth notice related to certain letters written by the hon. proprietor to the Governor-General in 1826, and which letters it was proposed that the Court should declare contained matters of grave importance.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Capt. M^r Gregor said, before the Court adjourned, there were two questions which he wished to put. The first was, whether it was in the contemplation of the Court of Directors, as the representatives of the proprietors, to take any measures for expressing their sense of the loss which the nation in general, and India in particular, where a great part of his eminent services were performed, had sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington? He saw above him the statues of many distinguished gentlemen; and he should like to see in its appropriate niche the statue of that illustrious hero. He knew that on this occasion he was only expressing too freely what every one who heard him must feel; but he hoped that something which appeared like presumption on his part would be excused, for having touched upon a subject which he thought ought not to be wholly overlooked on that their first meeting since the death of the Duke, the country had to deplore. Should any resolution expressive of the sense entertained by the Court at the great loss they had to bear be proposed, it would completely meet the views which had led him to introduce the subject to their notice.

The Chairman said it was quite unnecessary for him to assure the hon. proprietor that the subject to which he had alluded—that of the melancholy loss which the nation and he might say the world had sustained, had not for an instant escaped the deep and serious consideration of the Court of Directors. He was sure that at that moment, and so recently after the melancholy event to which he had alluded, the hon. proprietors would be satisfied with an assurance from him that the subject was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, while he considered that it would be premature for him on that occasion to say more. If, after due deliberation, it should be deemed necessary for the Court of Proprietors to be assembled on the subject, a special Court might be called for the occasion.

Capt. M^r Gregor expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the observations of the hon. chairman. He would now mention the other question which he wished to put. He saw in the papers observations as to probable arrangements that might be made for conducting the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. It was well known that the Duke of Wellington served in India with great distinction,—

The Chairman hoped the hon. proprietor would excuse his interrupting him, but he (the Chairman) thought he could anticipate the question which the hon. proprietor wished to ask. It was obvious that all the arrangements relating to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington must emanate from the Crown, and he really did think that it would not only be premature, but scarcely becoming, if they were to enter upon a discussion of what would be fitting to be done at a funeral, the arrangements for which must be settled by the first authorities in the State.

Capt. M^r Gregor would, after what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, confine himself to this question:—Were the Court of Directors inclined to ascertain whether, in the arrangements for the funeral, a place in the procession would be secured for the officers of the Indian Army? He did not presume to say that this was the proper time for making that inquiry, but he certainly saw no impropriety, when the arrangements should be determined upon, for the Court of Directors to ascertain whether the army of India was to be represented at the funeral as well as Her Majesty's army at home.

The Chairman said he was correct in his anticipation of the nature of the question which the hon. proprietor wished to put to him; and, feeling as he did the expediency of his not asking it, he ventured to interrupt the hon. proprietor. He could say, for himself and his colleagues, that whatever was just and proper and fitting to be done on the occasion, with a view to paying all due honour to the illustrious dead, would be done by them, so far as lay in their power; and he had no doubt that those who it would be fit and proper should take part in the solemnity would have assigned to them their appropriate position. But he must repeat, that for them to discuss the subject at that moment would not only be premature, but scarcely in good taste.

Colonel Dickinson said he entirely confided in the good feeling and judgment of the Directors, and was sure that whatever was necessary to be done in honour of the Duke of Wellington would be done by them.

The Court then adjourned.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION have declared a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN.—The *New York Herald* states that it is privately informed from Washington, that, as soon as Commodore Perry shall have enlightened the President concerning his recent mission to the fishing-grounds, he will resume active preparations for the expedition to Japan. "We are glad to hear it," says the *Herald*—"glad that the proposed hydrographic survey of Japan is not turned over to the Dutch—glad that the heathen of those islands are not to be abandoned. In these days, nothing but bombshells and bayonets will reclaim the pagans of Japan. Let the gallant commodore hurry up the good work. Brethren, let us pray."

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Throughout the diggings in California, Chinese villages are springing up: Peking, Canton, and Hong-kong, are among the names given to these Celestial settlements, some of which contain upwards of 1,500 souls. The immigration of Chinese into California is enormous. Since the month of May, the arrivals equaled that from all other quarters of the world, and were nearly three times that of the previous quarter. The immigrants were principally from Canton River and its vicinity. It was estimated that, in the month of August, the number of Chinese resident in California was 27,038, and it was expected before the expiration to increase to 47,000. "But very few Coolies," says a California paper, "so to speak, have been known to return to China. Those who go back and spread the fever are principally small traders, who were in the habit of fitting out junks to go on short coasting expeditions. This class of Chinese, coming to California with their little 'ventures,' dispose of them here, making what would in China be a fortune. Perhaps they dig a little in the mines; and, returning to their homes and acquaintances, puffed in monetary importance, and swaggering about some Celestial Montgomery-street in breezy breeches, and with gold enough to buy a small cartload of strings of China coin, have been the principal means of freighting our shores with the inoffensive moon-eyed children of the sun." A great deal of excitement had been caused among the Chinese population at the diggings by a manifesto from the great Atti, who claims to hold the power supreme over all the Chinese in the land of gold. The document which has caused this great commotion is of the nature of a reward for one Le-Achan, well known as an interpreter and sort of general agent for his brethren in their transactions with the outside barbarians, or white folks. Atti accuses Achan of all sorts of devilish devices to defraud and degrade his nation.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSE, K. C. B., Bengal army, who died on the 9th of September, at Holme, N.B., aged 75, was appointed ensign in the Bengal army in 1797; captain in 1806; major, 1813; lieutenant-colonel, 1817; colonel, 1824; major-general in 1837, and lieutenant-general in 1846. He was present at the battles of Malavelly and Periapattam, and was present during the siege and capture of Seringapatam. After the fall of the fortress, Lieut. Rose served, under the late Duke of Wellington (then Colonel Wellesley), at the taking of several forts in the Mysore and Bednore countries, also in the Northern Circars, in 1800. In the same year, Lieut. Rose again volunteered, and served with the expedition to Egypt, under Sir David Baird, and then joined the expedition against the Portuguese settlements of Demau; and was with the Bombay army in Guzerat in 1801-2. In 1803 he served under General Lord Lake at the battle of Delhi, and the reduction of several fortresses. At the capture of Agra he commanded his own regiment of sepoy, when he was severely wounded, and one half of his regiment were either killed or wounded in taking the batteries; and upon this occasion he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders. In the same year he was also present at the siege and capture of Gwalior. In 1804, when the fortress of Delhi was besieged by 70,000 men and 130 guns, Lieut. Rose commanded a *sotie* upon the enemy's breaching batteries, inflicted severe loss upon them, and rendered their guns unserviceable; for this gallant act he was again thanked in General Orders. He was also engaged in several other actions during the same year. In 1805 he was present with Lord Lake when he pursued Holkar through the Punjab, and in 1814 he commanded his regiment and captured two forts in the Burdee country, and then settled the differences between the rajah and the British Government. In 1817 he was in the Goorkah war, in 1818 in the Pindarree war, and was actively engaged until the year 1823, when he returned to England, having served in eight campaigns, three expeditions, four great sieges, at the capture of eight forts, two battles, and ten lesser actions, for which he had the honour, on four different occasions, of receiving the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.—*United Service Gazette*.

BILLS OF INDIA.—The amount received at the East-India House for bills on India from the 7th to the 23rd inst. has been 463,628l.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 20. *Gem*, Nixon, Whampoa (to Hamburg); *Galeshead*, Gladstone, Madras; *Thomas Lee*, James, Maulmain; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay.—21. *Atalanta*, Colby, Bengal; *St. Thomas*, Merrill, Bengal; *Thor*, Edland, Akyab; *Palatine*, Parker, Bengal.—22. *Dunrobin Castle*, Morison, and *Eagle*, Farran, Bengal; *Patriot King*, Wise, Bengal.—23. *Gladiator*, Thompson, Bengal; *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algora Bay; *Colombia*, Ramsay, Bombay; *Celestial*, Palmer, Shanghai; *Eliza*, Stardee, Bengal; *Digby*, Buchanan, Bombay; *Will Watch*, Faremouth, Mauritius.—24. *Duke of Wellington*, Ingis, Bengal; *Jane*, Sutter, Bombay; *Berhampton*, Smith, Singapore; *Constance*, M'Beath, Singapore; *Philip Leing*, Cadenhead, Akyab.—25. *Charlotte*, Labadie, Manila.—27. *Pacific*, Jobson, Akyab; *Medway*, Mackwood, Port Phillip; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, Madras and Pondicherry; *Cherusher*, Anderson, Bengal; *Brazilian*, Duffey, Madras; *Lucy Sharp*, M'Fie, Singapore; *Tadmor*, Bowie, Bombay.—28. *Caribbean*, Cockton, Singapore.—29. *Tory*, Hosking, Bombay; *Elia*, Erdman, Akyab (to Bremen).—30. *Blundell*, Renam, Port Phillip; *Alexander*, Macy, Madras; *Sophia Moffatt*, Woodward, Adelaide; *Hamlet*, Welch, Hong-Kong. OCT. 1. *Middleton*, Storde, Hobart Town; *Typhoon* (American), Salter, Bengal; *Countess of Zeland*, Jones, Penang; *Prolic* (whaler), Hensburg, South Seas; *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, Manila; *John Edward*, Todman, Bengal.—2. *Sultan*, Sharp, Akyab; *Ashmore*, Martin, and *Beloshee*, Miller, Bombay.—4. *John Mathie*, Groom, Bengal; *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, Bombay; *London*, Darrock, Singapore; *Earl Grey*, Urquhart, Bombay; *Kestrel*, Eyre, and *Corsair's Bride*, Crawley, Algora Bay; *Renown*, Geelong; *Adam*, Byron, Launceston (V.D.L.); *Earl Durham*, Patterson, Ceylon; *Alisa*, Harper, Bombay; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius; *Garland*, Roche, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—SEPT. 19. *Etiza Hart*, Hart, Algora Bay.—17. *Reward*, Shadrake, Cape and Cochis.—19. *Artemisia*, Banes, Hong-Kong.—17. *Gladiator*, Skelton, Mauritius; *Zenobia*, Steinson, Suex.—19. *Emma Tully*, Wilson, Cape and Ceylon; *Sydney*, Duncan, Ceylon.—23. *John o' Gaunt*, McDonald, Bombay; *Apprentice*, Hardy, Bussorah; *Marlborough*, Sharp, Cape and Algora Bay.—24. *Servus*, Cockburn (from Sunderland), from Madras; *Ann Foster*, Thompson (from Sandstead), Singapore; *Balanier*, Uie (from Hartlepool), Bombay; *Margaretta*, Winteringham (from Hull), Adeo; *John Moore*, Ellis (from Shields), Bombay; *Mary Shepherd*, Rapson, Shanghai; *Syrian*, Pallerton (from Sunderland), Maulmain.—25. *Amity Hall*, Johnstone, Cape and Bombay.—26. *India*, Ferguson, Hong-Kong.

From LIVERPOOL.—SEPT. 14. *Matilda*, McPhun, Singapore; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Calcutta; *Corinthian*, Kemp, Algora Bay; *Bland*, Hosken, Calcutta.—15. *George W. Bourne*, Harding, Calcutta.—17. *Princess Royal*, Mawson, Calcutta.—18. *Kedgerie*, Isbister, Calcutta.—20. *William Gillies*, Brown, Bombay.—23. *Amberose*, Baykes, Batavia; *Kallibokka*, Campbell, Madras.—24. *Anna O. Guireovich*, Calcutta; *Goliath*, Slater, Bombay.—25. *Secret*, Icatt, Shanghai; *James Lumsden*, Loggie, Maulmain; *Thomas Sparks*, Scott, Curreney, Williams, Anne Longton, Pearson, and *Duke of Wellington*, Gibson, Calcutta; *Queen Mab*, Long, Bombay.—28. *Berbice*, Longrigg, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Sullan*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—SEPT. 29.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Pocklington, Miss Pocklington, and 2 brothers; Mrs. Carter and 3 daughters; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bell, Mrs. Siffard and sister, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Whitehill, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, infant, and 2 servants; Master Sharp, Miss Rees, Miss E. Rees, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Col. Holland, Mrs. Knox, child, and servant; Maj. Chichester and servant; Col. Gordon, Mr. H. Wood, Mrs. Woodley, Mr. D. Blomfield, Lieut. Storer, Miss Rivers.

Per steamer *Euzine*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 3, to proceed per steamer *Pottinger*, from SUEZ.—For MALTA: Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Miss Orr, and man servant; Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jonides.—For ALEXANDRIA: Mrs. Wright, Mr. F. C. Moore and son, Mrs. Maxwell, Capt. Gilly, Mr. Mahdy, Mr. Ismill.—For CALCUTTA: Mr. W. Waterfield, Mr. Steers, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cowie, infant, and servant; Maj. Foster, Mr. W. G. Waterfield, Mr. Watson, Mr. McPherson, Capt. McPherson, Mr. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, infant, and servant; Rev. Dr. Olliffe, Rev. Mr. Savage, two nuns, and two servants; Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. J. Galloway, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. H. M. Wollaston, Mr. Remfry.—For MADRAS: Mrs. Elliott, child, and servant, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Hands, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, two Misses Morehead, Capt. Money, Lieut. Shuldham, Mr. R. C. Godfrey.—For CEYLON: Mr. J. B. Aiston.—For SINGAPORE: Mr. and Mrs. Myassen, Miss Rochinassen.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHERRY, the wife of John W. Madras Civil Service, d. at Heath Cottage, Hanwell, Sept. 18.
 CHESTER, the wife of G. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, s. at Barkway, Sept. 17.
 LAING, the lady of Mr. C. late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, s. at Baring-crescent, Exeter, Sept. 22.
 PORTEOUS, the wife of Alexander, s. at Lauriston-house, Kincardineshire, Sept. 29.
 ROMILLY, Lady Elizabeth, d. in Eaton-terrace, Sept. 29.
 SCOTT, the lady of Maj. F. C. Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, s. at Ardrey, Bute, Sept. 20.
 WADD, lady, d. at Bath, Sept. 30.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE, W. D. to Mary Catherine, relict of G. T. Hills, of Banskariab, Bengal, at Kensington, Sept. 25.
 CLEVELAND, Capt. Frederick D. Royal Artillery, to the Hon. Sophia Sugden, d. of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, at Thames Ditton, Sept. 30.
 FENWICK, Thomas, to Frances, d. of Frederick Hardinge, at Alwinton, Northumberland, Sept. 30.
 PALEY, Robert C. to Louisa M. d. of the late Lieut. gen. B. W. D. Sealy, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Cambridge, Sept. 23.
 SAMMUT, J. B. M.D. of Valetta, Malta, to Janette, d. of the late Thomas White, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. James's, Paddington, Sept. 21.
 STURGEY, T. B. late capt. 6th Bengal Cavalry, to Margaret, d. of the late Peter Vere, at All Souls' Church, St. Marylebone, Sept. 23.

DEATHS.

BALL, Capt. Allen E. Indian Navy, late commander of H.C.S. *Zenobia*, on board the *Pottinger*, in the Red Sea, on his passage home from Rangoon, Sept. 2.
 BUCKE, George, late of the Madras Medical service, at 18, Russell-street, Bath, Sept. 16.
 FRANCO, Mrs. in Harley-street, aged 82, Sept. 22.
 ORME, Margaret, widow of Robert, late of Madras, at Ramsgate, aged 77, Sept. 22.
 ROSE, Lieut. general Sir John, K.C.B. of the Bengal army, at Holme, N. B. aged 75, Sept. 9.
 THORNHILL, Robert S. s. of Cudbert B. of Agra, at Sheepstead, aged 2½ years, Sept. 15.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

September 22nd and 29th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Balfour.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. W. Dykes.
 Mr. W. S. Nesbitt.
 Mr. G. Wylie.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. C. Starkey, retired.
 Capt. H. Cheere, do.
 Lieut. M. D. Gibney, 59th N.I.
 Assist. surg. J. Hilliard.
Madras Estab.—Maj. E. Buckle, engs., retired.
 Lieut. E. Hemery, engs.
 Capt. C. Lancaster, art.
 Lieut. G. Carleton, art.
 Lieut. M. Cadell, art.
 Lieut. E. W. Dance, art.
 Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, 28th N.I.
 Lieut. A. K. Hunter, 37th N.I.
 Assist. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Davies, Indian Navy.
 Lieut. A. W. Chitty, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. B. Thornhill.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Hall, 5th lt. cav.
 Lieut. T. C. A. Swinton, 9th lt. cav.

Lieut. J. J. Farrington, 2nd Eur. fusiliers.
 Lieut. A. L. Newman, 2nd N.I.
 Brev. maj. W. P. Measey, 42nd N.I.
 Lieut. F. W. Lambert, 56th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Prior,
 Lieut. col. A. Munsey.
 Capt. A. A. Geils, 1st Eur. fusiliers.
 Lieut. W. Horridge, 24th N.I.
 Lieut. A. J. Shuldham, 26th N.I.
 Capt. M. Beachcroft, 28th N.I.
 Capt. W. F. Money, 30th N.I.
 Lieut. R. C. Godfrey, 31st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. W. Trevelyan, art.
 Brev. capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I.
 Lieut. J. L. Sheppard, 4th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. E. F. Tytler.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. A. H. Leslie, 13th N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. P. H. Evans, 4th L.C., 6 months.
 Lieut. H. T. Blackburn, 41st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. E. W. Jones.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. C. Daubeny.
 Rev. A. McCape.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. B. Rose.
 Capt. H. J. Woodward.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 4 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Engineers.

Patrick Stewart, 14th June, 1850.
 David Limond, do.
 Raoul de Bourbel, do.

Cavalry.

Melville Clarke, 28th July, 1852.
 Frederick Campbell Gostling, do.

Infantry.

John Charles Campbell Daunt, 20th July, 1852.
 John Robert McPherson, 22nd do.
 John James Boswell, 10th August.
 John Thornhill Bushby, do.
 Hardress Edmond Waller, do.
 John Wemyss Campbell, 20th do.
 Henry Tyndall, do.
 Alfred Whiting, 26th do.
 Robert Waller Alexander, do.
 Rowland Smith, do.
 Alexander Marquis, 31st do.
 Montagu Mitchell Proctor, do.
 William Wroughton, 4th September.
 Frederic Allen, 20th do.

Mr. E. R. C. Wilcox having passed his examination on the 21st June, 1852, is to take rank next below Mr. H. A. Browne.

(No. 3 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

William Burns Beatson, M.D., 30th June, 1852.
 Ebenezer David Silver, M.D., 20th July.
 Charles Thomas Paske, 26th August.
 Wm. Frederick Blyth Dalzell, M.D., 20th September.

(No. 4 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Engineers.

Henry Vaughan, 14th June, 1850.
 Richard Francis Oakes, do.

Cavalry.

Matthew Henry George Isacke, 10th September, 1852.

Infantry.

Charles Joseph Stuart, 20th July, 1852.
James Lumsden Seton, do.
William Morgan Fraser, 20th August.
Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, 20th September.
(No. 4 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Charles Lee, 11th September, 1852.

(No. 4 of 1852.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified:—

Engineers.

Charles James Merriam, 14th June, 1850.
Robert Sellon Sellon, do.

Infantry.

George Bell Crispin, 20th July, 1852.
Augustus Laurent, 29th August.
Frederic Pelham Bartholomew, 20th September.
(No. 4 of 1852.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Aldborough Lloyd Williams, 20th September, 1852.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 21, 1852.

- 6th Foot.—John Henry Armit, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Unwin, prom.
12th Foot.—Francis Augustus Fitz Gerald, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Adams, prom.
28th Foot.—James Williams, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hackett, prom.
Josiah Holford, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Willson, prom.
74th Foot.—Lieut. William Ross King to be capt. by purch., v. Palmer, whose promotion has been cancelled.
80th Foot.—Capt. Richard Talbot Sayers to be maj. without purch., v. Lockhart, dec.
Lieut. Charles Duperier to be capt. without purch., v. Sayers.
Ens. Robert Daniel David Lecky to be lieut. without purch., v. Duperier.
Ens. F. B. N. Crawford, from 95th Foot, to be ens., v. Lecky.
91st Foot.—James Henry Dobie, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Sweeney, prom.
94th Foot.—Ens. Henry Jameson to be lieut. without purch., v. Boileau, dec.
Gentleman Cadet William Plumer Gaskell, from Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Jameson.
95th Foot.—Frederick Brown Numa Crawford, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Wightman, who retires.
Gentleman Cadet Frederick Henry Dymoch, from Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Crawford, appointed to 80th Foot.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 28, 1852.

- 60th Foot.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., to be col.-in-chief, v. H. R. H. Prince Albert, K. G., appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* contains an account of a new propeller, invented by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-general of New South Wales, a trial of which, in a small steamer at that port, had just excited great interest. It is called the Bomerang propeller, and is constructed on the principle of the weapon of that name, used by the natives to kill game. Although the experiment was only on a small and imperfect scale, a speed of twelve knots an hour against a head-wind is stated to have been obtained. The instrument is described to combine great strength and simplicity, while it has also the advantage that its motion in the water causes but a comparatively slight agitation, so that it is capable of being adapted to canal-boats as well as to other vessels. At the conclusion of the trial, Sir Thomas Mitchell expressed his conviction "that the weapon of the earliest inhabitants of Australia has now led to the determination, mathematically, of the true form by which alone, on the screw principle, high speed on water can be obtained."

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	279.
India Bonds	82s. 85s. prem.
East India Railway, 18 paid	7½ to 8½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid	2 to 2½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	1½ to 1½ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London. Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July			
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.	Sa. Rs. 2s. 3½d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from 8 to 23 Sept.
On Bengal ...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	£. s. d. 386,791 2 3
Madras ...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	75,663 5 4
Bombay .	do.	2s. 1½d.	1,174 8 5
Total			463,628 16 0

Bengal Bank Post Bills 2s. 0½d.
Madras do.
Bombay do. 2s. 0½d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per steamer *Bentinck*, Sept. 20.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£31,000	—
Aden	—	£1,390 0 0
Bombey	—	199,222 0 0
Madras	—	15,550 0 0
Calcutta	—	75,811 12 7
Singapore	—	21,680 0 0
Canton	—	8,465 0 0
	£31,000	£321,118 12 7

Per screw steamer *Indiana*, via Cape of Good Hope,
Sept. 18.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius	£10,800	—
Madras	—	£6,839
Calcutta	—	70,619
	£10,800	£77,458

Per steamer *Euzine*.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£5,000	—
Bombey and Calcutta	—	£53,000

A large amount of treasure is said to be hidden in the valley of the Mun river (south of Monghyr), deposited there during troublous times by the rajahs of Kurrukpoor.

Amongst the traditions respecting Mahomet is one which relates that, in one of his excursions to heaven, he heard the noise of the sun and moon making obeisance to the Almighty.

The *Ceylon Times* says that, within six months, three persons had been killed, and two, if not three, compelled to retreat from the colony by brandy and soda water.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 24th September, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1½d. the Company's rupee.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 29th September, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 13th October next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,
BRITISH PLATE IRON,—also,
CORDAGE;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 13th day of October, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 30th September, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 13th of October, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 13th day of October aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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OF

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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Directors of the India General Steam Navigation Company hereby convene a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 24th of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the office of the said Company, No. 5, Clive Street Ghat, in the town of Calcutta, for the special purpose of resolving that the Company shall be registered under Act No. XLIII. of 1850, of the Government of British India.

One-half in number of the Shareholders assembled, either personally or by their lawfully-constituted attorneys, at such Meeting, owning at least one-half of the whole number of Shares owned by all the shareholders, so present, may resolve that the Company shall be registered under the said Act.

By order of the Directors,

H. N. P. GRANT, Secretary.

The Registration Act, above referred to, with a copy of the Co-partnership Deed of the Company, may be seen at the office of Messrs. W. THACKER and Co., 57, Newgate Street, London, where blank forms of proxy are available, on the application of Shareholders.

Office of the India General Steam Navigation Company,
Calcutta, August 7th, 1852.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book passengers and receive goods and parcels for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, by their Steamers starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 6th of the month.

An extra Steamer on this line will be despatched from SOUTHAMPTON for ALEXANDRIA on the 3rd October next, in combination with an extra Steamer to leave CALCUTTA on or about the 30th September.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their Steamer leaving England on the 20th September, such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a Steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th September, affording, in connection with the Steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3rd September, direct conveyances for passengers, parcels, and goods to and from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. N.B.—This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's Steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's Steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East-India Company's Steamers.

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N.B. The Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

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Calcutta	1800	John Vine Hall	Oct. 10	Oct. 15
Mauritius	1800	Benj. J. Elder, H.C.S. ..	Nov. 10	Nov. 16
Hydaspes	1800	Dec. 10	Dec. 15
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The passage to the Cape will occupy about 30, to Mauritius 42, to Ceylon 50, to Madras 54, and to Calcutta 62 days.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta Sept. 8th; Sand Heads, 10th; Madras, 14th; Point de Galle, 17th; Aden, 28th; and arrived at Suez Oct. 4th.

The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Aug. 24th; Penang, Sept. 3rd; and arrived at Point de Galle, Sept. 9th.

The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay Sept. 14th, and had not arrived at Aden on the 28th Sept.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 7th inst.; they reached Malta on the 10th (per *Bentick*), and Marseilles on the 13th inst. (per *Banshee*).

The *Bentick*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 20th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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" " " 1 oz. 2s.

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Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

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" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 16.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 8	Bombay (via Madras) Sept. —
Madras	— 14	Ceylon — 17
China	Aug. 24	

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1269.

Parsee year of Yazdegerd 1222.

Chinese year 4488, or 49th of the 75th cycle.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

No FURTHER movement had been made at Rangoon, at the date of the latest advices from our army, which reach to the 1st of September. Preparations for a more vigorous prosecution of the war were going forward at Calcutta and Madras, and the latest report is that the Governor-General intends to revisit Rangoon about the time the army is put in motion.

It is stated by the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, that the advance upon Prome is to be made directly the horse artillery from Madras shall reach Rangoon, and without waiting for the Bengal reinforcements, which cannot reach Burmah till some time after the arrival of the artillery. "The force detached for the capture and occupation of Prome," it is added, "will amount to close upon two thousand men of all arms. They will proceed up the Irrawaddy in the steamers, land, capture the place, and there hold their own till the commencement of the cold weather, when the main army will make its advance into Burmah proper and towards the capital." A letter from Rangoon, dated August 24th, says:—"There is no doubt of an early move. You may depend upon it, there will be 2,000 men in Prome before this day month—the steamers are to take up that number, and return for a second detachment of similar strength, and so on, as long as the river is practicable. The land column, with the Horse Artillery and Light Field Battery, will not, I imagine, leave this much before the 1st January, 1853; all will no doubt be ready to advance from Prome towards Ava by the 1st February." Another letter from the same quarter, dated the 31st August, adds:—

"The arrangements for the advance to Prome are progressing rapidly. The troops to form the 1st brigade are, I believe, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, 80th foot, and a native infantry regiment, under Brigadier Reigolds, c.b.; a company of Madras artillery, with its light field battery, and two 8-inch iron howitzers, under Lieut. Col. Ford; the sappers and miners, and engineer's department, under Major Fraser; the Major-General proceeds in command of the whole. The *Fire Queen* and captured Chinese junk are now being loaded with the guns, ammunition, and ordnance stores; and as soon as this is completed, they are to proceed, without delay to Henzada, on the Irrawaddy, and stay there, till the troops arrive in the smaller steamers, which will leave Rangoon about the 20th or 25th proximo. Two transports are to remain at Henzada, as

receiving-ships; ammunition, stores, and supplies to be sent thither from hence in small vessels or boats, and forwarded on the larger steamers to Prome—a party of marines to protect the depot. On the arrival of the first detachment at Prome, the steamers will return and take up a second, and so on till the whole force is collected there. The whole of the troops now here will move on, leaving the new arrivals to take our place.”

The Bengal division of the army in Burmah is to consist of three infantry brigades, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape, who started for Rangoon on the 6th September in the *Berenice*. The first brigade, already in the country, under Brigadier Reigolds, of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, consists of H.M.'s 18th and the 40th and 67th regts. of Native Infantry. The second brigade, to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Dickinson, 10th N.I., is to consist of H.M.'s 80th Foot, the 10th N.I., and 4th Sikh local infantry. The third, commanded by Lieut. Col. Huish, 37th N.I., is to be composed of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 37th N.I., and the (Sikh) Regiment of Loodiana.

A material alteration had been made in the order for reinforcements from Madras (announced in our last number), by the substitution of a single brigade for two. H.M.'s 84th Regiment, and the 30th and 45th Regiments Native Infantry, form the disappointed brigade. Their more fortunate comrades had set sail. On the 31st August, the C troop Horse Artillery, with the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, left the roads in transports and the H.C.'s steam-frigate *Feroze*; followed, on the 7th September, by the 1st Madras Fusiliers, with the Sappers and Miners, in H.M.'s steam-sloop *Sphynx* and the H.C.'s steamer *Mosuffer*, both having transports in tow. The later departure of the Fusiliers was owing to the visitation of cholera on the march down from Bellary, which compelled them to halt for several days, and thus prevented them from arriving at Madras in time to embark with the other portions of the brigade. The disease had quite disappeared before the corps had marched into Madras. The Madras papers state that the men of the Fusiliers, “up to the moment of embarkation, stocked themselves liberally with the seeds of the worst diseases; during the week the regiment lay in camp at Madras, excesses of the most disgusting and riotous nature were perpetrated unchecked.”

The command of the Madras division of the army of Ava has been conferred upon Brigadier-General Steel, C.B. that of the brigade, on Brigadier M. McNeill.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamers *Precursor* and *Oriental* had been engaged at Calcutta, for the conveyance of troops to Rangoon; and three of the river steamers belonging to Government were to be transferred from the waters of the Hooghly to those of the Irrawaddy for war service.

The letters from Rangoon,—copious extracts from which are given elsewhere,—add many incidents to those already known of previous operations. It appears that Capt. Tarterton had found in the house of the Governor of Prome, at Meeaday, above that city, documents showing that an intended attack upon our troops at Rangoon had been frustrated by the sudden appearance of the steamers up the river.

The last accounts report that the Burmese had established a very strong stockade, some miles from Prome, inland. A correspondent of the *Englishman* thus calculates the designs and the strength of the enemy:—

“We receive accounts daily, which appear to be trustworthy, of the increasing strength of the Burmese at Prome, and of the great extent of the stockade, or rather breastwork, they are raising. It is

beyond the fire of steamers, and commands the town and landing-place. They are reported to have received eleven guns from Sheo-gain, and to have an additional two more, which were left by the navy when they landed, and took possession of the rest of the guns last month. There are said to be from 10,000 to 15,000 men at Prome; 7,000 at Pegue, with 4,000 Cassay horse, and outposts at distances between Pegue and Rangoon; 10,000 at Sheo-gain, and a large force at Beling, near Martaban. Ava is filled with troops and a considerable number of guns. So that great preparations are making for our reception, and even for attacking us, which it is their intention (so they say) to do immediately the rains abate.”

From the little garrison holding Bassein, nothing had been heard. At Martaban, the night attacks, by which the detachment there had been kept in constant alarm, had been brought to a termination, to the happy relief of the troops, by the instrumentality of one of the heavy guns of the *Zemobia*, a 68-pounder, which, after considerable labour, had been mounted on the hill commanding the town. This formidable piece of artillery was manned and worked by a party of seamen from the frigate, under the command of a lieutenant; and since its elevation the enemy had not ventured to show themselves near the camp.

The cry for “annexation” still continues, on the part of the Indian press generally; we are aware of but a single exception, and we have elsewhere placed the anti-annexation views of the *Madras Athenæum* in juxtaposition with the pro-annexation arguments of the *Friend of India*. The *Englishman* qualifies its opinion as to the necessity of an “immediate annexation of Pegu” with the remark, “but not before we are able to afford protection to those we would govern; annexation without complete occupation of the country would only entail misery in a tenfold degree upon its overpressed inhabitants.”

An objection is raised by the annexationists, namely, “If we exact a penalty from the king of Ava, and he cannot pay money, how are we to dispose of the territory given in lieu of it?” This objection may, we think, be met by calling to mind the state of the relations between Burmah and Siam, which are generally but little known. The two nations are virtually at war with each other; there are certain border provinces on the north, Chiang Mai is one of them, the title to which is matter of dispute between them, being claimed by the Siamese, though subject to the Burmese. In most of their contests in late years, the former have been the victors. During the latter part of the last century, the Siamese were in the habit of invading Burmah, and when the latter sent an army into Siam, in order to dethrone the king, Phya Tak, as an usurper, the Burmese army suffered a total overthrow. If they are unable to contend with so unwarlike and even timid a people as the Siamese,—who, we believe, maintain no disciplined army, but make up one, when exigency requires, from field labourers,—they should be easily subdued by a British force. Why should not the forfeited territory be transferred to Siam, which is desirous to cultivate friendly relations with us, and would be thereby made a very useful ally?

Rumours of war are again heard from the north-western frontier, where there is promise of another cold season campaign. A force had been sent out against the arch-brigand Saadut Khan, but, according to the latest accounts, it had found no enemy worthy of the name. The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 1st September, announces that

“Immediately on the ‘alarm’ being given, the head-quarters of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, under Lieut. Smith, of the 16th Irregulars, 3 guns of Waller's troop of horse artillery, under Lieut. Blunt, and four companies of the 29th N.I. under Captain Whish, marched towards the scene of action, but nothing was done, as no enemy ap-

peared in sight, and those who are accustomed to these little excursions seem to think that the alarm was taken at a few thieves who were hovering about, endeavouring to steal some cattle. The cavalry went on to Shubqudr, where they were halted, and the artillery and infantry were ordered to remain on the Peshawar side of the Cabul river. No fighting is expected at present, but it is pretty certain that as the cold weather comes on, there will be the usual amount of petty disturbances; and probably some of more importance than those that have hitherto marked the progress of events on the north-west frontier."

Letters from Peshawur, to the 22nd August, mention that Ajoon Khan made a descent on Joora, a village about two miles west of Tungee, with some 100 men, and succeeded in carrying off 100 head of cattle; four of the villagers being killed in the affray.

The Peshawur correspondent of the *Messenger* of the 27th August reports that "the Momunds had renewed their incursions on the Mitchnee lands, gathering in great force, and threatening a descent. Yesterday (the 18th of August), the 15th Irregular Cavalry were ordered out; and this morning Lieut. Blunt's troop, with two guns, besides four companies of the 29th Native Infantry, marched towards the scene of commotion, whilst at this moment H.M.'s 53rd regiment are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning."

The two native states, that of the Nizam and the kingdom of Oude, were in their usual condition of disorder. The *Englishman* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that there has been a great fight in Berar, between the Nizam's forces and those of a native noble, in which eighty men were killed. About 900 Rohillas were employed; and it was, in fact, a pitched battle on a small scale, which in any European country would have created an immense sensation. In a native state the occurrence is of far too ordinary a description to merit more than a line or two of notice. From Lucknow we are told, that, of the revenue, sixty to sixty-five lakhs only had been received this year; of these, two-thirds consist of papers and receipts of the commandants in the districts, for payment of their troops, and of chuckledars acknowledging having received revenue from zamindars for the ensuing year. Thus the revenue received is not real, but nominal. "No fighting is now going on," says a correspondent; "there never is, except when the crops are being cut: it is then only that human heads are mowed away along with the corn."

The Patna plot, which we noticed in our last Summary, turns out to be a religious movement on the part of the followers of Syed Ahmed, the Wahabee reformer, who raised so formidable an insurrection against the Sikhs, in their trans-Indus territory, and was killed in action in 1831.* His disciples, now numbering not more than 500, do not believe that he is dead, but await his return to lead them on to victory over the unbelievers, at a village named Sittana, on the Indus, midway between Torbela and Umb. Desirous of strengthening themselves in number, they invite reinforcements from among the faithful in Hindostan, but, as it would seem, with only little success. It is supposed to be some of their invitations that have been intercepted. The *Lahore Chronicle* states that the arms said to have been smuggled across the Punjab, on their account, amount to "twenty or thirty old swords, a rusty matchlock or two, and perhaps an odd pistol." This would make the plot a very insignificant affair. A correspondent of the *Englishman*, however, thinks there is more in it.

* Hist. of the Punjab, vol. ii. p. 81.

"I am doubtful," he says, "if the Government is aware that a secret society of Mahomedans, extending over the whole of British India, has been in existence for many years, the motive of which is to protect each other, and destroy the English, if any attempt is made against their religion, or any general injustice done to the children of the faith. I presume the resumption laws are considered as a general injustice. The society is so extensive that it is a hundred to one the Governor-General's khamsamah is one of the associates. I have long known the existence of this society, and have conversed with members of it. I was surprised when told that my Persian teacher was a member, and on asking him he admitted it, but said they were exhorted not to act while the Government does justice."

The Benares tumult had subsided. "All has been hushed up, as regards the little insurrection we had," says a letter from that city; "the two hundred and seventy Mahajuns, that were lodged in the Benares gaol, have been let off under proper and good security; but, since, twenty Mahajuns, who were the most obstreperous, but had hid themselves, have been apprehended and safely lodged in the gaol. Orders have come in from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the N. W. Provinces to the Commissioner of the Benares Division to investigate the case, and see what is the real cause of this grievance."

The Commander-in-Chief, when last heard of, was on his way to Chensee, in Tibet.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj. Henry C. Boileau, 28th N.I. at Dinapore, Aug. 22; Lieut. H. Russell, 7th N.I. at Ferozepore, Aug. 21.

MADRAS.—Maj. Charles Fothergill, 1st Nat. vet. batt. at Cuddalore, Aug. 26; Lieut. W. Davey, 5th N.I. at Kyouk Phyou, Aug. 13.

BOMBAY.—2nd Lieut. Francis Vizard, 4th N.I. at Belgaum, Aug. 27.

BENGAL. BURMAH.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Rangoon, the 25th August:—

"I cannot say this place improves upon acquaintance; it rains every day, and when it does rain it pours. Every article of dress, boots, boxes, &c. soon becomes damp, and as the sun makes his appearance only at intervals of some days, there is no getting the things dried. This weather we are likely to have till the end of October, so that, as far as regards comforts, there is not much to hope for, for some time to come.

"Nothing has occurred here since I last wrote to you, and we pass our leisure hours in examining the country, &c. The Dagon Pagoda is a fine massive edifice, well worth seeing; but I should prefer, for my part, to have the gold and silver images which are within. There it stands, 'a monument of British valour,' as the old general calls it. On the terrace of the pagoda are several wooden buildings, showing some really fine specimens of carvings. The approaches to the terrace are striking, and would look well in a picture. Flights of steps, with a covering nicely carved and painted, with pillars on each side. On the steps of these gateways the Queen's corps lived after the capture of Rangoon, till barracks could be built. Our walks here are, of course, confined, the greatest extent being to the beach, which is about 2½ miles off. We can go to Kemendine, which is very nearly the same distance; but the road is just now impassable. The stockade does the Burmese great credit; it is of great extent, well built, and strong, and, if well defended, it would be very difficult for besiegers to make an entrance. It is some distance from the great pagoda, and surrounds the principal part of the town. I am glad to say that our men are in tolerably good health, there being no more than fifty in the hospital."—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 2.

RANGOON, AUG. 13.—"After a seven weeks' absence up at Promé, the *Mahanuddy* has returned. She has been playing the very deuce with the Burmese up there. She has brought down somewhere about a thousand boats, which were placed in her charge. These boats are, or were, laden with rice, cutch, and salt. She brings intelligence that while the Burmese troops about Promé are nowhere to be met with, both land and water are dread-

fully infested with bands of Burmese bandits, who, not satisfied with the booty they get from their countrymen, have been experimenting upon our vessels and people, but hitherto with indifferent success. They go about on the water ten to fifteen boats in company, all well manned, and every man armed to the teeth. Two of the *For's* boats in charge of young middies were set upon by some twenty-five of these Burmese boats. The blue jackets had rather a tough affair of it against such long odds, the struggle lasting some seven hours, as I hear. The Burmese assailants were, however, put to flight at last, and it is singular that none of the *For's* were the worse for it in life or limb. The *Mahanuddy*, on her downward course, received a few complimentary jingals, but she squared accounts, with interest, in no time. On a previous occasion the Burmese boats already alluded to had the temerity to make an attack upon her, but she got amongst them and paddled about their ears, and very soon consigned most of them to the lowest depths of the river. The banditti had to swim for it, but no sooner they got to shore than a more horrible fate awaited them. They were seized by the villagers, bound hand and foot, and mercilessly thrashed till every bone was broken, and death only released them from the terrible infliction.

"It is said that the Burmese peasantry have settled it amongst themselves that the present conquests of the British in Burmah are favoured by Providence. They say that the several creeks about Prome, and especially the one through which the steamers made the detour to get up to the rear of the defences that had been there erected, lay dry and unnavigable for the last twenty-five years, and that the gods, to assist the British in deposing the Burmese tyrants and delivering the Burmese people from their ruthless oppressors, had opened the flood-gates of the heavens and poured down rain to fill these channels and render them passable for our vessels. Moreover, every spot favourable for the construction of stockades and defences has in the same way been inundated to defeat the ends of the despotic rulers of the country. Under this feeling it will be readily believed that the Burmese populace came flocking in, eager for our protection, doing everything in their power to facilitate our movements, and keeping our vessels constantly supplied with intelligence of the movements of the king and his troops. The Lord of the Elephant and Umbrella is said to be putting his best golden foot forward in preparing to give us battle. He is endeavouring to get together a large force, but the great difficulty he has to contend with is that nearly as fast as he can collect men he loses them, his recruits being pretty equally balanced by the number of deserters. It is stated that he has succeeded in transporting some formidable ordnance to Prome, but as it has not yet been captured, it may be presumed that our blue jackets have not yet found out where it is.

"August 17.—I have not known since the beginning of June what a sunshiny day is—it is all rain, rain. It is to continue the same to the end of September, so say the weather-wise in these parts. With so much rain and such a low swampy place as Rangoon undoubtedly is, how can it be free from sickness in this time of the year? But from all accounts Prome is a most healthy place, no doubt owing to its elevation and hilliness. While at Rangoon there has been an unceasing, merciless down pour; at Prome the showers have been only occasional; besides there, let it rain much or little, the ground is drained by nature. The population at Prome is also greater, being a commercial town of the Burmese, where trade and manufactures were carried on to a considerable extent. It is the Manchester of Burmah—the chief place for the manufacture of silk and cotton piece goods, especially the Burmese variegated silk plaids. Among the natural products of Prome, peas, potatoes, onions, asparagus, and vegetable marrows hold a prominent place. There is also to be had a plentiful supply of naphtha.

"I have just heard a story of Capt. Latter having made a narrow escape from having his throat cut by some half a dozen vindictive Burmese. They stole into his house, and one of the fellows got into Latter's bed, and coolly bestriding the magistrate, who was lying on his back, held his throat with a firm grip with one hand and was going to operate with the other, which was armed with a *dow*, when luckily the guard, taking alarm, rushed in and spoilt the whole affair, which promised such excellent materials for a real tragedy. The imported constable, Neville, got information, and caught five Burmese, who, he says, belonged to the gang of cut-throats.

"August 21.—Two boats have come in, with the captain, crew, and lady passenger of the *Mazeppa*, which has been totally wrecked on the Barague sands. The lady passenger mentioned is Mrs. Andrew, the wife of the commander of the transport *Futlle Rozack*. The accident to the *Mazeppa* happened in the gunner's watch, at 6 a.m. of the 14th. She struck, and went to pieces almost immediately after, and no one could save more than the clothing each had on. No lives, however, were lost. They were

eight days in their boats coming to Rangoon. On the way they are said to have received great and humane assistance from some Burmese, who, it may be added, have been rewarded here.

"August 22.—A boat has come in, bringing intelligence of the complete success of Captain Tarleton in demolishing all the Burmese defences and strongholds in his course. The gallant captain is now on his way to Bassein, still keeping up his work of destruction. From Bassein he is expected here in the *Pluto*. The *Nemesis* is gone Prome-ward with Captain Shadwell, who is to have charge of the gallant flotilla. The *Phlegethon* has been playing the deuce with Prince Moung-chow-to, who is at Prome with a few thousand men, and is most persevering and energetic in his exertions to construct stockades, but no sooner part of one shows itself anywhere than bang, bang go the *Phlegethon's* guns, and all Prince Moung-chow-to's work is blown away a great deal faster than it was put up. But the prince won't give it up, and the *Phlegethon* won't give it up, and so they are both at it hammer and tongs.

"August 23.—The *Enterprise* has arrived, and taken every one by surprise. She experienced very bad weather in her journey hither, and had to rough it. The *Enterprise* has been ordered to relieve the *Moozuffer* and the *Sphinx*, sent to Madras. There is a report current that Lord Dalhousie will again visit Rangoon in November."—*Ibid*.

Our advices from Rangoon since our last despatch are as follows:—

"August 13.—Donabew was not burnt by Burmese soldiers, but by the inhabitants themselves, who did so to spite the governor that had been appointed over them by Capt. Tarlton, and who had rendered himself obnoxious to them.

"It seems that the inhabitants came to Capt. Tarlton, begging he would nominate for them a governor in the absence, it is presumed, of the Burmese governor appointed by the Court of Ava, who had bolted. Capt. Tarlton, thinking the fairest method of selection would be (by votes, determined to adopt it—the result, of course, was, that the man with most money (as in a certain civilized country of Europe sometimes happens) gained the day; he made himself disagreeable to the people, and to rid themselves of him, though how cannot be clearly seen, they set fire to their own town about his ears. The Burmese dacoits have a wholesome dread of our steamers, the smoke of which keeps the river banks for six miles on either side clear of them. Indeed it is only in the wake of a steamer that any of these unfortunate Peguers dare shew themselves on the river. The town of Rangoon is most rapidly extending; the houses now stretch in almost an unbroken line from the old field hospital, or where the troops first landed, to Kemendine; houses too of a larger description are being built, numbers of new shops are daily to be seen. As a precaution against fire, one man in every tenth house is compelled to keep awake, and to signify his being so, by striking two or three times every quarter of an hour two bamboos against each other; every house must be provided with a long hooked bamboo, with which the roof may be at once pulled off in case of its catching fire; also a long pole with a square piece of matting secured at the end, to act as a flapper or extinguisher to fire. These precautionary measures have been found to be absolutely necessary, as it has been ascertained from spies, that the Burmese will burn down the town if they can,—just now, when from the quantity of rain that constantly falls, the roofs are damp, there is little danger; but nothing is more probable than an attempt to burn the place after the rains; that is a favourite trick of the Burmese,—nothing they like better than burning a place to spite their enemies. The town is being surveyed and the ground about. This looks business-like, and as if we intended to do things in a ship-shape and orderly manner. Let only the word for annexation be passed, and Rangoon will be in a year one of the most flourishing towns of the east. Maulmein will be almost emptied—the Burmese prefer the climate of Rangoon, and will come over here bodily, when they have besides the great advantage of being on the bank of the great river that communicates direct with Ava, and where vessels from all parts of the world can come and buy their exports and produce. One or two merchants have come here both from Calcutta and Maulmein, to buy the prize timber, of which they have seen the advertisements in the papers, but the prize-agents won't sell it—the Commodore requires it all for the ships. It is fully expected that there will be a famine in this country next year, or scarcity of rice almost amounting to it, as the people have been prevented sowing this year, by the predatory bands going about, and the generally disturbed state of the country.

"August 14.—Below Prome, where the battery was established on a commanding rock, and where, by the information received from a villager, our steamers dodged the Burmese cannon, the stream is so rapid that it took the *Proserpine*

an hour and a quarter in passing the battery, the distance from which luckily prevented its guns reaching the steamer. It appears that in coming back, the steamers found that the water had fallen several feet since going up, and that the passage through the right channel, up which they had come, was impracticable; it was necessary therefore to go right under this formidable battery above them on a rock,—a roof and high boarding of planks was constructed over the *Proserpine* paddlebox and all to protect the crew from the shower of bullets and shot that were expected,—their astonishment was great on nearing the place to find Bundoola crossing over with his army to intercept them, that gentleman supposing the steamers would return by the passage they had come through; so near a thing was it, that Mr. B.'s coat was found in his boat, he not having time to put it on.

"August 18.—The Commodore sent up instructions to Prome the other day that all boats laden with rice or any article of food were to be brought down to Rangoon. The apparent motive of this seems to have been to prevent supplies being sent to any Burmese troops that might be above Prome. The rice, when it reached this place, however, instead of being made over to the prize agents as prize property, was to have been sent to Maulmein, where, it is supposed, it would find a better market. The latter part of the instructions have not been carried out, Commander Shadwell at once perceiving the impropriety of such a proceeding. An attempt to take the life of Captain Latter has been, it is supposed, discovered. Intelligence of the plot was gained at Bassein by one of Capt. L.'s assistants, and a boatload of most desperate-looking fellows, tattooed from top to toe, have been captured; and Capt. Latter is regarded by the Burmese, from his knowledge of the language, and his rather severe disposition to the natives, as the grand instigator of hostilities towards them. Some seventy or eighty Burmese soldiers landed a few nights ago at Pazendown, and attacked the house of a Peguer of rank: he luckily had a good stand of arms in his house, and repelled the attack. The attacking party having the daring to have torches, offered a good mark, and several of them being wounded, the rest decamped.

"On the arrival of the first troops, the Bengal brigade will advance in steamers to Prome, for the good reason that there would not be room here for all the troops that are coming; so that in three weeks hence some of us ought to be moving. The General and Commodore are going up in the *Fire Queen* together through the Paulang creek into the Irrawaddy in a few days. The *Fire Queen* will remain there, and the troops will be conveyed hence to her in the small steamers. The passage through the Paulang is the only difficult part of the voyage to Prome: once in the Irrawaddy, and there are found seven fathoms of water.

"The town of Rangoon (it may seem unnecessary again to allude to it) is increasing to an astonishing extent. Those who can give an opinion say that 80,000 is certainly not above the amount of its native population; it is wonderful how well everybody behaves. The European soldiers conduct themselves admirably; they are to be seen walking about in uniform in a quiet, orderly manner all over the place. The writer has only seen one drunken soldier in Rangoon.

"News from Capt. Tarleton has been received. He had been at Meeaday, above Prome, and had found in the house of the governor documents showing that an intended attack on Rangoon was frustrated by the sudden appearance of our steamers up the river. The late governor of Dalla is anxious to have a negotiation with the general, but is afraid to come into Rangoon, as he has an idea he may swing for it. The governor of Dalla, however, was particularly civil to our people before the war.

"Negotiation now, however, is entirely out of the question. Lower Burmah will be annexed, and nothing shall prevent it. Only let the little river steamers come round, and some Bengal troops, and then matters will look up—at present the state of things may be pronounced as slow.

"August 24.—The *Enterprise* was sent down in the hurry: she was to convey the orders for an advance to Prome—of this there is no doubt. No troops to move from this till reinforcements arrive from Madras: they may certainly be expected in a fortnight. The *Sphinx* and *Mozuffer* are off; the *Enterprise* is stationed at Kemendine; her position commands the Paulang creek, and effectually prevents any armies coming down that way to surprise us. All is quiet and well here. The rains are getting rather severe; the roads are canals.

"August 28.—Capt. Tarleton, of the *Fox*, returned yesterday to Rangoon, having been relieved by Capt. Shadwell, of the *Sphinx*, from the command of the steam-flotilla up the river. He states that a paper was found at Meeaday, purporting to be a copy of a report to the King of Ava, in which it is stated, that at the capture of Rangoon 1,240 Europeans were killed; and that our alarm is so great that we have 1,000 sentries round our camp at night—a very moderate exaggeration this, considering the

general tendency of the Burmese character."—*Englishman*, Sept. 6.

"Up to this the last moment before the closing of the mail nothing is known definitely of the movements of the force. The first party that goes up is to occupy Akoktoun, the island in the river; the next batch of 2,000 go to Prome. Orders for annexation, it is firmly believed, have been sent down, but no one knows positively. A wonderful veil of mystery is now thrown over all matters here. What the policy can be in keeping a secret what corps are to be the first to go, it is not easy to conceive."—*Ibid.* Sept. 8.

ANNEXATION.

An article in the *Times*, of the 30th of June, concludes with these remarks:—"Instead of rupees," that is, in the case of the Punjab, "we have annexed territory, and this territory is not as yet remunerative to the revenue. What then is to be done if the king of Ava either refuses or withholds the payment of compensation, seeing that we have already confiscated the most convenient and promising districts of his dominions, and that the permanent occupation of Rangoon would involve our own penalty rather than his? The result of these inquiries would, we think, conclusively prove that war cannot be undertaken at a profit to either party, even by powers of such relative strength as England and Burmah. We must almost inevitably fight a losing game, and our best triumph will consist in getting back to Calcutta with as little loss of time, as the honour of the army, and the credit of the empire will allow." In these remarks we think there lurk three fallacies. First, the territories in the Punjab, which we have annexed to our dominions, have proved perfectly "remunerative to the revenue." Notwithstanding the abolition of many vexatious taxes, and the relinquishment of no small portion of the revenue which Runjeet Singh raised, those newly-acquired provinces already yield an income which not only covers all the military expense of occupying them, and the cost of the civil administration, but adds to our imperial resources. Secondly, we have not already confiscated the most convenient and promising districts of the Burmese empire, and the permanent occupation of Rangoon would inflict no penalty whatever on us. Arracan and Tenasserim provinces are, by universal acknowledgement, the most unpromising districts which we could have selected out of the Burmese empire; the one was a swamp, the other a desert, and it was deeply regretted at the time that we did not annex Pegu instead of Moulmein and the districts connected with it; and this proceeding was noted down as another exemplification of the invariable English folly of throwing away the advantages of victory when we came to conclude a treaty of peace. Had we kept possession of the lower provinces of Burmah, in 1826, and thus crippled the resources of the Court of Ava, we should in all probability have escaped the expenses of the present war. Yet, we have turned the swamps of Arracan into the granary of the Bay, and in the desert of Moulmein, we have erected a settlement little inferior in public spirit to Singapore itself. We left all the most promising and fertile districts of the Burmese empire, and fixed on the most barren and unproductive. The natural advantages enjoyed by the provinces of that empire are but imperfectly known. In Pegu, there exists, as in Bengal, a belt of Soonderbund jungle on the sea board, but on emerging from it, we come on rich plains, watered with the most fertilizing streams, and interspersed with hills which diversify the scenery, and render the Delta of the Irrawaddy so much more salubrious than that of the Ganges. Though it has been reduced almost to a wilderness, through the insane despotism of the Burmese Government, which is perhaps the most wanton and the most exhausting in the world, that valley is one of the noblest and most beautiful in the east, and affords scope for commerce, industry, and enterprise, superior to anything we possess in our own eastern dominions. The inhabitants, who are exempt from the degrading distinctions of caste, and who possess that manliness of character which is so often found in conjunction with the generous treatment of women, and their appearance on all occasions in public, are a highly improvable race. Pegu is supposed to contain between two and three millions of inhabitants, and the climate and soil are such as to render it a fertile source of plenty and wealth. The valley of the Irrawaddy will stand a comparison for soil and productions with any in the east. We write on the information of those who have traversed it in every direction. The forests, which produce teak and other timber, cutch, lac, and oil, are scarcely surpassed in riches by any in the world. Farther up the country, the field for industrial and commercial enterprise is equally expansive and alluring. The Irrawaddy, which is the great artery of the country, would open to us a mercantile intercourse with fifteen or twenty millions of people, and enable any spirited nation which commanded it to pour its manufactures into the western provinces of China. We do not, however, write this with

an eye to Mr. Bright's and Mr. Gibson's vote for annexation. At Boman, which is only thirty miles from the province of Yunnan, the most westerly portion of China, the bazars are filled with grapes, apples, walnuts, chestnuts, and most of the fruits of England and America, and the productions of that rich district comprise silk, cotton, indigo, sugar, wheat, all of a very superior quality, while the mines are stated to yield iron, lead, silver, and even gold. The tea-plant is indigenous through all that hilly country; and the climate is in the highest degree salubrious and cheerful. We are not, of course, going to propose the extension of our conquests to the borders of China, but it is impossible to avoid a passing reflection on the miracles of improvement which brother Jonathan would introduce into this promising country in the course of a dozen years, if it were to fall into his possession, and on the rapidity with which he would go a-head, and cover the rivers with steamers, and the land with rail-roads, and plant a complete network of electric telegraphs through the country. Lastly, the *Times* says, "our best triumph will consist in getting back to Calcutta, with as little loss of time as the honour of the army and the credit of the empire will allow." The time may come when this sentence will be read with the same smile of surprise, with which we turn to the celebrated despatch from the Court of Directors, of the 3rd of April, 1805, in which, after having devoted thirty-six closely printed quarto pages to a general denunciation of all the measures of Lord Wellesley's magnificent administration, they appear to sum up the measure of his delinquencies by alluding, with a deep sigh, to the "vast and extensive territories" he had added to the British dominions, and state that they could not take a view of the situation in which he had placed them, "without being seriously impressed with the wisdom and necessity of that solemn declaration of the legislature, 'that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of the nation.'" Those vast and extensive territories, the possession of which the Court of Directors of that day so deeply deprecated, are,—the provinces now comprised in the Agra presidency, which are governed by Mr. Thomason, and yield five millions sterling a year, and are filled with a happy, industrious, and thriving population, and are considered to furnish the model of Indian governments! So much for human foresight. But surely we are not to allow Pegu to slip through our fingers. Annexation is inevitable. The Burmese might have prevented it by a timely submission to our just and reasonable demands. But they have driven us into it. They have treated our overtures with insolence and contempt. They have dared us to attack them in their capital, and thither we now bend our steps. To withdraw our armies at the present time from Burmah, and retire to Calcutta, *re infecta*, would expose us to the derision of Asia, destroy the *prestige* of our power, which is always half our strength, place our two Burmese provinces in constant jeopardy, and give rise to a hundred hostile aspirations throughout India, which the sense of our indomitable energy and irresistible strength at present effectually represses. Neither is this acquisition to be deprecated. Even in our hands those provinces will become the seat of industry and commerce. The inhabitants invite us to take them under our protection, and we shall require no troops to keep down internal commotion. We shall have to retain a force on the frontier to restrain the insolence of the Burmese, unless, indeed, we should determine to leave the British ensign floating on the ramparts of Amerapoor. We have long been accustomed to the administration of Burmese provinces. We have officers familiar with the language, habits, and feelings of the people, ready at once to enter upon the government of these provinces, and to deepen the respect and attachment which they feel towards the British name. Annexation is inevitable. It will be a blessing to the people; it will be an advantage to our own growing empire; but even if this were not the case, annexation is inevitable.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 26.

We have had occasion before to question the *Friend's* capacity to discover more of the will of Heaven than his less positive contemporaries; but no one parts willingly with even an imaginary privilege, and we are not surprised therefore to find our Serampore contemporary again wielding the *lituus*, and parcelling out the future according to the divine decrees. In his last issue he mounts to the seventh heaven of sublime meditation, and sees not only that the whole path of British conquest in India, through treachery, intrigue, and bloodshed, has been graciously drawn by the finger of Heaven, but that the index of the supreme counsel now points unmistakeably to the appropriation of Pegu.

Protest against this mischievous style of writing, is in this country of little avail. The majority of the Indian press are

staunch advocates of "annexation." Territorial aggrandisement is the only possible issue to every possible war. An able and respected contemporary at Bombay takes up the note struck at Serampore, and rapturously declares that, "irresistible as the waves of the ocean roll on the tide of European conquest in the East, it seems to be the high mission of England to subjugate to her away every heathen land. There is no middle course left for her to pursue, the finger of destiny points to conquest and kingdoms, and dynasties crumble away before her victorious armies." It is not our intention to reiterate our objection to this absurd argument; in a former issue we endeavoured to exhibit its worthlessness. It is after all a very stale one, as the readers of Fielding may remember. Jonathan Wild held very devoutly that he was called "providentially" to the leadership of the band of gentlemen, who under his orders disburdened society of their watches and purses. But we would now test the soundness of other props, on which the advocates of spoliation rest their cause, that we have a notion will prove on examination not more trustworthy than the one of divine appointment.

But not merely are Providence and sound policy on the side of annexation, humanity also pleads on that side. "The whole population of the country,—a thing unprecedented in Asia,—have thrown themselves upon our protection, and virtually annexed themselves to our dominion, and there could be no inconsistency or folly greater than that of abandoning them to the tender mercies of their task-masters."—with more to the same tune. The reader will be better able to estimate the value of this argument if he will substitute for "the whole population of the country," the poultry and vegetable merchants of Rangoon and Bassein, with whom alone, at present, beyond an occasional stray coolie or two, have we yet come into contact. Except to the prophetic eye that looks out of the watch-tower at Serampore, the wishes of "the whole population of the country" are as much a secret as the wishes of the people of Timbuctoo. We have no doubt, that the clowns who troop in with their fowls, eggs, and butter, delighted at the novel impetus given to trade by the presence of so many strangers, are quite willing that it should always be harvest time; or, at any rate, are fully alive to the necessity of recommending the sale of their wares by a little judicious flattery. But to pretend to find in their ignorant and interested encomiums the deliberate wishes of the whole nation of Pegu, is no less disingenuous than absurd.

But suppose we grant that the preference of a section of the population for the rule of a foreign power, is to justify the interference of that power, what objection shall be offered to the instant occupation of the greater part of the Northern Circars by his Highness the Nizam? It is a notorious fact that thousands of British subjects have emigrated into the Hyderabad territory, from the districts of Guntoor and Masulipatam, through inability to appreciate the superior blessings of Saxon government. They have thus openly thrown themselves upon the protection of the Nizam, and annexed themselves to his dominion: is the *Friend of India* willing that his highness shall accept the omen, and proceed to declare Masulipatam part and parcel of the Hyderabad dominions? We should like to know what the voice of Europe would have pronounced the annexation of the Papal States to France, had the Gallic government chosen to interpret the wishes of the Romans according to the rule laid down by the *Friend of India*? There are other countries beside Pegu that groan under "galling oppression." What shall we say to Tuscany for instance? Will a few huzzas for England or France by a Florence mob be quietly acquiesced in by continental states, as an adequate justification for interference, and the rescue of the prey from the tyranny of Austria by process of absorption.

The idea of the Taliens and Karens clinging to the British standard, "eager for the benefits of British institutions," is an enchanting picture! We would give something for the opportunity of catechizing a few of these sons of the jungles and swamp on their views of the British government. The blessings of undulterated British institutions as they loom—to quote Mr. Disraeli's figure—in the distant future to the people of Pegu, we fear were somewhat of a hazy cast; their native splendours must be shorn not only by the distance of time but by the distance of place, there being no trace of them discoverable at any rate in the adjoining empire of Hindostan. Seriously, which is the greater, the impudence that could deliberately offer a statement like this to the acceptance of the public, or the credulity that could swallow it? The Taliens know as much about the benefits of British institutions as they do about "chops and tomato sauce."

Such are the reasons put forward why we should annex Pegu to the British empire in India; and such, as it seems to us, is their rottenness.—*Madras Athenaeum*, Aug. 28.

MR. HENRY TORRENS.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on the 1st of September, the president (Sir James Colville) addressed the members as follows:—"I need hardly remind you that, since our last meeting, the society has sustained a great loss by the death of one of its most distinguished and accomplished members, Mr. Henry Torrens. On the morning of the day on which we last met, I fully expected to have the pleasure of bringing him hither with me in the evening. You are all probably aware that in the course of that very day he was brought to my house dangerously ill, and that in less than a fortnight he was numbered with the dead.

"I am conscious that there are several here present whose earlier and more intimate acquaintance with Mr. Torrens, whose longer connection with this society, make them more competent than I can, both to speak fully of his brilliant and versatile talents, and of the particular services which, in the period of upwards of fifteen years during which he was a member of it, he rendered to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; yet I cannot forget that even I had for nearly seven years the happiness of possessing his friendship and of occasionally enjoying his conversation. Since his demise it has been my painful duty to look over some of his note books and unfinished MSS., and I can truly say that that inspection has strengthened the impression which I previously entertained of the wide and diversified range of his knowledge, and of the restless activity of his mind. Again, there is no reason why I should not speak of his labours on behalf of this society; of them each of us may say '*monumenta manent*;' and so long as the pages of our journal, and the collections accumulated in our museum, shall endure, '*monumenta manebunt*.'

"Mr. Torrens, as many of you know, came to this country at an age somewhat more advanced than that at which the members of his distinguished service generally begin their career. He had completed a classical education at the University of Oxford; he had afterwards mixed more largely than most of his standing in general society. He possessed several of the languages of modern Europe. He was more than commonly conversant with the literature of Europe, yet it must be admitted, that in spite of these manifold distractions he took kindly to the land of his adoption. In truth the East had many and peculiar charms for his lively fancy and active spirit. Its languages (particularly Arabic and the kindred tongues), its antiquities, its history, its traditions derived from ages when history melts into fable, the origin and distribution of its races, were all subjects of deep and constant interest to him. It is not for me to assign a precise value to his labour as an orientalist. Those, however, if such there be, who would look at his works of this kind with a critical eye, and contrast them with the production of more profound and laborious scholars, would do well to recollect that they were the fruits of hours snatched from the claims of official life, and that these various studies were combined with the cultivation of general literature, with researches into military history, to the study of which he was attracted by the memory of his distinguished father, nay, more, with devotion's duty paid at the shrines of the lighter muses, and with excellence in more than one of the graceful arts which contribute so much to the enjoyment of social life.

"But it is not merely as one of its most accomplished members that Mr. Torrens claims from the society the tribute of its regret. For nearly six years he served it as honorary secretary. Now in every numerous body there must be differences of opinion, and these differences will beget opposition, and it may be that some of those who now hear me may have heretofore objected to this or that detail of Mr. Torrens' administration. I think, however, that all who look but candidly upon that portion of the society's history will admit, that if there were any faults in his administration, they were the faults of a generous temper, which in aiming at great ends does not very nicely calculate the means, and that in all he did he was animated by a sincere and zealous desire to maintain and extend the reputation and usefulness of this society.

"I am sure that none will dissent from the terms of the resolution which I have now the honour to propose, which are:—

"That this meeting desires to record its sense of the loss which the Asiatic Society of Bengal has sustained by the death of Henry Whitlock Torrens, Esq., B.C.S., who was for upwards of fifteen years an accomplished and distinguished member of the society, and whose eminent services when holding the office of honorary secretary were, on his retirement from that office, in November, 1846, especially acknowledged in the resolution then recorded by the society."

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. J. R. Colvin, was carried unanimously.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Calcutta on August 27th, per *Oriental*.

THE HOT-SPRINGS IN KURRUCKPOOR HILLS.—Capt. Sherwill, in a journal of a visit to the Kurruckpoor hills, south of Monghyr, communicated to the Asiatic Society, gives the following account of the hot-springs near the source of the Mun river:—"To the north of the village of Bheembandh, at the foot of the hornstone hill Dumduma, we came upon a region of hot springs; hot water appeared to be spouting from the ground in every direction; the principal springs, of which there are eight or ten, had a uniform temperature of 145°, all rising within a space of about three hundred yards square. Whilst our party was engaged bathing in the stream containing the united waters of all the hot springs, and which falls into the Mun, I made the following observations. At the source of the Bheembandh hot-well, at the foot of the Mohadewa hill, the water was 147° Fahrenheit. In this temperature nothing appeared to grow or live. At 145°, growing under the water, I found a green slimy moss in full vigour, adhering to the hornstone rocks. From 130° to 125°, shrubs, trees, grass, and ferns grew indiscriminately on the edge of the water, into which they had pushed their roots. At 114° I found large shoals of a very small and active silvery fish, apparently enjoying their hot life, but, upon being driven up the stream into a higher temperature, they showed great distress; at 117° they darted about wildly; at 119° they died instantly, for at this temperature they turned on their backs, their air-bladders bursting a few seconds afterwards. At 120° I found the larvae of the *libellula*, or dragon-fly, as active as these slow creeping creatures ever appear to be, apparently enjoying the high temperature, previous to undergoing their final metamorphosis. Frogs were swimming about in 114°; and I found a huge black scorpion and numerous frogs dead in 130°. In 120° I saw a large lizard, called by the natives *bakumase*, rush across the stream, as if in great agony; he had been scared from the jungle by my servant; with a desperate struggle he got across the stream, which was about ten feet broad and a few inches deep. Across numerous hot streams are, of course, many foot-paths used by the cultivators round about Bheembandh, but nowhere at the point of crossing did I find the water above 120°, and even that temperature made the men and women hurry across the stream, when fording from bank to bank. To our European skins, the heat of 120° was intolerable; nor could any of the party walk across any of the fords at that temperature without being severely scalded, though not blistered. Luxuriant crops of rice are raised by the aid of the hot streams, large fields being fed by the water, but at a reduced temperature, by leading it in devious courses to the cultivated land. The united waters of all these hot springs are conveyed away by the small stream called the Mun, which, after a passage through a narrow and densely-wooded and bamboo-fringed valley, flows through Pergunnah Sukhwabadee to the Ganges, sixteen miles below Monghyr."

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND TRADING COMPANIES.—The question of the re-election of Government servants to the direction of any trading company is entirely set to rest; the secretary of Government having replied to a letter addressed to him by the secretary of the Agra and U. S. Bank in a favourable manner. Any servant of Government who was a director of a bank when the order appeared in the *Gazette* may be re-elected, and the law is to be held as only prospective, for no servant of Government can in future take part in the direction or management of any trading company of which he was not a director on the 14th of May last; the continuation in office by re-election not being considered "a fresh acceptance of office." We think this very fair, and we have no doubt that it will render any arrangements that are to be made for the future management of the banks in existence comparatively easy, whilst it will afford time to put these arrangements on a much more satisfactory and firmer footing than could have been expected had the law been enforced as it was at first supposed it would be.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Aug. 11.

THE LATE MR. H. TORRENS.—The *Englishman* yesterday chronicled a report that Mr. Henry Torrens died of no ordinary disease, but from poison. He goes on to intimate a suspicion that the poison may have been administered while Mr. Torrens was on his way to Calcutta in a steamer belonging to the Nawab Nazim. From what we have heard on the subject, the rumour appears to be entirely without foundation. Mr. Torrens, we are told, was attacked by an epileptic fit some three weeks before he left Moorshedabad; but to all appearance recovered completely from its effects. Again, however, on his arrival in Calcutta, he had another seizure of similar character, and from this, too, he seemed to have entirely recovered before the mortal illness began. These attacks were doubtless the manifestations of disease which was at work on the brain and nervous system, and which is attributable to the gradual effect of twenty-five years'

constant residence in this country and the wearing activity of a mind ever at work. There is no need to suppose foul play where the catastrophe may be so easily traced to natural causes; and indeed it appears to us impossible that, under the circumstances stated, the idea of poison can be reasonably entertained. —*Hurkaru*, Aug. 20.

THE DELHI ENGRAVER.—A private letter from London to a mercantile gentleman of Calcutta mentions that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, while accepting the various articles tendered to them by several Indian contributors to the Exhibition, have declined the two signet rings engraved and presented by the celebrated artist of Delhi. Their reasons for refusal are not mentioned.

OPIMUM GAMBLING.—The high rates to which the gambling speculations of the bazaar have lately driven up the price of opium have at last become injurious to the regular dealers, and the *Hurkaru* reports that they have presented a memorial to Government on the subject. They suggest that if the revenue board would consent to some alteration of the present regulations, much of this speculation might be prevented. At present it is the custom that a deposit of Rs. 1,000 per chest should be paid within six days, and the remainder within the fortnight. The dealers, however, are anxious that half the purchase money should be paid at once, and the remainder within the week, thus compelling the speculators to incur a large immediate outlay. The proposal is, in fact, a request that Government will consent to forego the advantages accruing from unnaturally high prices, and we scarcely think it will be sanctioned. The "speculations," or "gambling transactions," or "bets," of the bazaar are so enormous, that no restrictions upon deposits would suffice to check them, and the Government would scarcely be justified in adopting a measure which, even if successful, would involve a loss of some lakhs of rupees a year. The bazaar transactions are precisely the same in principle as the fund speculations of the London Exchange, with this difference, that they bring in a very considerable accession to the revenue.

THE MOHAMMEDAN CONSPIRACY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* declares that the Mohammedan conspiracy spoken of by the *Mofussilite* is nothing but a plot of some fanatical Wahabees, who have settled themselves on the right bank of the Indus, at a village named Sitana. These fanatics, about 400 in number, are anxiously awaiting the re-appearance of their Syud, who was killed some fifteen years ago, and they have frequently called on their co-religionists in Upper India to join them in a religious war, but hitherto without any great success. The Achonzada of Swat has summoned them to assist him, but they prefer to wait; and as their designs are well known to the Government, and they have not corrupted a single Mohammedan sepoy, they may be allowed to pray in peace for the destruction of the Feringhees. A correspondent of the *Englishman* "of long experience" states, that there exists a secret society of Mohammedans extending over the whole of British India. Its members are firmly banded together to protect each other, and destroy the English, if any attempt is made against their religion.

THE SCREW STEAM COMPANY'S fine ship, *Queen of the South*, arrived on the 1st inst. in somewhat less than seventy-two days from England, including about thirteen days of detention at the different intermediate ports. The general impression is that she will not, with all the attractions which she offers, be much patronized, unless the rates of passage-money are very considerably reduced. The average speed of the *Queen of the South*, on her first voyage, seems to have been about eight knots an hour. —*Hurkaru*, Sept. 4.

A GUARD OF THE 38TH N.I. has got into a scrape. Some villagers in the Tipperah district hung about the sepoys while they were cooking their dinner. As they did not disperse, a row was the consequence, and the sepoys at last, in self-defence, resorted to their muskets, and four villagers were wounded.

THE BENARES RIOT.—An up-country correspondent speaks in somewhat disrespectful terms of the late popular ferment at Benares:—"A puddle in a storm, a puppy dog in a passion, are hardly more ridiculous than the late rebellion at Benares, subdued by the indomitable energy of the Commissioner. I do not mean to imply that this high functionary has anything of the appearance or nature of the canine species about him, but simply to hint that a mountain has been made out of a mole-hill, that the disturbances at Benares were contemptible in the extreme, and that a mighty fuss has been made about a mere trifle." —*Hurkaru*, Sept. 6.

THE LIBEL CASE, Smith v. Lang, resulted in a verdict for defendant, on the plea of justification.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT of Auditor-General of commissariat expenditure, salary Rs. 1,600, seems to lie between Colonel Sage and Major James Ramsay.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE, in which Baboo Mutty Loll Seal and others were put upon their trial, has ended in a verdict of acquittal. The proceedings continued through five days. General opinion sanctions the decision of the special jury. The results of the whole series of litigation, which this trial concludes for the present, are, however, very unsatisfactory. The point on which the case turned has virtually been four times decided in the Supreme Court. Two juries have pronounced Joygopaul Chatterjea innocent of the perjury alleged against him; and as often he has been declared guilty thereof. The feeling of the public is, that the law has been made the weapon of individual hostility on both sides without any advantage gained to public justice from the contest. The *Hurkaru* states that "two of the most learned counsel on either side had determined to fire a shot at each other on the conclusion of the trial; but their intentions having become known, they were taken into custody on a warrant from the chief magistrate."

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.—By an Act, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 27th August, 1852 (No. XXXIII. of 1852), entitled, "An Act to facilitate the enforcement of judgments in places beyond the jurisdiction of the courts pronouncing the same;" every party who shall have obtained a judgment in any Court of Her Majesty, or of the East-India Company, in any part of the territories under the government of the East-India Company, or in any Court established by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council in the territory of any foreign prince or state, and who shall be unable to enforce or obtain satisfaction of the same by execution within the jurisdiction of such Court, may enforce or obtain execution of the same in any part of the said territories under the government of the East-India Company, in the manner set forth in the Act.

LALLA JOTEPERSAUD left Calcutta about two months and a half ago, for the purpose of settling those disputes with his nephew which threatened to throw the whole of the sums due by government to the contractor into the hands of the receiver of the Supreme Court. As for the Lalla's claims, they are almost as far from an adjustment as ever. He has received from government about sixteen lakhs of rupees, and as that sum will keep himself and friends comfortable for some time, neither party seems to be anxious for an immediate settlement. —*Hurkaru*, Aug. 23.

RAMCHURN RAI, the man who killed a thief, while defending his uncle's property, has received a free pardon from the Governor-General.

RAILWAY ASSAULTS.—The case of the "Queen v. Robert Ewing, Henry Rushton, Lewis Bimbra, and Robert Burroughs," indicted for assault and false imprisonment, was decided in the Supreme Court, August 29. The defendants, while employed on the rail near Hooghly, about five months ago, in consequence of some obstruction (a native refusing to sell his house), in a violent manner took the law into their own hands, beat policemen and villagers, and destroyed property. Robert Ewing was sentenced to three months', and Henry Rushton and Lewis Bimbra to a fortnight's imprisonment, in the common gaol. Robert Burroughs was pronounced not guilty. The Chief Justice gave a very proper lecture to the defendants upon the danger and illegality of their conduct.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—On Wednesday evening last, a native convert was baptized at the Free Church, by the Rev. W. S. Mackay. His name is Koilas Chandro Kundu. He has been a pupil in the institution since 1843, and is a young man of extremely good abilities. He is at present a student in the college department. Some time ago he was anxious to receive baptism, but was dissuaded from it by his mother. He left Calcutta, and was engaged as a teacher of a native school at Ramper Bauleah. His convictions followed him, and he was compelled to come back to Calcutta, and cast in his lot with the Christian church. A considerable number of native young men and others were present at the baptism. —*Calcutta Christ. Advocate*, Sept. 4.

THE LATE CSOMA DE KÖROS.—An Hungarian gentleman, Mr. Bersenczey, has arrived here, and intends to follow up the researches of Csoma de Köros respecting the connection between the Hungarian and the Tibetan language. He seeks the patronage and pecuniary assistance of the Asiatic Society, partly on the ground of a legacy having been left to the society by the late Csoma de Köros. —*Hurkaru*, Aug. 23. Certain paragraphs alluding to an application made by an Hungarian colonel, now in Calcutta, to the Asiatic Society, for support in his researches to establish the identity of the Hungarian and Tibetan languages, on the ground of the general support that the society gives to scientific researches, and specially on the strength of a legacy left to it by the late Csoma de Köros, and which the society is said to have received, have of late gone the round of the papers; and is moreover asserted that an application has been made to the administrator-general

to disgorge, as it is phrased, any surplus of the above-mentioned legacy remaining in his hands. We are enabled to state, upon the best authority, that the Asiatic Society has never received a single rupee from the estate of the late Csoma de Kőrös, although it was, indeed, constituted, in a very simple will, his sole legatee. An objection was taken by Sir T. Turton to the signature, as rendering the will informal, and the whole of the proceeds of the estate still remain in the hands of the administrator-general. Some years ago an application was made, through the Austrian embassy in London, by the relatives of the late Csoma de Kőrös, for the proceeds in question; but as in those days the rule was to create difficulties where none existed, we believe that an objection was raised as to the sufficiency of proof, and the funds still remain in the office of the administrator-general, where they seem likely to rest. — *Englishman*, Aug. 25.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—According to the *Friend of India*, there is to be an electric line from Calcutta to Agra, Delhi, and Lahore, with branches to Mirzapore, Lucknow, and Simla. From Agra another line is to run from Bombay, and thence to Madras via Hyderabad. It is all to be completed and in operation in November, 1854. Dr. O'Shaughnessy finds that he can reduce the expense to Rs. 405 per mile, or 127,000*l.* for 3,000 miles, including all charges.—The *Englishman* tells us that Dr. O'Shaughnessy's electric needles have been compared with some in London, and found to be decidedly superior.

THE AMELIA, a small brig, bound to Labuan, has been wrecked near Singapore. Many lives were lost, including three English miners, who were passengers on board.

COL. WARREN'S appeal to the Chief Justice for the recovery of his daughter has been rejected. She is living with her married sister, in preference to living with her father and her mother-in-law. The difference is merely one of incompatibility of temper, and the young lady will soon be of an age to be her own mistress. — *Hurkaru*.

VOLUNTEERING OF SEPOYS.—A letter from Allahabad says: "Some three weeks or a month ago, a grand Nautch was given by the officers of the 10th N.I. to the sepoy of the regiment, for having volunteered their services for the Burmese expedition; it appears, however, that the men could not have been unanimous in this respect, as several of them have deserted, now that the regiment is on the eve of moving. So much for the stability of the native character."

DR. UMPHELBY, of H.M.'s 80th regiment, now in the fort, is to be tried by court martial for not having adopted some means to obtain reparation or the insult of a kick from a Mr. A. P. Pennefather, a clerk in the office of the Administrator-General. The question of *satisfaction* for an insult is still the unresolved problem of civilized society. What would the Commander-in-Chief have had the Doctor do? Was he to fight with either pistol or fist, with a person in an inferior grade of society? An officer insulted is in a pretty predicament. He knows not which way to turn; he may be ruined for life, let him take which course he may. He is ordered not to fight, and disgraced if he doesn't. If he kills his man, he is prosecuted for murder. If he is a true Christian, his duty as a Christian and his honour as a soldier are in direct opposition. The Commander-in-Chief would immortalize himself if he would only instruct officers how to act under insult without the breach of any duty towards man or God, or any infraction of the laws of common sense. — *Hurkaru*. The *Englishman* gives the following particulars of the case:—"About two months ago, Mr. Umphelby and Mr. Pennefather either went to, or met at, a public billiard-table, which has of late been unfortunately notorious as the seat and source of disreputable quarrels: when quitting, the latter individual entered into a quarrel with a third party, in which Mr. Umphelby tried to interfere, we believe pacifically, drawing Mr. Pennefather's anger on himself, and after some interchange of harsh words, Mr. Pennefather kicked Mr. Umphelby. This officer shrunk from a disgraceful personal conflict in the open streets, and therefore did not return the blow, intending to seek the advice of a friend as to his future course; and, unfortunately for his reputation and himself, that advice was not obtained until three days had expired, when an apology was demanded from, and tendered by, Mr. Pennefather. The commanding officer of the 80th did not consider this satisfactory, a long arrest and a court of inquiry have been the result, whilst the severer ordeal of a court-martial is still pending over Mr. Umphelby, whose repugnance to the practice of duelling may be sincere and well founded, and whose delay in taking steps to avenge his honour, resulted, we believe, more from ignorance of the nature of the course he ought to follow, than any unworthy disinclination to pursue it."

CONVERTS' WIVES.—The *Benares Recorder* says he has been told by many respectable and influential natives, "that the inhabitants of the holy Kashi have a vague impression that a Chris-

tian Brahman of that place is on the eve of forcing his Brahman wife, with the help of the judge of Benares, to leave her family and live with him, and that this universal impression has had much to do with the late outbreak." The precedent, upon which it is assumed that the Benares judge is preparing to act, is that set by Sir William Burton; and the *Recorder* exhorts Lord Dalhousie to prevent the threatened injustice by "passing without delay a clear and definite enactment on this all-important subject, to let all whom it may concern know that though a convert from one religion to another shall not lose his inheritance, his wife is different from his oxen and asses; that she has a will and conscience of her own; and that no law shall constrain her to live with her changed husband, except she declare in open court that such is her own will and pleasure." We are well aware that the Supreme Court have on more than one occasion ignored the authority of the Hindoo parent over an apostatizing son of even boyish age, and they might interfere in the same way to protect the apostate wife from liability to ill-usage; but in what they have done and might do in this respect the law is set at naught, and a handle is given to the natives to complain that not even are English judges superior to prejudice, when that prejudice is one of their own religion. We agree with the *Recorder*. A change of the law is required, if for no other reason than to preserve the dignity of our courts. — *Citizen*, Aug. 27.

THE MILITARY FUND.—The *Morning Chronicle* states that the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund have decided to choose their new Secretary from the army, provided they can procure a properly qualified person.

LIEUT. TOTTENHAM.—The court martial on Lieut. Tottenham, 7th light cavalry, closed proceedings on the 19th ult. The defence and rejoinder are described as most voluminous. There is a general impression abroad at Peshawur that the prisoner will get off with a reprimand. — *Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 1.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A Noekolah correspondent of the *Englishman* tells a story which reminds us of an incident in the Revelations of Panch Cowrie Khan. A man was tried for the wilful murder of a washerman. He was convicted, and the *futwa* of the law officer recommended capital punishment. The judge, however, Mr. Metcalfe, in referring the case to the higher court, recommended transportation for life. But on the evening of the trial, the man, supposed to have been murdered was brought into the station alive.

MURDERS IN THE TRANS-INDUS DISTRICTS.—As the *Lahore Chronicle* tries to make out that we have exaggerated, with regard to the number of murders committed within our Trans-Indus Provinces, we have taken the trouble to look back and reperuse some of the letters of our numerous correspondents. From these we gather that about twenty-five or twenty-six murders were committed during the months of November, December, January, February, and March last, in the Kohat district alone; and that from twelve to fifteen have occurred since. We include the murders in the Kothul pass in the above enumeration. We have also stumbled upon an item, which we most unaccountably overlooked at the time we received the communication, to the effect that several of the murders above alluded to were committed in the hopes of overawing the authorities into releasing a notorious villain named Jyemul, the son of the head Mullik of Bahadur Khel, and who has been convicted of upwards of half a dozen murders; yet the Board have not yet mustered courage sufficient to carry out the sentence of death, which was passed upon him several months ago! With regard to the district of Peshawur, we find the murders to exceed in number those perpetrated in the former district within the same period; but many of these have been from time to time brought to the notice of the public in our columns. But in all our communications we find no mention made of the perpetrators of these atrocious deeds ever meeting with their deserts, so that we still think we were called upon to bring this fact before the public, and to urge the authorities to make some exertions for the apprehension of the criminals. — *Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 1.

COURTS OF REQUEST.—A regiment at Cawnpore, and a very fine and well-conducted regiment, received intimation that its services would be required in Burmah, and was desired to prepare for its move. This soon became noised throughout cantonments, and suits were preferred by dealers in the Suddur Bazaar, before the next native Court of Requests, against upwards of a hundred of the Sepoys, the amounts claimed reaching in many cases to forty and even fifty rupees. The Court had no discretion, and nearly all the claims being proved, it was compelled to award the respective amounts sued for, to be deducted by monthly instalments of one half the Sepoys' entire pay, until the whole were discharged. Now these men are on the eve of departure for foreign service; they go with but half their pay to

meet greatly increased expenses necessarily incidental to a march, and after discharging the half mounting deductions, and other regimental calls, are to subsist on the balance, which will range from eight annas to a rupee.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 1.*

THE CHILD SUCKLED BY A WOLF.—A Lucknow correspondent of the *Engishman* furnishes the following confirmation of the extraordinary narrative inserted in a preceding *Mail* (p. 512):—"I have seen in the *Delhi Gazette* a very wonderful account of a boy's having been suckled by a wolf, and afterwards restored to its parents. At the risk of being considered over-credulous, I must avow my entire belief in it. I have heard the same and similar stories from such very credible witnesses, officers high in the service and holding important political employments, and native gentlemen of the most undoubted respectability, that I cannot do otherwise than put faith in the statement, that wolves have been known to rear up children. There is, I am told, such a boy at Lucknow at the present moment, though I have never seen him. I have been promised, however, a sight of him shortly."

THE WANABEE MOVEMENT, it would seem, had affected Delhi; for last week several houses, and among them those of Hosein Buksh, the Punjabee merchant, were strictly searched by the magisterial authorities, and all the papers and correspondence that could be found were secured, and are now, it is said, undergoing examination. The matter seems to have caused no little excitement in the city, and we find it prominently noticed by our native contemporary, the *Oordoo Ukhbar*, of last Sunday. After giving his version of the search, he reads the malecontents, if there are really any such, the following lesson:—"We are astonished at the wisecrackers who have harboured even a thought of opposing such wise and powerful rulers—rulers to whom the Almighty has given the art of government, and wisdom, and power. In truth, to oppose such rulers, is to oppose God. It is to invite death. But a short time ago, the powerful Sikhs, who conquered hundreds of cities like Peshawur; who feared no mortals; who were both wise and brave; all of them were caught like so many foxes. How, then, have a parcel of helpless weavers imagined that they could oppose the invincible armies of such a government, and what ingratitude is it when our rulers evince administrative talents and justice, forbearance and regard for the poor, such as the oldest among us never heard of! We to this day see under native governments that the guilty and innocent, the wise and fools, are alike killed and ruined. We ought to esteem such rulers the greatest blessing, otherwise we are ungrateful to God. Now, if Mahommedans complain that there are a great many infidels on the earth, let them remember that our rulers are of the number of those who believe in the Book. Let our Mahommedan brethren join them and fight with the Burmese and Chinese, if they want to have a religious war, for are not those people infidels? But the fact is, that it is no religious war. The thing is got up by interested and artful persons, fools whose destruction is inevitable." The above is taken from a Mahommedan paper, with a Mahommedan editor.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 1.*

ODDS.—The following is from Lucknow, dated 19th August:—"The 61st and 55th regiments N.I. are to remain here another couple of years. The former corps has received its order to stay, but the latter regiment likewise will not march; at least there is very little doubt about the matter. The Sikh (Loodianah) regiment will leave this about the 25th inst. by boat—down the Goomtee. There is no news regarding the court. The same recklessness that has always characterised the Durbar prevails now even to a greater degree than before. Of the revenue, 60 to 65 lakhs only have been received this year; of these, two-thirds consist of papers and receipts of the commandants in the districts, for payment of their troops and of Chucklids acknowledging having received revenue from Zemindars for the ensuing year. Thus the revenue received is not real but nominal. No fighting is now going on in any part of the district. There never is, except when the crops are being cut. It is then only that human heads are mowed away along with the corn. There was a great festival yesterday in honour of the birth of a son to the king by one of his concubines. The king's jealousy had on a former occasion been aroused, but the evil demon is entirely set at rest in the royal breast. He is not a little proud at having another prince, and in the fulness of his joy ordered, what he can little afford to do, a lac of rupees to be distributed as a gift among all his servants. A salute of a hundred guns last week announced the auspicious event."—*Engishman, Aug. 27.*

MONEY continues plentiful and procurable on easy terms, viz. from 5 to 8 per cent. per annum, according to the nature of the security.—*Ibid. Sept. 7.*

IMPUDENT FRAUD.—The following, from a correspondent near the Oude frontier, seems to be the interpretation of an oriental apologue which we published a few months since:—"Some

months back there was a story current here, relative to a fraud which had been practised upon the minister at Lucknow. This gentleman was anxious to get rid of Col. Sleeman, whom he found a great thorn in his side and an unpleasant check upon the practices by which he was seeking to enrich himself. It was whispered to the minister that there was a civilian whose relatives had sufficient influence at the court of Queen Victoria to obtain the dismissal of the resident, and the minister, supposing that the Queen was as absolute as his own master, and had only to say the word and the colonel would be removed, agreed to pay four lacs of rupees if he could obtain this object, provided the bribe could be conveyed to the commissioner, so that there should be no fear of the matter getting wind. This was arranged as follows:—The amount was written off to the credit of a certain chuckledar in his accounts with the treasury, and he promised to convey the money to a friend, the son of an ex-minister of Lucknow, resident at the same station with the Commissioner, and on terms of intimacy with that gentleman, to whom he was to hand over the consideration. It was reported to the minister, that all had been done according to agreement, and he sat down in the full assurance that in due course of time the resident would be sent to the right about. But time rolled away, and Colonel Sleeman still continued at his post. The minister began to smell a rat. The chuckledar was called upon to restore the money, as the period within which the resident was to be removed or the money returned had expired. The chuckledar proceeded to the ex-minister's son and demanded repayment. He declared that the commissioner had received the amount, and went to him frequently under the pretence of getting a refund, thus bringing into disrepute among the natives the character of one of the most honourable men in the Company's civil service, to say which is calling him highly honourable among the honourable. Doubtless the commissioner has not seen a rupee. He has been the scapegoat for the sins of two villains, who have shared the spoil. Equally little doubt is there that the minister has paid four lacs for nothing. Within the last few days the chuckledar has left the Newabi, and come to his home in the Company's territories, with six lacs of rupees in his pocket. Another chuckledar is said to have bolted with between eight and nine lacs."—*Hurkaru.*

THE LATE DYCE SOMBRE'S WILL.—John Company is determined to have a hard fight for the "paper" left by the late Mr. Dyce Sombre, and which, we believe, is in the hands of the Governor-General's agents. Whether the information which is now being collected, will have the effect of establishing the claim of Government to that portion of the property, is problematical; but it will, at any rate, be a case of great interest to the legal profession, inasmuch as the ground upon which the claim of Government is to be based, will prove quite a new feature in the reasons and arguments hitherto adduced in court for substantiating disputed claims to testamentary bequests. We have not heard whether the matter is to come before the Indian tribunal or to be referred to the courts in England, but we hear that the Company's attorney is at present engaged in preparing certain papers relating to the subject mentioned.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 6.*

NATIVE PROCESSIONS.—Extreme uneasiness having been felt by the natives of the metropolis on account of their processions being prohibited, they have after all deemed it prudent to lay before Government a petition representing the utter perplexity caused by the passing of the prohibitory Act, and praying for the liberal consideration of Government as to the removal of the same.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PRIVATE QUEENY—TRANSPORTED CONVICTS.

The following remarks by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the trial of Private Thomas Queeney, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, who has been sentenced to transportation for life by a general court-martial assembled at Meerut on the 30th of July, 1852, are republished for the information of her Majesty's regiments; and his Excellency desires that they be read at the head of every regiment on parade, subsequently at the head of every troop, company, and detachment of troops of the royal service in India:—

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14, 1852.—This is the fourth case of soldiers of this distinguished regiment who have been sentenced to transportation within the last six weeks. His Excellency has reason to fear that this disgrace to his regiment and to the army, Thomas Queeney, was actuated in his outrageous conduct by a desire to get himself transported. If the Court were of this opinion, it would have been well had they refrained from meeting his wishes, and sentenced him to punishment of another nature. The sentence of transportation shall, however,

now be carried out to its full extent; and at Norfolk Island, the place of the prisoner's destination, he will soon discover the vast difference between the life of a well-conducted soldier in India and that of a convict subjected to the severe discipline and hard labour of the prisons of the penal settlement.

The Commander-in-Chief has been given to understand, that the soldiery of this army have received from the ill-intentioned an incorrect description of the life of military prisoners sentenced to transportation, and imagine it is one of comparative ease and comfort, and preferable in many respects to that of a soldier in India. His Excellency cannot perhaps do more to dissipate this erroneous idea than to make known the following extract from the instructions given by the Secretary of State in the colonial department to the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, regarding the treatment of convicts, and which will have to be carried out in the case of the convict Queeney:—

"Arrived at Norfolk Island, the convict will be employed at hard labour. No authority except that of the Queen herself will be competent to abridge the time of his detention there. On the other hand, the misconduct of the convict in Norfolk Island may have the effect of prolonging his detention there indefinitely. Even good conduct on the part of the convict cannot abridge the duration of this part of the sentence."

The removal of the convict Queeney from Norfolk Island to another locality, where, however, he will have to work as a felon at hard labour, can only be obtained by a long course of continued and unvarying good conduct on his part, such as would have secured him, had he remained in the army, certain promotion in his profession and the means of retiring eventually to his native country. He is now debarred by the sentence of the Court from the hope of ever seeing his country again.

The above observations will show that the life of the convict is one of disgrace and toil. Let the evil-disposed soldiers therefore be warned by the fate to which this man, Queeney, has subjected himself;—a fate to which death would be preferred by every honourable soldier.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. WILLIAM LIONEL RAWSON LUMSDAINE, 6TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 19, 1852.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore on Monday, July 26, 1852, Ens. W. L. R. Lumsdaine, 6th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For scandalous, infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Allyghur, on or about Feb. 26, 1852, endorsed to Punnah Loll, chowdry of the regt., and delivered to Rung Loll, acting chowdry of the left wing of the regt. and agent to Punnah Loll, for the purpose of getting negotiated, and which was negotiated accordingly, a bill of exchange or order for money, dated Meerut, Feb. 20, 1852, for Rs. 150, drawn on the secretary to the Delhi bank, and payable at sight to him, Ens. Lumsdaine, or to his order, and which said bill of exchange or order for money, purported to have been signed by Lieut. L. Munro, 43rd N.L.I., he, Ens. Lumsdaine, well knowing that the signature to the said bill of exchange or order for money was not that of Lieut. Munro, but was forged and counterfeit.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMH, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

The name of Ensign Lumsdaine will cease to be borne on the returns of the 6th N.I., from the date of publication of this order at Cawnpore, of which a report is to be made to the Adjutant-General of the army, and the Assistant Adjutant-General at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, G. 1st asst. to acct. gen. to offic. as govt. agent, Bengal.
AGABEG, J. to be a memb. of ferry fund com. of Baraset.
BENSON, W. R. qual. for pub. serv. attached to N.W. prov. Aug. 26.
BOLDERO, E. J. dep. coll. to be memb. of loc. ag. at Etawah, Aug. 28.
CHEEVERS, N. to be register of deeds of the dist. of Chittagong, Aug. 27; to be a marriage registrar of Chittagong, Aug. 28.
HAY, Lord W. off. dep. comm. of Deenanuggur, to offic. for W. Edwards, on leave, Sept. 2.
HOMHOUSE, C. P. 3rd asst. to acct. gen. to offic. as 2nd asst. to ditto, Sept. 3.
HUMPHREYS, H. R. to offic. for Mr. Hampton as abkarry asst. of Beerbhoom.
McMAHON, W. extra asst. Dehra Ishmael Khan, pl. in ch. of treas. dur. abs. of asst. commissar.
MAPLES, W. 2nd asst. to acct. gen. to offic. as 1st asst. to ditto.

PEPPER, G. A. to be a memb. of com. of pub. instruction at Cuttack, Aug. 26.
ROBINSON, W. L. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, Aug. 20.
STEPHEN, K. H. to be a mem. of the ferry fund committee at Furreedpore.
TAYLOR, P. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Bancoorah.
THOMPSON, A. R. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Bancoorah, Aug. 25.
WIGRAM, F. S. asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, is invested with special powers.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

GRANT, D. Oct. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BENSON, G. S. till Nov. 30, on m.c.
CRAGIE, J. A. 1 mo.
DALRYMPLE, E. A. F. 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.
DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. 3 mo. on m.c.
EDWARDS, R. M. 1 mo.
EDWARDS, W. 1 mo. prep. to apply for leave to Europe.
HAMMOND, H. W. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 6.
HAMPTON, G. B. 3 mo.
HENDERSON, H. B. fr. Aug. 16 to Sept. 1.
HOME, C. leave cancelled.
MACKAY, C. during the Dusserah, Mohurram, and Kartick Poojah vacations, Aug. 19.
MORLAND, E. H. 1 mo.
PRINSEP, A. 1 mo.
RICKETTS, G. H. M. offic. mag. of Nuddea, 1 mo.
RUSSELL, A. W. 1 mo.
SKINNER, R. M. 1 mo.
TRIEPLAND, T. 3 mo.
WYATT, G. 1 mo.
WYNARD, W. 3 mo. prep. to Europe.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

PANTING, Rev. R. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.
SLOGGETT, Rev. C. 1 mo.'s leave.
SMITH, Rev. F. 1 mo.'s leave.
STEEL, Rev. T. J. E. to be chaplain at Lahore, Aug. 30.
WHITING, Rev. W. J. to be chaplain at Dungsbaie for 2 years.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. E. A. M. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
BARLOW, Lieut. G. P. is permitted to resign his app. of 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Punjab cav. Aug. 20.
BAX, Ens. G. J. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 1, v. May, resigned.
BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. dur. abs. of Young.
BENYON, Lieut. W. H. to offic. as 2nd in com. of the Kotah contingent dur. abs. of St. George, Aug. 30.
BISHOP, Ens. G. A. inf. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.
BOND, Ens. E. B. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to be brig. maj. 3rd brig. of force under com. of Maj. gen. Godwin, Aug. 24.
BOWIE, Ens. A. B. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
BROWNE, Ens. H. A. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
BRYCE, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. to rank fr. June 12.
BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. dep. adjt. gen. Sirhind div. pl. at disp. of Maj. gen. Godwin, c.B. in order to his being appointed mil. sec. to the maj. gen. without prejudice to his present appt. To be mil. sec. Sept. 2.
CHEAPK, Brig. gen. Sir J. K.C.B. to com. Bengal div. of forces under orders of Maj. gen. Godwin, Aug. 24.
COCK, Ens. J. P. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
COTTON, Brev. maj. H. 67th, to do duty with 40th N.I. fr. Apr. 8.
CUMBERLAND, 2nd Lieut. B. art. to rank fr. June 12.
DENNY, Ens. C. A. fr. 7th to 40th N.I. on service in Burmah.
DICKINSON, Lieut. col. T. 10th N.I. to be a brigadier, and to com. 2nd brig. of force under orders of Maj. gen. Godwin, Aug. 24.
DOUGAL, Ens. T. inf. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.
DYSAET, Ens. G. S. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
ELLICE, Cornet H. E. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 18, v. Ellis, dec.
FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. to be princ. asst. to commr. of Arracca, at Sandoway, Aug. 27.
FYTCHE, Lieut. A. princ. asst. to commissr. of Arracan, at Sandoway, to be princ. asst. at Aeng, Aug. 26.
GARDEN, Lieut. H. R. 2nd N.I. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to force under com. of Maj. gen. Godwin, Sept. 2.
GUISE, Lieut. H. J. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 22, in suc. to Boileau, dec.
HALL, Ens. M. inf. to rank fr. March 1, 1852.
HARRINGTON, 2nd Lieut. H. E. art. to rank fr. June 12.
HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. to do du. with 40th N.I. fr. April 8.

HAWES, Lieut. B. to be a dep. com. of 3rd class in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, on probation for 1 year, Aug. 20.
 HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 32nd N.I. to be 2nd in com. 15th irr. cav. v. Hicks, dec.; to act as comdt. dur. abs. of Fisher on leave.
 HUISS, Lieut. col. G. C. B. 37th N.I. to be a brigadier, and to com. 3rd brig. of force under orders of Maj. gen. Godwin, Aug. 24.
 HUNTER, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to rank from June 12.
 JOHNSTONE, Ens. G. J. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 22, in suc. to Boileau, dec.
 LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. is appt. dep. superint. of 4th div. Ganges canal, v. Harwood, Aug. 20.
 LAMBERT, Ens. E. A. C. fr. 71st N.I. to 1st Eur. fus. at Meerut.
 LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. to rec. ch. of 6th div. dept. public works, fr. Lieut. Campbell, executive eng.
 LYSAGHT, Ens. H. P. inf. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.
 MACLEOD, Maj. to be a memb. of com. of pub. instruc. at Cuttack, Aug. 26.
 MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th, to do duty with 40th N.I. fr. April 8.
 MANNING, Ens. D. G. inf. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.
 MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. asst. adj. gen. to be dep. adj. gen. to force under com. of Maj. gen. Godwin, with official rank of maj. Sept. 2.
 MIDDLETON, Ens. C. F. inf. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.
 MINCHIN, Brev. maj. F. G. 67th, to do duty with 40th N.I. fr. April 8.
 MONTGOMERIE, 2nd Lieut. T. G. engs. to be a 2nd asst. in the great trigonometrical survey, to join his appt.
 MONTGOMERIE, Brev. maj. G. J. 15th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept.; to offic. as superint. of the Hindostan and Thibet roads.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. to offic. as superint. of Hindostan and Thibet roads.
 MOORE, Cornet J. A. H. cav. to rank fr. March 20, 1852.
 PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. arrangement placing his serv. at disp. of Gov. of Fort St. George cancelled, Sept. 2.
 PEARSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 PRINGLE, Ens. G. S. inf. to rank fr. April 11, 1852.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. to be jun. asst. to commr. of Arracan.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. G. R. 41st N.I. to act as sub-asst. commr. gen. at Mooltan, v. Macbean.
 ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 28, v. Lumsdaine.
 ROWCROFT, Ens. G. C. 41st N.I. to do duty with Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.
 SALWEY, 2nd Lieut. E. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 SANSOM, Capt. to be a member of com. of pub. instruction at Cuttack, Aug. 26.
 SAXTON, Lieut. to be a member of com. of pub. instruction at Cuttack, Aug. 26.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 SPENS, Ens. H. G. W. inf. to rank fr. June 12, 1852.
 STEWART, Lieut. W. art. has attained the standard of proficiency prescribed by the orders of the Govt. of Bengal of March 9, in the Oordoo language.
 STEWART, Ens. A. McL. inf. to rank fr. June 20, 1852.
 ST. JOHN, M. K. inf. to rank fr. March 1, 1852.
 STOKES, Lieut. H. 12th N.I. to be adjt. 1st irr. cav. v. Hickey.
 SWENY, Ens. W. F. inf. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. G. H. 7th N.I. to offic. as revenue surveyor in the Baree Doab, Aug. 27.
 THOMPSON, Ens. E. 67th N.I. to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 80th foot, dur. abs. of Hunt on m.c.
 THOMSON, Lieut. M. A. F. 2nd N.I. to be adjt. v. Mills, pro.
 TROTTER, 2nd Lieut. L. J. 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 20, v. De Mole, resigned.
 WALLCOTT, Ens. E. Y. inf. to rank fr. June 20, 1852.
 WALTER, Ens. C. K. M. inf. to rank fr. March 20, 1852.
 WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. trans. fr. 8th to 68th N.I. cancelled.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BISHOP, G. A. Aug. 27.
 DAUNT, J. C. C. Aug. 27.
 DYSART, G. S. Sept. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. G. C. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m.c.
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. fr. Aug. 29 to Sept. 6.
 CROMMELIN, Lieut. W. A. 3 mo. in ext.
 FELLOWES, Lieut. C. M. N. 55th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Saugor.
 FOWLIS, Lieut. J. 6 mo. in ext.
 GOWAN, 1st Lieut. W. M. art. fr. Aug. 2 to Nov. 1, to Simla and Mussoorie, on m.c.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. W. S. 2nd L.C. fr. July 5 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
 HICKS, Brev. capt. E. W. 67th N.I. 4 mo. to sea, on m.c.
 KEY, Ens. A. 28th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 5, to Murree, on m.c.
 LILLIE, Lieut. G. A. H. 6 mo. in ext.
 MACKENZIE, Brev. maj. M. art. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 30, to Calcutta.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, in ext. to remain within Benares div. and to Calcutta.
 M'CARTHY, Lieut. J. asst. commis. Peshawur, 3 mo. in ext.

MITCHELL, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 17, to the Murree hills, on m.c.
 OLPHEET, Lieut. H. A. 6 mo. in ext.
 PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. jun. asst. to commis. in Mysore, 6 mo. on m.c.
 RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. fr. July 15 to Oct. 25, to Nynee Tal.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. H. L. 65th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
 SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. in ext. to Nov. 30.
 TURNER, Capt. F. art. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Dinapore and Calcutta.
 TYTLER, Capt. W. F. 6 mo. in ext.
 L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. 6 mo. in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. fr. regt. of Loodianah, to 39th N.I.
 ALLEN, J. B. to be civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, Aug. 13.
 BALFOUR, Surg. J. 67th N.I. to be field surgeon to force under orders of Maj. gen. Godwin, Aug. 24.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. v. J. D. Crawford.
 FORSYTH, Surg. J. sec. to med. board, to be apoth. to E.I.C. v. Grant, Sept. 1.
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. 60th N.I. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W.P. for the purpose of accompanying his honour on a tour during the ensuing cold season.
 HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. 2nd fus. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W.P. Aug. 27.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 3rd irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to 72nd N.I. dur. abs. of Irving, Aug. 11.
 HAYNES, Asst. surg. W. to rank fr. June 15, 1852.
 HORMAN, Asst. surg. S. A. to offic. in ch. of the camel stud and cattle farm at Hissar dur. abs. of Gerrard, Aug. 24.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. C. 15th N.I. to do duty with 2nd L.C.
 IRVINE, Surg. R. H. M.D. to be post mr. at Mooltan.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 72nd, to proceed to Shahjehanpore, and aff. med. aid to 8th N.I. consequent on the illness of Surg. Smith, Aug. 11.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th to aff. med. aid. to 72nd N.I. v. Harrison.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. fr. 39th N.I. to regt. of Loodianah.
 MACINTYRE, Surg. J. fr. 30th to 43rd L.I. at Umritsa.
 MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. fr. 43rd L.I. to 28th N.I.
 NISBETT, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. 18th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. and 4th comp. sappers and miners.
 PERKINS, Asst. surg. R. H. to rank fr. April 20, 1852.
 PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. fr. 41st to 30th N.I.
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. in med. ch. at Mussoorie, posted to 3rd irreg. cav. Aug. 11.
 ROSE, Surg. A. perm. to retire on pension from Oct. 1.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. h. art. to aff. med. aid to Jallundur div. art. v. A. Reid, on leave.
 STEWART, Civ. asst. surg. H. to afford med. aid to the detach. of 24th N.I. at Asimghur, Aug. 11.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. 7th L. C. to proc. to Attock and rel. Asst. surg. A. Brown, m.c.
 TOWNSEND, Asst. surg. S. C. to rank fr. June 1, 1852.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. fr. 4th troop 3rd to 4th troop 1st brig. H.A.
 WHEELWRIGHT, Lieut. C. A. to remain attach. to 4th comp. 2nd batt. art.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

SILVER, E. D. Aug. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 LITTLE, Asst. surg. J. K. 6th inf. Scindiah's conting. 4 mo. prep. to Europe.
 MACRAE, Surg. J. 3 mo. in ext.
 WARNEFORD, Dr. C. F. 3 mo. on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Brig. T. S. Reigolds, 18th foot, to 1st Bengal brig. at Rangoon; Capt. G. H. S. Call, to be brig. maj. to 1st Bengal brig. at Rangoon; Capt. W. T. Bruce, 18th foot, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. Bengal div. at Ava, &c.; Capt. R. Hawkes, 80th foot, to be brig. maj. to 2nd brig. Bengal div. at Rangoon; Capt. L. H. Hamilton, 87th foot, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. to the forces under Gen. Godwin; Brig. Breton, to com. a div. dur. abs. of Gen. Godwin; Col. S. B. Boileau, 22nd foot, to be a brig. v. Breton; Brig. W. H. Elliott, 51st foot, to com. 1st inf. brig. Madras div.; Capt. D. G. A. Darrock, 51st foot, to be brig. maj. 2nd inf. brig. Madras div.; Capt. C. F. Seymour, 84th foot, to be brig. maj. to troops proc. to Burmah.

CAVALRY.

3rd lt. drag. Maj. L. Hyler, Aug. 18 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere.—3rd lt. drag. Cornet E. H. Vyse, Aug. 16 to Oct. 31, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.—9th lancers. Maj. W. W. Allen, 3 mo. fr. Aug. 5, to Simla, on m.c.—14th lt. drag. Maj. J. H. Goddard, Aug. 15 to Nov. 30, to hills n. of Deyrah.—15th hussars. Lieut. J. Paget, exam. in Hindustani, qual. for the general staff.

INFANTRY.

18th. Lieut. G. A. Elliott, 6 weeks, to Amherst, on m.c.—64th. Surg. J. G. Inglis, to perf. med. du. of the Murree civ. stat. in add.—75th. Lieut. J. Mason, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to hills n. of Deyrah.—80th. Asst. surg. R. H. Perkins, to wing of 29th, in Fort William; Lieut. T. W. Hunt, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Ens. J. Wilkinson, 2 mo. to Amherst, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMES, wife of Thomas, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.
ANGUS, wife of J. W. d. at Kidderpore, Sept. 3.
BATTIE, Mrs. E. d. at Delhi, Aug. 30.
BEADLE, wife of Lieut. J. P. engs. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.
BRIGHT, wife of G. c.s. s. at Serampore, Aug. 25.
CLARK, wife of S. S. twin daughters, at Berhampore, Aug. 23.
CLARKSON, wife of R. s. at Cuttack, Aug. 21.
DEESA, wife of J. P. s. at Purneah, Aug. 27.
GILL, Mrs. Geo. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
GRAHAM, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.
GRANT, wife of G. s. at Bhargulpore, Aug. 17.
HARRISON, wife of R. P. c.s. s. at Rumpore Banleah, Aug. 23.
HAUGHTON, wife of Capt. J. C. 54th N.I. s. at Chota Nagpore, Aug. 22.
HOGGE, the lady of Maj. art. s. at Dum Dum, Aug. 18.
HOWARD, wife of Lieut. E. E. 4th L.C. s. at Sealake, Aug. 23.
JONES, wife of Asst. surg. J. H. d. still-born, at Umballa, Aug. 24.
JONES, Mrs. T. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
KEYS, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
KING, the lady of F. F. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
LAZARUS, wife of Charles, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
MACKELLAR, Mrs. John, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
McCORMACK, wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
MELDRUM, wife of J. B. s. at Burdwan, Sept. 3.
MENDES, Mrs. L. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
PATTERSON, wife of C. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
RALPH, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.
ROBERTS, Mrs. Alex. d. at Salkeah, Aug. 25.
SAVI, the lady of James, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.
SEVESTRE, wife of A. A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
SIDDONI, wife of Capt. G. R. 1st L.C. d. at Agra, Aug. 28.
SIRET, wife of T. D. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 17.
SMITH, Mrs. D. S. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 26.
STALKARTT, the lady of John, s. at Tirhoot, Aug. 19.
TAILYOR, wife of Capt. eng. d. at Mussoorie, Aug. 23.
THULLIER, the lady of Capt. H. L. art. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
VARDON, the lady of S. M. d. at Berhampore, Aug. 24.

MARRIAGES.

ALONE, Henry, to Miss M. D. Ross, at Benares, Aug. 30.
BELL, J. D. to Christiana Lucy, d. of James Winckworth, at Calcutta, Aug. 30.
BURNELL, F. A. to Mary, widow of the late J. Bellion, at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
DEAS, D. to Mrs. L. F. Aubey, at Howrah, Aug. 28.
FELL, R. B. to Mary, d. of Maj. James Wilson, at Calcutta, Aug. 28.
HUTTMANN, G. F. C. to Miss Fanny A. Vigerena, at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
MOORHOUSE, Maj. T. M. E. 35th L.I. to Fanny Sarah, d. of the late Maj. W. R. Fitzgerald, at Allahabad, Aug. 24.
TAYLOR, G. B. to Henrietta Mary, d. of the late C. C. Greenaway, at Cawnpore, Aug. 26.

DEATHS.

BLANCHARD, Charles W. at Howrah, aged 53, Sept. 1.
BOILEAU, Major Henry C. 28th N.I. at Dinapore, aged 49, Aug. 22.
CARR, John, at Calcutta, aged 28, Aug. 4.
DOWLEANS, Louisa M. C. inf. d. of A. M. at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
FERREN, J. S. d. of D. at Chandernagore, Aug. 20.
FORESTY, W. at Calcutta, aged 60, Aug. 28.
HIGGINBOTHAM, Laura G. inf. d. of J. at Calcutta, aged 1, Aug. 10.
JENKINS, G. H. at Calcutta, aged 29, Sept. 6.
NICOLSON, Ann, inf. d. of Capt. C. A. 25th N.I. at Allahabad, Aug. 13.
PATTERSON, wife of C. at Tavoy, Aug. 19.
PARRY, Catherine, wife of the Rev. J. at Calcutta, Sept. 2.
PIRON, John H. at Monghyr, aged 22, Aug. 15.
RUSSELL, Lieut. H. 7th N.I. at Ferozepore, aged 25, Aug. 21.
SENIOR, Anne Matilda, d. of C. at Calcutta, aged 13, Aug. 19.
THOMPSON, Capt. A. at Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 22. *Robert Barbour*, Glendish, Liverpool; *Kossuth*, Markham, Rangoon.—23. *Ellenborough*, Lansdown, London.—24. *Deogam*, Evans, Clyde; *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay.—25. *Chinsurah*, Furness, Moulmein; *Fazel Curreeem*, McGregor, Rangoon; *Ingleborough*, Rea, Bombay; *Paragon*, March, Madras; *Gibson Craig*, Ellis, Sydney and Madras; *Joseph Bushby*, Davey, Liverpool.—28. *Iscander*, Shaw, Millar, Muscat; *Cressy*, Bell, London; *Ancas*,

Wright, Moulmein; *General Godwin*, Mack, Madras; *Brothers*, Wilson, London; *Mercia*, Robbs, Liverpool.—27. *Steamer Oriental*, Lovell, Suez; *Syria*, Malchia, St. Francisco; *Clymene*, Stubbs, Liverpool; *Nizam*, Jarman, London; *Julia*, Row, Bombay; *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius.—28. *Louis*, Horig, Rotterdam.—30. *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Liverpool; *John M. Maze*, Reed, St. Francisco.—31. *Gauge*, Mangin, Cette; steamer *Berenice*, Nisbett, Rangoon; *Rob Roy*, Francis, China; *Queen of the South*, Hyde, London.—SEPT. 2. *Poppy*, Durham, China; steamer *Pekin*, Grainger, China and Penang.—6. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Rangoon; *Hyderee*, Row, Mauritius; *Arrow*, McKenzie, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; *Eliza Penelope*, Bennett, Rangoon; *Erin*, Roberts, Bombay, Colombo, and Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Kossuth* (Aug. 22), from RANGOON.—W. Bryant, merchant.
Per *Ellenborough* (Aug. 23), from LONDON.—Mr. T. Grisenthwaite and child, Mrs. Stokeld, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Warren.
Per *Punjab* (Aug. 24), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Palmer.
Per *Chinsurah* (Aug. 25), from MOULMEIN.—Miss Lewis, Miss Hazlewood, and Mrs. J. Furness.
Per *Paragon* (Aug. 25), from MADRAS.—Mrs. March, two children, and female servant, and Miss Dule.
Per *Cressy* (Aug. 26), from LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Radclyffe, and Mr. Teehaw.
Per *Brothers* (Aug. 26), from LONDON.—C. U. Arles, Esq.
Per *Julia* (Aug. 27), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Row and children, and Mrs. Nouveau.
Per *Lady Valiant* (Aug. 27), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brunet, two Misses Brunetts, and two children.
Per *Nizam* (Aug. 27), from LONDON.—Mr. C. Toovy, volunteer, pilot service.
Per steamer *Berenice*, from RANGOON.—Capt. Hicks, 67th regt. N.I.; Dr. Williams, 9th Madras N.I.; captain and crew of late wreck, *Mazeppa*. From ARYAB.—Capt. Phayre, commissioner of Arracan; Capt. Nuthall, and lady and child, Rev. Mr. Rotton and lady, and Mr. Roghe. From MOULMEIN.—Capt. When and Mr. Richardson.
Per *Queen of the South* (Aug. 31), from LONDON.—Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Sheriff, Capt. C. D. Hayes, and Mr. Dysart, cadet.
Per *Poppy* (Sept. 2), from China.—Mrs. Durham and child, Capt. Scowcroft, A. Blanka, Esq., and Capt. Marquart.
Per *Arrow* (Sept. 6), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. McKenzie.
Per steamer *Pekin* (Sept. 12), from CHINA.—Capt. Turnbull, Mr. Jackson, Capt. Mackintosh, and Mr. Hallet, from Hong-Kong; Dr. Shaw and Mr. L. Coyne, from Penang.
Per steamer *Oriental*.—From SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Paulett and Eur. servant; Mr. and Mrs. Buchan, Mr. H. Brooke, Miss Thornton, Mr. Crispin, cadet; Mrs. Hervey and child, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Haselwood, Miss Hornbrook, Mr. H. J. Day, Mr. Jepson, Mrs. Furlonge, Mr. H. Gawen, Mr. J. Copeland, Mr. Jameson, cadet; and Mr. J. Clark. From SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Schroder, Mr. Schneider, Master Jackson, Capt. Hook, and Lieut. Rutherford. From MALTA.—Mr. Pocock. From SUEZ.—Mr. Stirling. From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Allinson and Mr. E. Jackson. From GIBRALTAR to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jimenez. From MALTA to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Oakley. From SOUTHAMPTON to HONG-KONG.—Mr. Pereira. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. Cotton, Mr. J. Stuart and Mr. Seton, cadets; Mrs. Hewas's native female servant; Dr. H. Graham, Dr. W. Cremmerer, Mr. Halbert and Mr. Carnegie. From MALTA to MADRAS.—Mr. Mead. From ADEN to MADRAS.—Lieut. Campbell. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Capt. A. Fowles. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grant, writer; Mr. R. Ewing, Dr. Silver, asst. surg.; Mr. Maylon, Mr. Daunt, cadet; Col. Hutchinson, Capt. Borrow, Mr. Bishop, cadet; Mr. Llewelyn, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Bell, Mr. Lee, Mr. Wood, Mr. Monteith, and Mrs. Smith. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson, Capt. Gore, proceeded *via* Bombay. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lattey, and Eur. female servant. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pocock. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Winthrop. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Pinson.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 21. *Wm. Carey*, Emmet, Liverpool.—22. *Catherine Apear*, Fowler, Whampoa.—23. *Dido*, Youngerman, Penang and Singapore; *Hannibal*, Kingman, Boston; *Paradise*, Patterson, London; *Srinam*, O'Connor, Sydney.—24. *Theiston*, Hickman, Whampoa; *Crown*, Chandler, Liverpool; *Georgiana*, Williams, Mauritius; H.C.'s steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Rangoon.—27. *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Singapore and China.—28. *Mor*, Alton, China; *Thomas Mitchell*, Grainger, London; *William Connal*, Brown, Liverpool.—29. *Titania*, Good, London; *Immanuel*, Sorensen, Southampton.—SEPTEMBER 3. *Diana*, Plum, Rotterdam.—4. *Golconda*, Miller, London.—30. *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Thomas Royden*, Wilson, Whampoa; *Victoria*, Hay, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindustan* (Sept. 8), for MADRAS.—Mrs. A. Chesney, Mr. B. R. Strand, Mrs. Strand, Miss Jenkins, Mr. W. Macpherson, Mrs. Macpherson, Hon. H. B. Devereux, Lieut. J. P. Richardson.—For GALLE: Capt. Hicks.—For BOMBAY: Mr. R.

C. Williams, and Lieut. Melis, 8th B.M.N.—For MALTA: Mrs. Gonsalves, Mrs. Brazier and child, Mr. Eysal, and Mr. Hallet.—For SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Cochar, children, and European female servant; Lieut. Hunter, I.N.; Mrs. Winsor, Capt. H. L. Robertson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. John Laing, Mr. J. Mathewson, and Charles Barker.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	6 0 to	6 4
Bombay 5 per cent.	..	do.	3 0 ..	3 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do.	..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	..	do.	5 14 ..	6 0
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis.	11 4 ..	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	do.	9 4 ..	9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2125 to 2150
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	585 to 590
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	6 to 104	12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	10 ..	16	
Gold Dust	13	0 ..	13	
Spanish Dollars	220	12 ..	221	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	6 ..	220	
Sovereigns	10	1 ..	10	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	0 ..	16	
Old Gold Mohurs	20	7 ..	20	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

THE INDIA GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

In our other columns will be found articles from the local press on the question of a proposed commission of inquiry into the condition of India proposed to be set on foot by the editor of the *Athenæum*. The project, so far as it has been expounded by its originator, is to issue throughout the districts of this presidency printed sets of questions on the several points involved in the industrial, educational, and political well-being of the twenty-two millions ruled over by the Council of Fort St. George. Every subject that is likely to engage the attention of the Imperial Legislature during the charter investigations will be submitted for the opinions of the men who can throw light on them from personal experience. The returns to these queries will be afterwards collated, condensed, and arranged, for the use of the committees of both Houses of Parliament and the public at large. Friends to the project have been invited to assist in giving it effect, by distributing the blank papers in every direction where they are likely to be of service, and communications have been invited from all quarters able and willing to furnish the facts which can be the only effectual weapons in the approaching campaign. The editor of the *Athenæum* has been moved to take this step, one which, though not the best imaginable, seems to be the best practicable, by the knowledge that there is an "influential party in Parliament who are impressed with the belief that India might be governed much better than it is at present, but they want facts to support their opinions.—*Overland Athenæum*, Sept. 13.

Despairing of any movement among the benighted, in order to present the grievances of this presidency to Parliament, the office of the *Athenæum* proposes to issue "a series of papers containing queries on the various points to be submitted to the Imperial Legislature; the returns will be examined and classed for the use of the committees of both Houses and the public at

large." The idea is not a bad one; but we doubt if the *Athenæum* office is an authority sufficient to gain friends to the project, or to impart an impulse to the lethargic habits of the benighted public: if the Chamber of Commerce were to take up such a plan, upon a broad basis, forming a committee composed of all castes, there might be some, though not very strong hopes, that useful information might be collected; and as their body is recognised by the government, they might find members of the parliamentary committees who would perhaps turn the information to account: but a single individual, or office, without a good subscription-fund to smooth the way, would find it uphill work, and little likely to promise success. It took lacs of rupees to rescind the corn-laws, and it will take crores before India will obtain from Parliament the redress of which she stands in need. As a prostrate suppliant she will receive the beggar's dole; perhaps a copper, perhaps hard words and blows; but if she wants more, she must show that she has power. Money is power, and when she brings this to bear, she will obtain her rights, whatever they may be, in proportion as that power is exercised. She may form her powerless associations, and draft out her absurd plans for a new government at home and abroad; but unless she can become unanimous, persevering, and free of cash, she will never be, nor deserve to be, in a better condition than the dogs under the table who eat of the children's crumbs.—*Crescent*, Sept. 8.

THE CLERGY IN INDIA.

We can hardly wonder at the fact that the Hindus, instead of stirring to get redress for substantial grievances, confine their views to the repeal of the *lex loci*, and running similar tilts at similar windmills, when an enlightened journalist gravely recommends them to give a prominent place in their memorial to the injustice of subsidizing the Protestant clergy. The *Crescent* (Hindu paper), speaking of a rumoured intention to increase the number of chaplains, says, "We must dispute the propriety of their salaries and allowances being wrrenched from the horny fist of the toiling Hindu ryots: if the sojourners at this or that station feel their want of a chaplain, they ought to pay the price of his appropriation, as they do their house-rent; or if unable to do that from their own means entirely, then let their co-religionists, who desire the maintenance and extension of the popular creed, make up the deficiency, as is the custom among British Christians, who eschew the teaching of the state clergy. It is abominable that these latter should still have to pay tithes and church taxes to support a form of religion from which they have seceded; but it is a thousand times more abominable, that the people of Hindustan should be fleeced, in order to support the foreign propagators of a foreign creed, who, not content with pouching the plunder, make use of it to destroy the religion of those from whom it is plundered."

Our contemporary has surely forgotten that he is bound to accept the British dominion as a whole, or not at all. A chaplain is considered necessary for each military station, just as a member of council is thought needful at the presidency, or as bayonets, rum, and pipeclay are thought needful for the equipment of the army. The Hindu is taxed for the maintenance of British supremacy; taxed to buy champagne for the Commander-in-Chief; taxed to support breakfasts at Government-house, and leather-bottomed chairs at Leadenhall-street. Is there anything more abhorrent to the Hindu mind, in finding rupees for the parson than cows for the soldier? In the latter case he pays to maintain a never-ending assault upon one of the most universal and cherished Hindu prejudices,—in the other, he learns, by rumour only, that an Englishman who expounds as well as reads the Bible,—who wears a black coat and professes to save souls instead of destroying bodies, is supported out of the revenues of the country. The question may be simply disposed of in a syllogism as follows:—

India is properly taxed to support a government by Englishmen:

Clergymen are necessary to the said government:

Therefore, India is properly taxed to support clergymen.

It costs as much to keep up two members of council as would suffice for thirty clergymen. We advise the Hindus to assail the larger grievance, and leave Vishnu and Kallee to take care of themselves.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Madras August 23rd, per *Oriental*.

THE MADRAS FUSILIERS embarked on Tuesday, for Rangoon, and we regret to say that their conduct did not show well in comparison with that of H.M.'s 51st, or the horse-artillery. Their excesses kept the town in a perfect state of alarm the night before the vessels sailed, and we should not wonder if a heavy list of casualties is sent to the Adjutant-General's office

before long. Men who waded through the surf up to their knees, and then went on board to lie down in their wet clothes, and struggle through the consequences of intoxication produced by the vilest compounds, are not likely to hold out against exposure and a burning sun. If the authorities tacitly sanctioned such a state of things, the license is to be condemned; if they were powerless to prevent it, the weakness is to be deplored.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9. The *Spectator* thus echoes the *Athenæum's* censures on the conduct of the 1st Madras Fusiliers while in camp at Madras:—"Not only are the above remarks well founded, but they might have gone much further, if the reports that have reached us are at all to be credited; for not only during the night before they sailed, but almost every night since their arrival, did this alarm prevail, and not only in Black Town, but through Chintadrapettah, Triplicane, Royapettah, and other districts. We understand that not alone were the liquor-shops and houses of ill-fame broken into, but several private houses, and their inmates grossly outraged. On Monday, we are told that but forty-nine passes were sanctioned and granted, with a view to keep the men in their tents, but that at roll-call, or very shortly after, the whole regiment, except ninety odd men, was absent, and that the presence of some thirty of these was only secured by their being lashed to the tent-pole! Such a state of indiscipline we never heard of before, and trust we never shall again."

BURMESE BELL.—The barque *Delfance* is bringing to Madras a large bell, taken when Rangoon was captured by the British force. It is upwards of three tons in weight, and was taken by the Madras Artillery. It is intended, after public exhibition at Madras, to be conveyed to the Mount and hang up there as a trophy.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 6.

KHADIR KHAN.—The proceedings in the case of the trooper Khadir Khan, recently tried for the murder of Lieut. Johnstone, have been sent back for revision. The Commander-in-Chief, after perusing them, ordered the guard over the prisoner to be strengthened, and sent the papers on to the Governor in Council, who in turn handed them over to the Advocate-General.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 28.

MAJOR FOTHERGILL.—The *Athenæum* announces the death at Cuddalore, on the 26th August, of Major C. C. Fothergill, of the 1st N. V. B., and formerly of the 40th M. N. I., aged seventy-two years. This gallant old soldier entered the service in 1804; served under Sir J. Doveton in the Deccan war, and was present at the battle of Seetabuldee in 1817, for which he wore a medal.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—The *United Service Gazette* supplies the following additional illustration of the enlightened spirit and princely liberality of the Rajah of Travancore:—"Truly indeed does the Rajah of Travancore furnish an extraordinary contrast to the generosity of eastern princes. Not satisfied with his present Observatory, the Rajah, at the suggestion of his new astronomer, Mr. John Allan Brown, has determined on erecting an additional one, for which a site has been selected on the Agastyar Mullai, about 6,200 feet above the level of the sea, and has sanctioned the outlay of the sum required as per estimate, for its erection, thereby increasing his already great claims as a benefactor to science."

CONVERTS.—The town of Masulipatam has been thrown into a state of violent commotion in consequence of the administration of the rite of baptism to two native youths under instruction in the Rev. Mr. Noble's school. One of these young men was a Brahmin, and the other a Vellalen, and both were taken under Mr. Noble's care on the 29th July; on the 30th they broke caste, and the Brahmin took out and delivered up his Brahminical thread; on the 31st they removed their * * or tuft of hair on their heads, and were to have been baptized on the 1st instant, which was Sunday; but in consequence of the commotion being so great, and an attack from the people anticipated, the converts were obliged to be baptized on the preceding night. The Brahmin's name was Vencatratnam, and received at his baptism the name of Ruthnum; that of the Vellalen was Nagabojanum, and received at his baptism the name of Bojanum.

THE LONG-EXPECTED SCREW STEAMER the "*Queen of the South*" arrived in Madras Roads on the 28th ult., having left Table Bay on the 1st August, the Mauritius on the 15th, and Point de Galle on the 27th. The new steamer attracted much attention, and the general verdict is a favourable one. The fittings, arrangement, the various means and appliances for the comfort of passengers, of this splendid ship, are universally extolled. Two things only are lacking to render the Cape service an effectual rival to the P. and O. Company—the reduction of the passage rates within reasonable limits, and the introduction of a "liquor law," which should make the individual purse responsible for the individual potations.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 13.

SEVERE ABUSES and mismanagement in the Black Town male and female orphanage, have been disclosed by the president of that institution, the Rev. Henry Taylor. These orphan schools

have been for years liberally supported by the Madras public, who from year to year have been assured by official testimonials and directorial reports of their admirable efficiency. The pleasing belief that their charity was well bestowed in making the orphan happy, and competent, to enter when the period arrived, on the battle of life, Mr. Taylor's published statements have dissipated, and the community are bent on having an inquiry. The affair, as might be expected, has raised a parochial storm; the management and their friends seeking to evade the chaplain's allegations by retorting on him the charge of overbearing insolence of demeanour, and a design to build up in the asylums a system of priestly autocracy.—*Ibid*.

MR. MEAD, editor of the *Madras Athenæum*, is likely to gain very substantial benefit from the native gentlemen, whose cause he has advocated with such success in England. In one case Mr. Mead gets two lakhs of rupees, and in the other one lakh, besides having his expenses to England and back liberally defrayed.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE MADRAS BANK.—The Court of Directors, it is said, has declined to withdraw the Bank's charter, as was recommended by the Madras Government, but has recommended legal proceedings against the secretary of the Bank.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of Madura, del. ov. ch. of court to C. H. Woodgate, Aug. 25; res. ch. of the court fr. Woodgate, Sept. 5.

BIRD, C. J. coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, del. ov. ch. of district to C. Whittingham, Aug. 24.

COTTON, R. R. sub-jud. of Salem, resu. ch. of the court, Aug. 23.

MCDONELL, E. R. del. over ch. of court of Salem to R. R. Cotton, Aug. 27.

PARKER, R. D. coll. and mag. of Madura, del. ov. ch. of dist. to T. Clarke, Aug. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, C. T. 1 mo. to the Deccan.

ELLIS, R. S. 1 mo.

GORDON, J. R. to Dec. 31, in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. C. J. M.T. 10th N.I. to join his corps, *vid* Calcutta; ret. to duty Aug. 31.

ALLAN, Capt. G. 3rd N.I. to be dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army of Ava, Aug. 27.

ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani as interp. Sept. 10.

ARNOLD, Ens. N. H. to do duty 50th N.I.

ATKINSON, Brev. maj. E. H. 19th N.I. to be dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. to Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27; to join 19th N.I.

BAMFORD, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. perm. to resign, fr. Oct. 31.

BEGGIE, Brev. maj. A. J. fr. art. vet. co. to 1st N. V. batt.

BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. qual. for gen. staff in Hindustani, Aug. 31.

BRUCE, Lt. col. E. E. 39th N.I. to be brig. 2nd class, to command Vellore, and to discharge the political duties formerly performed by the paymaster at that station, dur. emp. of Brig. McNeill on foreign service, Aug. 27.

BUDD, Brev. maj. W. H. 31st L.I. asst. comm. gen. to be asst. comm. gen. to Madras, div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

CAMERON, 2nd Lieut. C. art. fr. 4th batt. to horse brigade fr. date of emb. to Europe, of Lieut. Couchman.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 50th N. I. having volunteered for service in Burmah, is with the sanction of Government app. to do du. with 9th N.I. and will report himself at the adj. gen.'s office.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani.

CARNELL, Ens. R. R. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 12, v. Rowlandson, retired.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. J. 1st fus. returned to duty, Aug. 19.

CLARKE, Ens. W. H. 26th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Maulmein, qual. for charge of a company, Sept. 9.

CLEGHORN, Cornet, 7th L.C. to join, *vid* Calcutta.

CLEPHANE, Lieut. A. R. 24th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Browne.

CLOGSTOUN, Lieut. H. M. 19th N.I. prom. to capt. by brev. fr. Aug. 29.

CODRINGTON, Capt. R. 40th N.I. the order placing this officer at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George, is cancelled.

COOKE, Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be dept. asst. comm. gen. to Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

COTTON, Lieut. col. W. 10th N.I. returned to duty, Aug. 23.

DRURY, Capt. H. com. resident's escort, Travancore, to join 45th N.I.

DUNLOP, Brev. maj. W. W. 50th N.I. to act as brig. maj. Bangalore, dur. abs. of Nicolay, Sept. 4.

EAST, Lieut. F. R. C. 8th L.C. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 31.

EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. passed final exam. as interp.

FRENCH, Lieut. M. T. 34th L.I. to be qr. mr. and int. Sept. 10.

FOORD, Lieut. col. H. F. art. to be a brigadier 2nd class, and to command art. of the army of Ava, Aug. 27.

GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to be paymr. to Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

GODFREY, Ens. J. 10th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. and to have moonshee allowance, Aug. 27.

GRAY, Ens. F. H. with 21st N.I. posted to 32nd N.I. v. Carnell, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 20.

GROVE, Ens. H. L. 2nd asst. civ. eng. to join 45th N.I.

HADFIELD, Brev. Lieut. col. A. J. 37th gren. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. ceded districts, Aug. 17.

HAINES, Capt. T. 9th N.I. to be brig. maj. to troops proc. to Burmah, Aug. 24.

HAMILTON, Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. passed exam. in Persian, Sept. 6, to rec. moonshee allow.

HANKIN, Ens. E. L. 24th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Saugor, qual. for gen. staff, Sept. 9.

HARR, Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 1st N.I. to join, Aug. 17.

HEYSHAM, Ens. B. F. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 19.

JEPSON, Lieut. H. J. 41st N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 21.

LAWFORD, Lieut. E. M. 4th L.C. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. and to have moonshee allow. Aug. 21.

LEYCESTER, Capt. R. W. H. act. paymr. ceded districts, to join 19th N.I. Aug. 17.

MACKENZIE, Capt. R. 8th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. ceded districts, Aug. 17.

MANLEY, Lieut. H. J. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 12, v. Rowlandson, retired.

MARDALL, Lieut. F. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. Mysore div. MARSACK, Capt. E. B. 13th N.I. returned to duty, Aug. 19.

MARSHALL, Ens. R. C. A. 12th N.I. to be an asst. to supt. of roads, and to be employed on northern trunk road, Sept. 7.

MCNEILL, Brig. M. to com. 2nd inf. brig. Madras div. of army of Ava.

MURRAY, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. the order placing this officer at the disp. of the Gov. of Fort St. George is cancelled.

NEILL, Brev. maj. J. G. S. 1st Madras fus. dep. asst. adj. gen. ceded districts, to join; to be dept. asst. adj. gen. to Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. sub. asst. comm. gen. placed at disp. of comm. gen. for emp. under senior officer of comm. dept. in Burmah, Sept. 7; to join 19th N.I.

NICOLAY, Capt. T. F. brigade maj. Bangalore, to join 1st M. fus.

O'CONNEL, Lieut. P. P. L. engs. to be adjt. v. Foord.

PEYTON, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Mysore div. Aug. 17.

RAMSAY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. to remain at Secunderabad and take ch. of young officers about to join at Kamptee.

RANSON, Lieut. W. dep. asst. com. of ord. attached to Saugor div. to rem. at Mbaw at present.

RENAUD, Capt. S. G. C. dep. jud. adv. gen. Mysore div. to join 1st M. fus. Aug. 17.

REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. 36th N.I. ret. to du. Aug. 31.

RITHERDON, Capt. A. 28th N.I. ret. fr. du. of a memb. of pres. mil. ex. committee; act. dep. asst. adj. gen. vol. fr. Burmah, to do du. with 9th N.I. and join Aug. 25.

ROBERTSON, Ens. W. d. d. 34th L.I. posted to 5th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Stewart, prom.; to cont. to d. d. with 34th L.I. until arrangements can be made for proceeding to join, Sept. 9, to rank fr. Feb. 20.

ROGERS, 2nd Lieut. H. T. engs. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners, to join Sept. 7, to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.

ROWLANDSON, Lieut. E. A. 37th gren. ret. to duty, Aug. 31; to join his corps via Calcutta, Aug. 31.

RUNDALL, Capt. J. W. field eng. to com. sappers and miners of Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

SARGENT, Brig. H. com. Trichinopoly, to com. ceded districts, with rank of brig. gen. dur. emp. of Gen. Steel, com. Madras div. of army of Ava.

SCOTT, Brev. capt. J. D. art. to be brig. maj. to art. of Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

SETON, Ens. J. L. to do duty 21st N.I.

SMITH, Capt. J. 13th N.I. to be brig. maj. to 1st inf. brig. Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

SMITH, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to ch. of Eur. inf. depôt at Mount, v. Ward, Aug. 28.

SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. STEEL, Brig. gen. S. W. c.b. to com. Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

STEWART, Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.

STEWART, Ens. H. T. 5th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Aug. 13, v. Davery, deceased.

STUART, Ens. C. J. to do duty 21st N.I.

TIGHE, Cornet J. S. 8th L.C. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 31.

TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. to be A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Steel, com. Madras div. of army of Ava, Aug. 27.

WALTERS, Ens. R. A. to do duty 50th N.I.

WARD, Lieut. to continue in ch. till required for embarkation with his regt. Aug. 28.

WARNER, Lieut. J. C. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 19.

WATTS, Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Khyook Phyo, qual. for gen. staff, Sept. 9.

WHITE, Capt. J. 20th N.I. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. southern div. Aug. 17.

WILKINSON, 1st Lieut. C. V. engs. passed exam. in Tamil, to receive moonshee allowance.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. M. 1st M. fus. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ENGINEERS.

ROGERS, H. T. Aug. 28.

CAVALRY.

ARNOLD, N. H. Aug. 19. SETON, J. L. Aug. 23.
CLEGHORN, J. C. Aug. 31. STUART, C. J. Aug. 23.
WALTERS, R. A. Aug. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYNES, Capt. W. H. 3rd L.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.

COUCHMAN, Lieut. E. H. to Europe, on m.c. to embark from Bombay.

GALWEY, M. 1st M. fus. leave cane.

GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 1, 1853, to Neilgherry and Pulney hills, on m.c.

GODFREY, Lieut. W. H. R. 35th N.I. leave cane.

GORDON, Ens. A. D. 24th N.I. fr. Aug. 17 to Sept. 1, 1853, to Bhagulpor and Darjeeling, on m.c.

GRANT, Lieut. G. L. 1st fus. leave cane.

HALDANE, Lieut. Col. F. 52nd N.I. Sept. 12 to Jan. 12, 1853.

HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. B. 9th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. C. H. art. 2 mo. in ext.

JERVIS, Ens. S. W. 36th N.I. in ext. to March 31, 1853.

LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. leave cane.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. to Oct. 15.

MAINWARING, Lieut. S. 2nd, fr. Aug. 25 to Nov. 30, to Calcutta and Darjeeling.

SPEED, Lieut. J. B. 24th N.I. 1 year, to Europe on furl.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. E. 35th N.I. leave cane. Aug. 23.

TULLOCH, Capt. C. W. 1st fus. leave cane.

TURTON, Ens. T. T. 47th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.

TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. June 17 to Sept. 26, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. to do duty 28th N.I.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. April 28, v. Cheape, ret.; posted to 3rd batt. art.

ARTHER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to act as surg. of gen. hospital and professor of medicine, fr. Aug. 1, dur. abs. of Evans, on m.c.

ASTON, Vet. surg. posted to horse brig. art. to accomp. the C tr. to Burmah.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. civ. surg. Cocanada, placed at disp. of C. in C. Aug. 23; to do duty 18th N.I. Sept. 9.

BARKER, Asst. surg. E. J. to act as civ. surg. of Cochin, dur. emp. of Asst. surg. J. Pringle on other duty, Aug. 27.

BETTS, Asst. surg. G. to do duty 5th N.I. and join.

BLACK, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. 4th dist. v. Stanbrough, but to cont. to act as perm. asst. to the surg. of the general hospital, and professor of surgery, without prejudice to his permanent appt. of surg. to 4th dist. Aug. 25.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. civ. surg. Viragapatam, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 23; to do duty 10th N.I. to join, Sept. 9.

BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. K. to do duty 9th N.I. Sept. 9.

BURN, Asst. surg. W. H. S. to do duty with and take ch. of 19th N.I. Aug. 30.

CARNEGIE, Asst. surg. H. ret. to duty Aug. 23; to do duty 1st Madras fus.

CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. zillah surg. Tinnevely, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.

DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. Madras brig. Rangoon field force, to do duty with H.M.'s 51st L.I.

FOULIS, Asst. surg. D. D. M.D. zillah surg. Mangalore, to be at disp. of officer com. 2nd div. when required, remaining in his present charge until wanted by the above officer to join.

GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. to do duty 30th N.I. to join when relieved, Sept. 9.

GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. ret. to duty Aug. 23; posted to 8th N.I.

GRANT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. June 30, v. Mackintosh, retired.

MATHISON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. returned to duty.

MILLER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 10th N.I. to do du. 45th N.I. to join at Secunderabad, Sept. 9.

OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. to do du. B troop h. brig. but to remain in present charge till further orders.

PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. 1st N.I. to afford med. aid to troops proc. to Rangoon.

PATERSON, Surg. C. physician to his Highness the Rajah of Travancore, M.D. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 23, fr. 16th N.I. to 52nd N.I. Sept. 9.

RANKING, Asst. surg. J. L. to act as surg. 4th district dur. emp. of Blacklock, Sept. 7.

REID, Asst. surg. J. to be physician to his Highness the Rajah of Travancore, v. Paterson, Sept. 7.

STANBROUGH, Asst. surg. H. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. Aug. 25.

WARNING, Asst. surg. E. J. to be res. surg. at Travancore, v. Reid, but to cont. to perf. his duties at Mergui until relieved, Oct. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Vet. surg. T. leave cane.

BOWEN, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. in ext. to Aug. 30, to enable him to join.

LEIGHTON, Capt. A. A. 35th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30, to Amherst, on m.c.

MCDONALD, Ens. H. C. 35th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30, to Amherst, on m.c.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. T. fr. Aug. 16 to April 22, 1853, to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSEN, wife of Henry B. d. at Hyderabad, Aug. 16.

DANIELL, wife of L. D. c.s. d. at Bellary, Aug. 18.

DAY, wife of Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. d. at Hoosingsapore, Aug. 23.

FASKEN, the lady of Lieut. E. T. art. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 7.

GAGER, wife of F. D. d. at Black Town, Aug. 29.

HUXTABLE, wife of the Rev. H. C. s. at Tinnevely, Aug. 16.

KING, wife of Asst. surg. C. d. at Secunderabad, Aug. 26.

LESLIE, wife of Surg. W. A. s. at Madras, Aug. 13.

O'HARA, wife of H. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.

ROLSTON, wife of Lieut. W. T. 14th N.I. d. at Madras, Aug. 20.

SANDEMAN, the lady of A. S. c.s. s. at Coimbatore, Aug. 3.

SHEPHERD, the lady of Maj. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.

TWIGG, wife of R. s. at Royapet, Sept. 3.

MARRIAGES.

CARSTAIRS, Peter, s. of P. to Adeliza, d. of E. F. Shaw, at Madras, Sept. 4.

GRIFFIN, Alex. to Anne, H. d. of J. Garty, at Madras, Sept. 1.

HAWKINS, F. N. to Victoria E. d. of the late Lieut. col. C. Mandeville, at Vizagapatam, Aug. 5.

LETHBRIDGE, Lieut. W. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Paulina D. d. of the late Baron D'Alkedyhl, at Cochín, Aug. 20.

DEATHS.

ANDREW, Emma L. d. of Edward, at Moyapettah, aged 6, Sept. 9.

BIRD, Chas. D. at Madras, aged 27, Aug. 18.

CLARKE, W. inf. s. of A. H. at Madras, Aug. 23.

DAYE, Lieut. W. 5th N.I. at Kyouk Phyo, Aug. 13.

FOTHERGILL, Maj. Charles C. 1st nat. vet. batt. at Cuddalore, aged 72, Aug. 24.

HARRIS, Frances M. wife of Capt. F. W. ship *Madagascar*, at Madras, Aug. 31.

MACLEOD, Hugh A. inf. s. of Maj. A. 5th L.C. at Bangalore, Aug. 5.

O'HARA, Henry C. s. of H. at Black Town, aged 2, Sept. 7.

TEXEIRA, Rev. D. A. at Madras, Sept. 4.

WEST, Chas. E. F. s. of Capt. W. H. 1st fus. at Ootacamund, aged 5, Aug. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 12.—H. Co.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Conadah; Graham, Harrison, London.—13. *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Mauritius; Jane Morice, Brown, Port Natal.—15. *Chieftain*, Bell, Mauritius.—16. *Diamond*, Porter, Bombay.—19. H. Co.'s steamer *Feroze*, Calcutta.—20. *Walmer Castle*, Pryce, London.—23. *Bengal*, Edington, Mauritius; steamer *Oriental* (Aug. 23), from Suez; *Tartar*, Rolling, Mauritius.—24. *Madagascar*, Harris, Calcutta.—27. *Essex*, Martin, Calcutta.—28. Steamer *Queen of the South*, Hyde, London; H. Co.'s steamer *Moorzuffer*, Hewett, Rangoon; H.C.'s steamer *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Rangoon; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Bombay; *Williams*, Stephens, Mauritius.—30. *Harriet*, Carrew, Coringa; *Amelia*, Maiden, Singapore.—31. *Investigator*, Gilmore, Calcutta; *Nile*, Niabet, London.—SEPT. 1. *Cornwall*, Dawson, Moulmein; *Lutchemy*, Eglan, Coringa; *John Line*, Palmer, Mauritius.—2. *Hempeyke*, Barlow, Mauritius.—4. *Mathilda*, Biames, Coringa.—7. *Lady Nugent*, Knight, Mauritius.—8. *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Mauritius.—10. *James Hall*, Harris, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Graham* (Aug. 12), from LONDON.—Mr. W. Ochterlony.
Per *Sir Hugh Lindsay* (Aug. 12), from CONADAH.—Mrs. Stewart and Miss Rennick.

Per *Walmer Castle* (Aug. 20), from LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Marsack, Misses Regel and Porter, Capt. Marsack, Ens. Brown, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Mr. Heysham, Lieut. Christie, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Walters. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Warner, Dr. Crearar, H.M.'s 60th regt.; Dr. Jameson, H.M.'s 87th regt.; Mr. Clarke, B.C.S.; Messrs. Plumbé, Sweeny, Pringle, Anderson, and Master Richardson.

Per *Bengal* (Aug. 23), from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Edington.
Per P. and O. S. N. Str. *Oriental* (Aug. 23), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—Col. Cotton, Mr. J. Stuart, cadet; Mr. Seton, cadet; Mrs. Hervey, Dr. H. Graham, Dr. W. Cameron, Mr. Hulbert, and

Mr. Cornegie. From MALTA.—Mr. Mead. From ADEN.—Lieut. Campbell. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Foulis. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grant, R. Eving, Dr. Silva, Mr. Maylion, Mr. Daunt, Col. Hutchinson, Capt. Borrow, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Bell, Mr. Jee, Mr. Wood, Mr. Monteth, and Mrs. Smith. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lattey. From ADEN to MADRAS.—Lieut. Campbell.

Per *Madagascar* (Aug. 24), from CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Johnston. For CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Capt. James. For LONDON.—Mr. Sweetenham, Mrs. Fortescue Hervey, Mrs. Beachier and 3 children, Mrs. Reddie, Mrs. Thompson and 3 children, Miss Warlow, Mrs. Fyfe and 2 children, Mr. Sweetenham, B.C.S., Capt. Beachier, Lieut. Forbes, Lieut. De Tessier, Ens. Gadsden, Master Fortescue, B. B. Hervey.

Per *Montredon* (Aug. 23), from MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Chonnaul and Pillisier.

Per *Tartar* (Aug. 23), from MAURITIUS.—Miss Rolling.

Per *Palemon* (Aug. 25), from PONDICHERRY.—Madame Potier de la Haussay and family, Miss A. Vinay, Mr. Mottet and servant.

Per *Albermarle* (Aug. 26), from CORINGA.—Mr. J. B. Norton and servant.

Per *Essex* (Aug. 27), from CALCUTTA.—Rev. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Col. Penson, Maj. Wilson, Messrs. Galloway, Jones, Bond, Murdock, G. C. Cooper, Mr. E. G. Cooper, Mr. Dekantzow, and Messrs. Gordon, Ansell, and Morton.

Per G. S. S. C. steam ship *Queen of the South* (Aug. 28), from LONDON, ST. VINCENTS, CAPE DE VERDES, ASCENSION, CAPE MAURITIUS, and POINT DE GALLE. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Bell, Miss Cox, and Mr. Rogers. For CALCUTTA.—Captain Hoyes and Mr. Dysart.

Per *Nile* (Aug. 31), from LONDON. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Mathison, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Stewart, Art. Misses M. Scott, J. Ross and L. Ross, Mr. Clegghorn, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Dawson, and Mr. Goodchild. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Shaw, C.S., Mrs. G. Adams and child, Mrs. Gilbert and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, H. M.'s 14th Light Drag. Lieut. and Mrs. M. Adams, 10th Regt. Madras Army, Misses J. Gerrard, M. Gerard, E. Parker, H. Parker, A. Doveton, M. Ainslie, C. Ainslie and M. Sweedland, Capt. W. M. Cafe, 56th Regt. B.A. Lieut. W. L. Reynolds, 3rd Regt. B.A. Lieut. Trafford, H. M.'s 51st Regt. Ens. H. F. Hyslop, 74th Regt. B.A. Ens. E. A. Rowlandson, 37th Madras Army, Mr. Townsland, Asst. Surg. Mr. Bond, cadet, Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Cooper.

Per *Cornwall* (Sept. 1), from MAURITIUS.—Lieut. Sandys, 35th Reg. N.I. Lieut. Milton, 9th Regt. N.I. and 2 servants.

Per *Investigation* (Sept. 1), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. R. Gilmore.

Per *Hempsyke* (Sept. 2), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. W. S. F. Lynsdale.

Per *Mathilda* (Sept. 4), from CORINGA.—Mr. and Mrs. Le Gros and M. Spide.

Per *Diana* (Sept. 6), from TUTACOREEN.—Captain and Mrs. Carr and Lieut. Malnawaring.

Per *Lord Elphinstone* (Sept. 8), from the MAURITIUS.—Mrs. D. Eaton, Miss M. Gibson, Mr. Roberts, Miss B. Gibson, and servant.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 20. *Valentine*, Haussay, Pondicherry.—22. *James Hall*, Harris, Northern Ports; *Kenilworth*, Weslin, London, via Tutacoreen.—24. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Calcutta.—25. *Tartar*, Rolling, Coringa.—26. *Palemon*, Durmont, Coringa.—21. G. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Queen of the South*, Hyde, Calcutta; H. Co.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Rangoon.—29. *Jane Morice*, Browne, Mauritius.—*Montredon*, Fabre, Bimlipatam and Marseilles.—31. H. Co.'s steam-frigate *Feroze*, Lynch, Rangoon; H. Co.'s steam-frigate *Moorzuffer*, Hewett, Rangoon; H.M.'s steam-sloop *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Rangoon; *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Rangoon.—SEPT. 1. *Investigator*, Gilmore, Mauritius; *Royal Stuart*, Goble, Rangoon; *Diamond*, Porter, Rangoon.—2. *Madagascar*, Harris, Cape and London; *Essex*, Martin, Cape and London; *Fair Barbadian*, Griffin, Timor; *Walmer Castle*, Pryce, Calcutta; *Lutchemy*, Eglan, Northern Ports.—3. *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, —. 5. *Bengal*, Edwards, Rangoon; *Commerce de Bordeaux*, Got, Bordeaux, via Pondicherry.—6. *Borneo*, Ingleton, London.—7. H. M.'s steam sloop *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Rangoon; *Anglia*, Gardner, Rangoon; H. E. I. C.'s steam frigate *Moorzuffer*, Hewitt, Rangoon; *Graham*, Harrison, Rangoon; *Mathilde*, Biames, Pondicherry, via Marseilles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per H. C. steam frigate *Feroze* (Aug. 31), to RANGOON.—Head quarters and detachment, 19th N.I.

Per *Lancaster* (Aug. 31), to RANGOON.—Detachment of C. troop horse artillery, also H. M. 51st regt. 9th, 19th, and 50th regts. N.I. and with 80 horses.

Per *Royal Stuart* (Sept. 1), to RANGOON.—Detachment C. troop horse artillery, also 1st, 19th, and 38th N.I. and 72 horses.

Per *Diamond* (Sept. 1), to RANGOON.—Detachment C. troop horse artillery, also 1st, 2nd, and 35th regts. N.I. with 72 horses.

Per *Madagascar* (Sept. 21), to CAPE and LONDON.—Mrs. Denker and family.

Per *Essex* (Sept. 21), to CAPE and LONDON.—Mrs. Hobart, 3 children, and European servant; Capt. Hobart, 16th N.I.; 2 chil-

dren of Dr. Shaw and servant, 2 children of Dr. McPherson and servant.

Per *Walmer Castle* (Sept. 21), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lacey, Capt. Hook, and Major Bower and family.

Per *Bengal* (Sept. 5), to RANGOON.—Detachment of the 1st, 5th, 9th, 19th, and 54th regts. N.I.; and Karkass, No. 8, attached to C. troop h. art.; also 72 bullocks and 25 drivers, with medical and commissariat departments.

Per H.M. steam sloop *Sphinx* (Sept. 7), to RANGOON.—Detachment of the 1st Madras fusiliers.

Per *Anglia* (Sept. 7), to RANGOON.—Head-quarters and detachment of sappers and miners; general staff of 1st Madras fusiliers.

Per H.C. steam frigate *Mooruff* (Sept. 7), to RANGOON.—Head-quarters and detachment of the 1st Madras fusiliers, and detail of the 21st N.I.

Per *Graham*, to RANGOON.—Detachment of 1st Madras fusiliers.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 2½ prem.
1829-30	2½ to 3 prem.
1841	6 to 6½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	11½ to 12 dis.
1835-36	9 to 9½ do.
1843	
5 per cent. transferable	7 to 7½ prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	9½ to 10 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	20 to 21 prem.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per ct.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	6 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	4 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 "
Ditto above 30 days	8 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0d.	
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0d.	
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0d.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.	
Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.	
Sell, par.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l*. to 3*l*. 5*s*. per ton of 20 cwt.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Advances to the public	Rs. 27,27,551	1	4
Circulation and Deposits	22,95,835	12	10
Specie in the Bank	25,32,783	13	9

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 8th arrived at Bombay on September 5th, per *Auchland*.

NATIVE MERCHANTS.—The Bombay papers notice the failure of one of the great native merchants of the island, Khemchund Moteechund, for nearly twelve lacs of rupees. It is said, however, that he will in all probability be able to pay sixteen annas in the rupee. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, Khemchund Moteechund received from his father sixteen years ago, some thirty-five lacs of rupees, with an injunction to abandon trade. The advice, however, was disregarded, and "Khemchund's servants traded for him, while he himself enacted the devotee in the temples erected by the family." The last sentence gives us the secret of the decay of many native houses.

A GRIEVANCE.—The Bombay natives, according to the *Gazette*, have at last hit upon an original grievance and a very original mode of remedying it. "The natives intend to move that the interest upon all public debts in no case be allowed to exceed four per cent. and to suggest that the necessary funds be raised by the reduction of the salaries of all civil servants to a scale approximate to those under other colonial governments."

MR. LAURIE.—A correspondent of the *Poonah Observer* states, that Mr. Laurie, the young man who, after losing his commission in the Bombay army, apostatized to the Mussulman faith, has gone on pilgrimage to Mecca.

MORTALITY DURING AUGUST.—We have been favoured with the return of mortality in the town and islands of Bombay and Colaba, for the month of August just passed, and from this we perceive that the total number of deaths during the month was 1032, or on an average 33·290 daily. Sixty-three casualties occurred from cholera and small-pox during the period reported on, whereas in July the number of epidemics was 161. Thirteen deaths are reported from accidents or violence during the past month. The highest number of deaths on any given day was 49, the lowest 22. The European community have lost in all 20 from natural causes; Indo-Britons, 2; Native Christians and Jews, 45 natural, 6 cholera, and 1 violent; Mahomedans, 189 natural, 16 cholera, and 4 violent; Parsees, 48 natural, and 1 violent; Hindoos, 650 natural, 41 cholera, and 6 violent; unknown cases, 2 natural, and 1 violent. Total, 956 deaths from natural causes, 63 from cholera, and 13 from violence or accidents. It will be seen from the above, that 71 deaths less occurred in August than in July, while the mortality from epidemics has been lower by nearly 100.—*Times*, Sept. 2.

STEAM FLOTILLA ON THE IRAWADDY.—We are assured on excellent authority, that the Governor-General has determined on establishing at once a steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy, and that Captain Campbell, I. N., will most likely be its first commander. The fact,—for we have no doubt that it is such,—is suggestive: we are back at our old policy again,—it is the interests of commerce for which alone we are solicitous, and doubtless we will throw open the commerce of Burmah to the ships of all nations before New-year's day. A moderate slice of territory, such as just lies convenient to our hand, will suffice us for the present, but the Governor-General is far too long-sighted not to perceive that, with the whole river navigation, the whole maritime towns and seaboard of the country, in our hands, the country itself must be ours so soon as we desire it. With the base of the peninsula from the 12th to the 22nd parallel in our possession, the south-west portion to the Straits must follow. Barbarian governments can never long keep faith or rest in peace: we have but to bide our time, when honest and lawful grounds will be furnished us of annexing all we desire.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 3.

THE TOBACCO DEALERS.—The acting collector of customs has called upon all the tobacco shopkeepers at the presidency to furnish him with a *daily* statement of their sales, and of the stock they may have in hand. This they have with one consent refused to do, and have resisted the demand as oppressive and unnecessary. Such returns they have heretofore sent in monthly to the collector, and this they consider to be quite sufficient for all reasonable purposes. They have, therefore, prepared and submitted to Government a memorial signed by upwards of a hundred of their body, complaining of this new vexation. In the meanwhile they have unanimously agreed to refrain from selling a particle of tobacco until they obtain satisfaction. In consequence of this determination, not a shop was to be seen open yesterday, in any part of the island—from Colaba to Mahim.—*Gazette*, Sept. 2. The stoppage of the bank of Bombay, or shutting up of the Government treasury, could scarcely have created a greater sensation than the universal closing of the snuff and tobacco shops yesterday! Smokers and snuffers not expecting any such calamity as this, and who did not, like Dugald Dalgetty, make any preparations for a siege, were completely taken aback at finding themselves thus compelled, like Falstaff, to live cleanly when they so little expected to require to act on these matters on compulsion. Should the existing state of things endure, we warn the governor to have his body-guard doubled as he approaches Bombay, or verily and to a surety he will find an onslaught on his Havannahs it may not be easy to repel or resent; tobacco and garja, and other such-like narcotics, pay so much customs' duty per maund: the plan hitherto has been to take stock of the dealers once a month, and see that the quantity on hand, and that set down as sold, correspond with that on which duty had been originally paid. It having been strongly suspected that smuggling on a large scale prevailed, and that extensive frauds were committed on the revenue, and that a vast deal more was disposed of than ever was entered in the excise book,—it was resolved to have stock taken every day—a return being made in the evening of the day's sales, and this checked next morning by the Customs-house officer weighing and examining the quantity on hand. Ignorant of the extent of smuggling surmised, or the proofs existing of its prevalence, we are not in a position to speak as to the necessity of strong measures at all: it is very obvious that such a method of check as that referred to is not only subject to very great

abuse, but must be source of infinite annoyance and vexation—vexation and annoyance such as can only be warranted by extreme necessity. It is, on the other hand, equally apparent that the systematic and determined breakers of the law, if such there be at present, have no right whatever to complain of any amount of vexation that may be imposed on them to deter them from dishonesty; and the only mischief is, that big rogues and small, young rogues and old, or those who are no rogues at all—if any of the latter in reality exist,—are equally punished.—*Times*, Sept. 2.

THE GOVERNMENT AT JUDDAH appears to have been placed in abeyance by the Arabs. The Pasha's forces were routed and destroyed by the insurgents, and he himself escaped from the carnage, only to die of fatigue in his flight. The H.C.'s sloop *Elphinstone* was, it is said, to be sent to the disturbed neighbourhood to protect British interests.

NATIVE LIBRARIES.—The *Bombay Gazette* mention that in the native town of that Presidency, there are no less than five libraries, all intended for, and supported by, natives. A "Bombay Native Library" has now been started, which offers the loan of books at the lowest possible rates, and has already three hundred volumes on its shelves.

THE DUTY ON SALT IMPORTED from Arabia into South Canara and Malabar has been reduced from three rupees to twelve annas per maund; a reduction of 75 per cent.

THE NATIVES of Bombay are getting up an association for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the people, and of taking measures to represent them to the British Parliament during the charter discussion.

MR. LIDDELL.—A case came on recently before Mr. Henry Liddell, judge and session judge of the Concan, for convicting in which, it is reported, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut have recommended his removal from his present office. According to the account which has reached us, a girl named Sallee confessed to having pushed another girl, with the intent of casting her over a precipice, but the victim merely slid down a slope for a short distance, when the body rested; seeing this, Sallee went down and pushed her again; this push put her over the precipice, and instantaneous death resulted. These details are too meagre to bring us to any safe conclusion, and we shall therefore look with some anxiety for the case at the Sudder. A great deal depends upon the age of the convict.—*Gazette*, Sept. 2.

BIRTH.

BURN, wife of J. F. s. at Colaba, Aug. 27.

DEATH.

VIZARD, 2nd Lieut. Francis, 4th N.I. at Belgaum, Aug. 27.

CEYLON.

The Legislative Council has not been idle, especially in the direction of law reform. Ordinances effecting great changes in the law of evidence and the mode of procedure before the courts are, some of them law, and some before the council. There has been some warm debate, and in one case a protest, directed chiefly against the interference of the Secretary of State in a matter peculiarly one of local detail, and therefore peculiarly the subject of local legislation. The provision attached to the new customs ordinance, substituting wharfage rates for port dues, has not only been objected to on its own merits, but the avowed object of Government, to obtain an increase of revenue thereby, has led to a discussion on the state of the finances. The result seems to be, that we shall have enough to do to "make both ends meet," leaving us unprepared for such contingencies as that which "looms in the future," of being required to spend £50,000 in making the harbour of Galle capable of receiving the vast additional number of steamers and coalers which will soon resort to it—or, in failure of sufficient accommodation, to Trincomalee. We are certainly bound to use every effort to prevent the loss to Ceylon of any of those advantages which ought to attach to her as the centre of steam navigation in the east.

A good deal of sensation has been created in local circles by the receipt in the colony of despatches from the Secretary of State, rendering compulsory the retirement of Archdeacon Bailey, and administering a rebuke to the Rev. Principal of the Colombo Academy, both arising out of the spirit in which the reverend gentlemen have conducted a controversy with the governor and the bishop. Attempts have been made to represent the archdeacon as a martyr to his anti-Buddhist zeal. Were this the general impression, more sympathy would be entertained for the aged clergyman than has been manifested. The truth is, that "incompatibility of temper" rendered it impossible that the archdeacon and the bishop, however much they may agree in their ecclesiastical sentiments, should remain in their respective positions.

The governor continues to show that he is in earnest on the subject of the vernaculars. His excellency has published a minute embodying his idea of a medical college for Ceylon, calculated we fear on too high a scale for this latitude. His excellency proposes a principal on 500L a year; two professors on 250L and two on 150L a year each. The students to receive regular diplomas. What seems to be wanting in Ceylon, as well as in India, is a class of men, not so raised above the level of the natives as to lose their confidence, but imbued with the principles of correct medical science. We are sending away the last of our largest coffee crop as yet. It is now certain that the total export will not fall short of 400,000 cwts.—*Colombo Obs.*, Sept. 15.

The *Ceylon Times* states, that an attempt which has been made to grow sugar in the island on Lord Elphinstone's estate of Paradua has been very successful, the sugar produced being an unusually fine specimen of muscovado. The planters are watching the result of the experiment with the deepest interest, as they are fully alive to the necessity of introducing some new cultivation into the island. All former experiments to cultivate the cane have failed from the ruinous expense of imported labour, but it is hoped that, in the present instance, careful management and economy may enable the estate to yield a profitable return.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT, Mrs. Wm. s. at Colombo, Aug. 26.
FERNANDO, wife of John W. d. at Colpetty, Aug. 13.
GORDON, Mrs. Thomas, s. at Jaffna, Aug. 27.
STEPHENS, wife of John, s. at Colombo, Aug. 27.
VAN LANGENBERG, wife of C. s. at Colombo, Sept. 8.

MARRIAGE.

TWYNAM, W. C. to Elizabeth, d. of W. Moir, at Jaffna, Aug. 25.

DEATHS.

FOENANDER, Osmond H. inf. s. of F. J. T. at Colombo, Aug. 30.
GOONESSEKERE, wife of A. at Kandy, aged 17, Aug. 25.
LANCASTER, W. L. at Colpetty Kandy, Sept. 9.
MAARTENSE, Susan F. d. of L. M. at Trincomalee, Aug. 20.
MYLIUS, Henry T. at Kandy, aged 28, Aug. 14.

CHINA.

THE INSURRECTION.—The news from China of most interest to the general reader is that, we apprehend, relating to the long continued insurrection. At latest advices, the aspect of affairs in the disturbed districts was rather favourable to the Imperialists—the road between Canton and Kwei-lin-foo being reported clear of robber gangs—trade, in consequence, taking a favourable turn. But intelligence from the more remote province of Honan, where Tien-teh and the great body of insurgents are said to be, is slow in arrival; and we know little or nothing of what has been done there since the capture of the district city, Kong-fa. The troops, some three or four thousand of them, for conveyance of which boats were sent, reached Canton about ten days ago, and the Deputy Governor Yih is expected shortly. It is said that the principal cause of Imperialist success on the water was an accident, a sudden shift of wind having driven back on the rebel fleet a number of fire rafts, despatched for destruction of the Tartar navy. Some time ago, it was reported, it will be remembered, that the renowned Keshen had hung himself, at the command of the Emperor, who sent him a piece of silk with which to perform the operation. But the report was open to a doubt; and we now find that, instead of being hanged, he has been transported to Keo-lin; the Po-ching-aze of the province over which the ex-commissioner presided sharing his sentence. Referring to successes gained by the imperial arms, and to the subjection of some of the insurgents, it is also stated, in a late *Peking Gazette*, that, in all parts of the empire, the people are unruly and rebellious. In another gazette, there is an account of the decapitation of the notorious rebel chief "Tien-teh;" but there is too good reason for believing that they have not got hold of the right man yet. The old royal family, the Mings, are residing very quietly in the province of Kiangai, distinguished from surrounding clans by a stern refusal to accept any kind of office under the Tartar dynasty.—*Friend of China*, Aug. 24.

On the return of an official messenger, he gave us the following news, viz., that the Red-head rebels on the water made an attack on the Ping-nan city on the 20th day of the 4th month. The Tartar troops had no interest in resisting. The walls of the city were beaten down, and a great number of shops and houses were burnt, the people were frightened and offered a sum of

50,000 taels of silver for peace; which having got, the rebels went and anchored on Yen-taz-shih.—*Ibid.*

LOCAL NEWS.—The present has been a quiet month with us so far, and we have little to tell of more than will be found in extracts from bi-weekly issues. His Excellency the Acting Governor has been rather unwell, and obliged to proceed to Macao for a change of air, but has returned in slightly improved health. Some correspondence has taken place between the British and Chinese ministers, regarding the use, in Chinese official proclamations, of the objectionable term E, signifying "barbarian," which, Dr. Bowring pointed out, has been repeatedly repudiated by his predecessors, whenever used as the general designation for foreigners. The reply of the Acting Governor of Canton is amusing:

"Seu Kwangtsing, member of the 1st class of the 4th order of hereditary nobility, H. I. Majesty's High Commissioner, President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the two Kwang provinces; Pihkwel, H. I. Majesty's Vice-President of the Board of War, Governor of Honan, retained (at Canton) in charge of the seals—in reply to Dr. Bowring, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade.

"They received the Plenipotentiary's letter on the 6th instant (22nd July, 1852), and made themselves acquainted with its contents. The Commissioner is at present in supreme direction of the army in Kwang-se. The Governor is truly ashamed to confess his illiteracy and ignorance, never having applied himself to study, nor given his permanent attention to classics, histories, or dictionaries, so that, up to this moment, he has been altogether unaware that the character E bears the offensive and annoying signification ascribed to it in the Plenipotentiary's letter. That such is the case, he now learns for the first time. It only remains for him for the future to command all the local authorities, when penning proclamations or official documents of any kind, to do away with the character E, where its employment may be thought necessary, and to substitute some other term in its place.

"The Governor writes this reply in the hope that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is now in the enjoyment of unmingled happiness and felicity.

"Heenfung, 2nd year, 6th month, 11th day, 27th July, 1852."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COFFIN, wife of L. d. at Victoria, Aug. 17.

DUDELL, the lady of Geo. s. at Victoria, Aug. 16.

FRANKLYN, wife of G. s. at Whampoa, Aug. 8.

HILL, Mrs. Norman, s. at Victoria, July 20.

MARRIAGE.

CARR, Henry John, to Eliza Smith, at Hong-Kong, July 26.

DEATHS.

DUGDALE, W. H. at Victoria, Aug. 2.

EVANS, Rev. E. at Amoy, Aug. 4.

HADDOCK, Capt. of the ship *Glenyon*, at Macao, July 27.

LAND, Capt. of the ship *Challenge*, at Whampoa, July 26.

MURPHY, M. at sea, on board the steamer *Canton*, aged 36, Aug. 14.

ONGLOW, Lieut. R.M. of H.M.'s steamer *Cleopatra*, at sea, on board the *Minden*, Aug. 12.

SULLIVAN, G. G. at Amoy, July 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 5. *Cambala*, Alleyne, Liverpool.—8. *Earl of Chester*, Johns, Liverpool.—11. *John Bartlett*, Perkins, Sydney. 13. *Sassoon Family*, Dring, Bombay.—22. *Zarah*, Crighton, Bombay.—25. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—29. *Ganges*, Deas, Bombay; *Aden*, Fletcher, Liverpool.—30. *Prince of Wales*, Puddicombe, Bombay.—AUG. 3. *Lancastrian*, Langley, London.—4. *Success*, Pipon, Liverpool; *Panic*, Howard, Liverpool.—5. *Singapore*, Evans, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Singapore* (Aug. 5), from POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. McIntosh, Capt. Urquhart, Lieut. Pedder, R.N.; Messrs. Stearns, Walker, Gabriel, Whampoa, and Crampton.

Per *Lancastrian* (Aug. 3), from LONDON.—W. Missen.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 19. *Surprise*, Ranlett, London.—20. *Janet Willis*, Nickles, Bombay.—23. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Point de Galle.—25. *Patna*, Smith, Liverpool; *Ferozepore*, Grant, Bombay.—28. *Sea Queen*, Robertson, London.—AUG. 3. *Wm. Penn*, McLeod, Bombay.—4. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Malta* (July 23), for SINGAPORE.—J. B. Socke. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Macdonald. For SUZ.—Hon. A.

R. Johnston. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Mr. Parish, and Lieut. G. St. John Crofton, R.E.

Per steamer *Singapore* (Aug. 24), for MALTA.—Messrs. De la Bastide. For SINGAPORE.—A. Coulthurst and R. Kilgour.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from this colony is very unsatisfactory; no progress seems to have been made towards a termination of the war on the frontier.

An affair had taken place with the Caffres, at Mundell's Krantz, between Fuller's Hoek and Bush Necks, on the 25th July. Colonel Buller had received intimation that a numerous body was there, and he marched about 1,000 men, consisting of the 90th Rifles, Rifle Brigade, Cape Mounted Rifles, and artillery, with four field pieces, towards the place. On nearing the kloof, the advanced guard came on three Caffres, whom they supposed to be look-out men. They shot two, the other fled over the krantz. Further on, they came to a hut wherein there were six more of the enemy, with whom they also dealt very summarily. Very soon after, the division came up to where the Caffres were, and commenced a very destructive fire on them. To entice them out of the kloof, the troops were then ordered to retire. This retrograde movement had the desired effect, for the enemy followed the troops very closely, until they found themselves between the fire of the guns and that of the troops. The guns, unlimbered and brought to action, commenced the destruction of the mountain warriors, whose loss is supposed to be upwards of 100 killed, whilst on our side there are only two men of the Rifle Brigade and one of the Cape Mounted Rifles slightly wounded.

Rumours state that Sandilli's people had crossed the Kei, and that Sandilli has sent orders to Macomo to abandon his position in the Waterkloof and follow him. This is somewhat confirmed by some prisoners lately taken, who stated that Macomo intended to break up his camp at the full of the moon, but it seems he means to take a good supply with him, as they carried off all the stock from Post Relief, but after four hours' hard riding and fighting, all was recovered except two horses. They made a subsequent attack at Reitsfontein, taking away all the horses before the party there could turn out, who could only protect their sheep, and recapture a part of the cattle.

The report of the Commissioners sent to the spot, at the foot of the back of Table Mountain, called the "Silver Mine," supposed to contain coal, had reported that in a stream, "several small pieces of coal were found, but not to any extent; and it appeared to be the general opinion that nothing satisfactory can be ascertained until the sides of the ravine and the course of the river are cleared of the burnt wood. At the bottom of the same kloof, it was stated that coal had been found on the surface of the ground, and several pieces were picked up by different parties. Some men dug in different parts to the depth of five or six feet without, however, any favourable result. A labourer, who has been a resident on the farm for many years, says he has often picked up large pieces of coal whilst digging."

PERSIA.

Intelligence has been received at Constantinople, that an attempt was made to assassinate the Shah of Persia by shooting him with a pistol when he was on a hunting party. The Shah was wounded in the shoulder by three slugs, which were extracted, and he had nearly recovered. Four men approached the monarch, under pretence of presenting a petition, which he refused to accept. Two of the fellows then seized the horse's bridle, while their companions fired two double-barrelled pistols at the Shah, who, although wounded in the thigh and mouth, was still able to quit his saddle, and keep off his assailants until his suite came up. Two of the assassins were literally hewn to pieces; the others, who were taken alive, declared that they had no accomplices, but that belonging to the Babis, they had determined to avenge the death of their chief by murdering the Shah. One Hajee Suleiman Khan, accused as the instigator of the crime, was seized; his body drilled with a knife in parts which would not at the moment cause death; pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and, thus illuminated, he was carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there cleft in twain. The Kurret-il-Ain, better known as the Fair Prophetess of Kazoehn, who, since the late religious outbreak, had been kept a close prisoner at the capital, has been executed with some dozen others. Later accounts state that the Koords and other mountain tribes were in open insurrection, consequent upon a report that the Shah had fallen under the hand of the assassin.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A narrative of a Mission of Inquiry to the Jewish Synagogue at Kai-fung-foo, in Ho-nan, to ascertain the condition of the colony of Jews settled in China several centuries ago, has been published at Shang-hae. It is written by the two Chinese employed in the mission; one of them, named Kiu-Tien-sang, had been long in the service of Dr. Medhurst; the other, named Tsiang-Yung-chi, is also a native Chinese Christian. The narrative, which is highly curious and interesting, is preceded by an introduction by the Bishop of Victoria.

They left Shang-hae on the 15th November, 1850, and in twenty-five days, reached Kai-fung-foo, or Pien-liang-ching (600 miles from Shang-hae), on the 9th December. They soon obtained a direction to the synagogue of the Tiau-kin-kiau, as the Jews are called, which was in ruins. Within the precincts of the temple were some small apartments inhabited by Jews. They said, "We are very few; our teacher is dead; our temple is in ruins, and we are almost starved." It appeared that they had been without a Rabbi for fifty years, and none of them could read Hebrew.

The two Chinese describe the synagogue (which is called in Chinese, Synagogue of the Israelites) as resembling one of their own temples, many inscriptions in Chinese characters being written about it. It faces the east. At the first entrance there were two figures of lions in stone, on pedestals. In the space within the gate dwelt some Jews, under a mat and straw roof. On each side was a small gate, one of which was choked up with mud. Over the second entrance was written, in Chinese characters, "Venerate Heaven." This inclosure was also inhabited by Jews. On the right was a stone tablet, on which ancient and modern Chinese characters were engraved. The pai-fang, or ornamental gateway, 15 feet high, roofed with green tiles, had a round white marble table in front of it, upon which the word "Happiness" was inscribed, and below, "The mind holding communion with Heaven," all in Chinese. On each side of the pai-fang were brick pavilions, some of them in ruins, and on the back was written, "Reverently accord with the expansive Heavens." Below, on the ground, stone vases and tripods were placed. In the third court, there was a marble balustrade, with steps, ascending which the temple appeared, with two stone lions in front. It stands upon a low terrace, 15 feet by 40. The door was closed, but, after some demur, the visitors were allowed to enter and examine the sacred place. The interior consists of three apartments before and three behind, thrown into one large hall. The roof is covered with green tiles, and divided, showing the four corners of the two ranges of apartments. The first series has long, varnished windows; the back is surrounded with walls on three sides. The two make a hall 80 feet by 50. Directly behind the front door stood a bench, about 6 feet from which was a long stand for candles, similar to those usually placed before idols in Chinese temples; and in connection therewith was a table, on which was placed an earthenware incense-vessel, having a wooden candlestick at each end. In the centre of the great hall is a kind of pulpit raised about a foot on a wooden floor, in which, when the rabbi sat, a large red satin umbrella was held over him. Behind it there was another table, bearing two candlesticks and an earthenware incense-vessel. The "emperor's tablet," with the usual formula, "May the Manchu dynasty reign ten thousand years," was placed on a large table in a shrine, and above it was the following inscription in Hebrew: "Hear, O Israel! Jehovah our God is one Jehovah: Blessed be the name of his glorious kingdom for ever and ever." Next to this was the imperial tablet for the Ming dynasty, with a small table bearing two candlesticks and an incense-vessel before it. On each side of this tablet was a tripod, and behind it a cell, in which are deposited twelve tubes containing the sacred writings, and over the front of the door, or ornamental frame, was written, in Hebrew letters, "Ineffable is his name, for Jehovah is the God of gods." In front of the cell, a high tripod stood on each side; and to the right and left of the principal cell are two other cells, bearing the same inscription, in Hebrew, as that above the emperor's tablet, surmounted by two gilt circles, in one of which is written (in Hebrew letters) "Kamon," in the other "Shemesh,"—the names of two angels. In front of the left hand cell is a table, with a stone tablet, bearing in Chinese, "The Hall of the Excellent Religion," with an incense-tripod before it. Before the right hand cell is a stone tablet upon a table, with this inscription, in Hebrew: "Who is he that is above all outgoings? Even Jehovah, Jehovah the Most High. The sacred incense,

which the elders only offer up at the Feast of Weeks, on the second day of the month Sivan —" Before Tien-sang had finished copying this inscription, a man drove him out of the temple, telling him to take care what he was doing, and shut the door. He then addressed the other Jews, saying that the two men had been sent by English missionaries, and that they must not be admitted any more.

The envoys then had recourse to one of the Jews, whom they requested to procure for them a copy of all the inscriptions, and offered to purchase the Hebrew books and the rolls of the Law. The man said he could not get the rolls, but he could give them some of the small books, and he produced one. They asked him what his religion was called. He replied, that it formerly had the name of Tiau-chuh-kiau, or Indian religion; but the priests had changed it to Tien-kin-kiau, or the religion of those who pluck out the sinew (because they take out the sinew of every animal they eat), in consequence of the Jews getting into a tumult with the Chinese. He further told them that the priest, when going to perform service, wears a blue head-dress and blue shoes; that the congregation must not enter with their shoes on, nor the women with their heads covered; and that both men and women wash their bodies (for which purpose baths are provided on each side of the temple) before they enter the holy place. They are not allowed to intermarry with heathens or Mohammedans, nor to have more than one wife, nor to eat pork, nor to associate with Mohammedans; and they are required to keep the Sabbath holy, which is our Saturday. Besides the rabbi, there are two officers, the sinew extractor and propagator of doctrines. On the 24th of the eighth month they hold a festival, in which they exhibit the sacred writings. In worship they bow towards the west, and they use the word *Tien*, "Heaven," when calling upon God.

Two long inscriptions, found on tablets in the ruined pavilions in the pai-fang, are translated in the work. One is as follows:—

"The Record of the Temple erected in honour of Eternal Reason and the Sacred Writings.

"It has been said that the sacred writings are for the purpose of embodying Eternal Reason, and that Eternal Reason is for the purpose of communicating the sacred writings. What is Eternal Reason? The principle which is in daily use and constant practice; and which has been generally followed out by men of ancient and modern times. It is present in everything, and the same in all seasons; in fact, there is no place in which Eternal Reason does not reside. But Eternal Reason without the sacred writings cannot be preserved; and the sacred writings without Eternal Reason cannot be carried out into action; for men get into confusion, and do not know whither they are going, until they are carried away by foolish schemes and strange devices; hence the doctrines of the sages have been handed down in the six classics, in order to convey the knowledge to future generations, and to extend its benefits to the most distant period.

"With respect to the Israelitish religion, we find, on inquiry, that its first ancestor, Adam, came originally from India, and that during the Chau state the sacred writings were in existence. The sacred writings embodying Eternal Reason consist of fifty-three sections. The principles therein contained are very abstruse, and the Eternal Reason therein revealed is very mysterious, being treated with the same veneration as Heaven. The founder of this religion is Abraham, who is considered the first teacher of it. Then came Moses, who established the law, and handed down the sacred writings. After his time, during the Hân dynasty (from B.C. 200 to A.D. 226), this religion entered China. In A.D. 1164, a synagogue was built at Pien. In A.D. 1296, the old temple was rebuilt, as a place in which the sacred writings might be deposited with veneration.

"Those who practise this religion are to be found in other places besides Pien; but wherever they are met with, throughout the whole world, they all, without exception, honour the sacred writings, and venerate Eternal Reason. The characters in which the sacred writings are penned, differ, indeed, from those employed in the books of the learned in China; but if we trace their principles up to their origin, we shall find that they are originally none other than the Eternal Reason, which is commonly followed by mankind. Hence it is that, when Eternal Reason is followed by rulers and subjects, rulers will be respectful, and subjects faithful; when Eternal Reason is followed by parents and children, parents will be kind, and children filial; when Eternal Reason is followed by elder and younger brothers, the former will be friendly, and the latter reverential; when Eternal Reason is followed by husbands and wives, husbands will be harmonious, and wives obedient; when Eternal Reason is followed by friends and companions, then they will severally become faithful and sincere. In Eternal Reason, there is no-

thing greater than benevolence and rectitude, and, in following it out, men naturally display the feeling of compassion and a sense of shame; in Eternal Reason there is nothing greater than propriety and wisdom, and, in following it out, men naturally exhibit the feeling of respect and a sense of rectitude. When Eternal Reason is followed in fasting and abstinence, men necessarily feel reverential and awe-struck; when Eternal Reason is followed out in sacrificing to ancestors, men necessarily feel filial and sincere; when Eternal Reason is followed in Divine worship, men bless and praise high Heaven, the Producer and Nourisher of the myriad of things, while in their demeanour and carriage they consider sincerity and respect as the one thing needful. With respect to widows and orphans, the poor and the destitute, together with the sick and maimed, the deaf and the dumb, these must all be relieved and assisted, that they may not utterly fail. When poor men wish to marry and have not the means, or when such wish to inter a relative and are not able to accomplish it, the necessary expenses for such must be duly provided. Only let those who are mourning for their friends carefully avoid rich viands and intoxicating liquors, and those who are conducting funeral ceremonies not be emulous of external pomp. Let them, in the first place, avoid complying with superstitious customs; and in the second place, not make molten or graven images, but in everything follow the ceremonies that have been introduced from India. Let there be no false weights and measures employed in trade, with the view of defrauding others.

"Looking around us on the professors of this religion, we find that there are some who strive for literary honours, aiming to exalt their parents and distinguish themselves; there are some who engage in government employ, both at court and in the provinces, seeking to serve their prince and benefit the people; while some defend the country and resist the enemy, thus displaying their patriotism by their faithful conduct; there are others, again, who in private stations cultivate personal virtue, and diffuse their influence over a whole region; others there are who plough the waste lands, sustaining their share of the public burdens; and others who attend to mechanical arts, doing their part towards supporting the state; or who follow mercantile pursuits, and thus gather in profit from every quarter: but all of them should venerate the command of Heaven, obey the royal laws, attend to the five constant virtues, observe the duties of the human relations, reverently follow the customs of their ancestors, be filial towards their parents, respectful to their superiors, harmonious among their neighbours, and friendly with their associates, teaching their children and descendants; thus laying up a store of good works, while they repress trifling animosities, in order to complete great affairs; the main idea of all the prohibitions and commands consists in attending to those things. This, in fact, is the great object set forth in the sacred writings, and the daily and constant duties inculcated by Eternal Reason. Thus the command of Heaven, influencing virtuous nature, is by this means carried out to perfection; the religion which inculcates obedience to Eternal Reason is by this means entered upon; and the virtues of benevolence, rectitude, propriety, and wisdom, are by this means maintained. Those, however, who attempt to represent Him by images, or to depict him in pictures, do but vainly occupy themselves with empty ceremonies, alarming and stupefying men's eyes and ears, indulging in the speculations of false religionists, and showing themselves unworthy of imitation. But those who honour and obey the sacred writings know the origin of all things; and that Eternal Reason and the sacred writings mutually sustain each other in stating from whence men sprang. From the beginning of the world our first father Adam handed the doctrine down to Abraham, Abraham handed it down to Isaac, Isaac handed it down to Jacob, Jacob handed it down to the twelve patriarchs, and the twelve patriarchs handed it down to Moses; Moses handed it down to Aaron, Aaron handed it down to Joshua, and Joshua handed it down to Ezra, by whom the doctrines of the holy religion were first sent abroad, and the letters of the Jewish nation first made plain. All those who profess this religion aim at the practice of goodness, and avoid the commission of vice, morning and evening performing their devotions, and with a sincere mind cultivating personal virtues. They practise fasting and abstinence on the prescribed days, and bring eating and drinking under proper regulations. They make the sacred writings their study and their rule, obeying and believing them in every particular; then may they expect that the blessing of Heaven will abundantly, and the favour of Providence be unfailingly conferred; every individual obtaining the credit of virtuous conduct, and every family experiencing the happiness of Divine protection. In this way, perhaps, our professors will not fail of carrying out the religion handed down by their ancestors, nor will they neglect the ceremonies which they are bound to observe.

"We have engraved this on a tablet, placed in the synagogue, to be handed down to distant ages, that future generations may carefully consider it.

"This tablet was erected by the families Yen, Li, Káu, Cháu, Kin, I', and Cháng, at the rebuilding of the synagogue, in the first month of autumn, in the 7th year of Ching-t'ih of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1511)."

The Chinese word, here translated "Eternal Reason," is *taou*, a term peculiar to the doctrines of the philosopher Laotse.

The other inscription is entitled, "Record of the rebuilding of the Temple of Truth and Purity." It sets forth the history of Abraham, the founder of the Israelitish religion, the nineteenth in descent from Pwan-ku, or Adam; it touches upon some points of the Hebrew history, and gives a vague summary of the Jewish doctrines. It contains the following historical notices:—

"Thus our religious system has been handed down, and communicated from one to another. It came originally from India. Those who introduced it, in obedience to the Divine commands, were seventy clans, viz. those of Yen, Li, Ngái, Káu, Muh, Cháu, Kin, Chau, Chang, Shih, Hwáng, Nieh, Tso, Pih, &c. These brought as tribute some western cloth. The emperor of the Sung dynasty (probably the Northern Sung, which flourished A.D. 519) said, 'Since they have come to our Central Land, and reverently observe the customs of their ancestors, let them hand down their doctrines at Pien-liáng.' In the year A.D. 1166, Lieh Ching and Wú Sz'-ta superintended this religion, and Yen Tú-lah built the synagogue. In the year A.D. 1280, Wú Sz'-ta rebuilt the ancient temple of Truth and Purity, which was situated in the Tú-shí-ts' Street, on the south-east side; on each side the area of the temple extended 350 feet.

"When the first emperor of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1390) established his throne, and pacified the people of the empire, all those who came under the civilizing influence of our country were presented with ground, on which they might dwell quietly, and profess their religion without molestation, in order to manifest a feeling of sympathizing benevolence, which views all alike. But as this temple required some one to look after its concerns, there were appointed for that purpose Li Ching, Li Shih, Yen Ping-tó, Ngái King, Chau, Ngán, Li Káng, &c., who were themselves upright and intelligent men, and able to admonish others, having attained the title of *mullah*. So that, up to this time, the sacred vestments, ceremonies and music, are all maintained according to the prescribed pattern, and every word and action is conformed to the ancient rule; every man, therefore, keeps the laws, and knows how to reverence Heaven and respect the patriarchs, being faithful to the prince and filial to parents, all in consequence of the efforts of these teachers.

"Yen Ching, who was skilled in medicine, in the year A.D. 1417 received the imperial commands, communicated through Chau-fú Ting-wáng, to present incense in the temple of Truth and Purity, which was then repaired; about the same time, also, there was received the imperial tablet of the Ming dynasty, to be erected in the temple. In the year A.D. 1422, the above-named officer reported that he had executed some trust reposed in him; whereupon the emperor changed his surname to Chau, and conferred upon him an embroidered garment, and a title of dignity, elevating him to be a magistrate in Cheh-kiáng province. In the year A.D. 1446, Li Yung and some others rebuilt the three rooms in front of the synagogue. It appears that, in the year A.D. 1452, the Yellow River had inundated the synagogue, but the foundations were still preserved; whereupon Ngái King and others petitioned to be allowed to restore it to its original form, and, through the chief magistrate of the prefecture, received an order from the treasurer of Honán province, granting that it might be done in conformity with the old form of the temple of Truth and Purity, that had existed in the time of Chí-yuen (A.D. 1290); whereupon Li Yung provided the funds, and the whole was made quite new.

"During the reign of Ching-hwa (A.D. 1470), Káu Kien provided the funds for repairing the three rooms at the back of the synagogue. He also deposited therein three volumes of the sacred writings. Such is the history of the front and back rooms of the synagogue. During the reign of T'ien-shun (A.D. 1450), Shih Pin, Káu Kien, and Chang Hiuen, had brought from the professors of this religion at Ningpo one volume of the sacred writings; while Cháu Ying-ching, of Ningpo, sent another volume of the Divine word, which was presented to the synagogue at Pien-liáng. His younger brother, Ying, also provided funds, and in the second year of Hung-chí (A.D. 1489) strengthened the foundations of the synagogue. Ying, with myself, Chung, intrusted to Cháu Tsun the setting up of the present tablet; Yen Tú-láh had already fixed the foundation of the building, and commenced the work, towards the completion of which all

the families contributed; and thus provided the sacred implements and furniture connected with the cells for depositing the sacred writings, causing the whole synagogue to be painted and ornamented, and put in a state of complete repair."

The messengers brought back to Shang-hae eight MSS., apparently of considerable antiquity, containing portions of the Old Testament, and parts of an ancient Hebrew Liturgy. They are written on thin paper, bound in silk, and bear internal marks of foreign origin. The Hebrew writing, which is in an antique character, with points, appears to have been executed by means of a style.

Measures were immediately taken for despatching them again to Kai-fung-foo, in order to procure some of the rolls of the Law, and for bringing to Shang-hae two or three of the Israelites. In a second visit, it appears, they succeeded in both objects. Some difficulty was at first experienced when they proposed to the assembled Jews to take away their sacred books, some assenting and others opposing. After a fortnight spent in discussions and deliberations,—the two messengers urging that, as the Jews did not understand Hebrew, and consequently could not read their own laws, it would be better to have them expounded by those who could,—it was agreed at a full meeting (attended by several hundreds) that six rolls, one of which, the oldest, was in a decayed condition, should be delivered up at a certain price, and two of the Jews consented to accompany the messengers to Shang-hae, where they now are.

Each of the rolls contains a complete copy of the Pentateuch, some more ancient than the others. They are written, without points or marks for division, upon white sheep-skins, cut and sewed together, from 20 to 30 yards in length, and rolled on sticks.

The two Jews who came to Shang-hae are named Chau Wan-kwei and Chau Kin-ching; one about 45, the other 30. The elder has a rather Jewish cast of countenance. Both dress like Chinese. They have engaged eagerly in the study of Hebrew.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, October 16, 1852.

As the period approaches when the Parliamentary inquiry, commenced last session, into the operation of what is popularly called the East-India Charter Act, must be resumed, it is natural to ask what information has been obtained. The Lords' Committee divided the subject into eight heads, and they have partially investigated only one of them,—the largest and most important; namely, "The Authorities and Agencies for administering the Government of India at Home and in India respectively." The general tendency of the evidence taken upon this head, the Report says, "is favourable to the present system of administering the affairs of India." It is true, that the witnesses examined by their lordships are (with the single exception of Mr. Cameron, if he be really an exception) servants of the East-India Company; but they are men of intelligence and eminent ability, and their opinions are given, not in the dry form of an examination at *Nisi Prius*, but accompanied by copious reasons and arguments, which appear to have been sifted by the astuteness of some shrewd cross-examiner. We will cursorily notice, in this and future articles, some of the points to which the inquiry into this branch of the subject was directed, with reference to improvements of the existing system.

One of the most material of these points related to the constitution of the governments of Madras and Bombay,—whether it was desirable to continue their existing form, or to give them that of the government of Agra,—that is, to place each under a lieutenant-governor, without a council, subject to the control of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Mr. Melvill, the Company's secretary, urges that at Madras and Bombay the civil and military elements of government are combined, and it is, therefore, important that the head of the army should be associated with the civil authorities, and that its chief should have a seat in the government. There are separate services and separate courts at these presidencies, which is not the case at Agra; and this would be an objection to assimilating the governments, even if the armies were united under one administration. Financially, he is of opinion that there would be no great advantage in the change.

Sir Herbert Maddock, who has been deputy governor of Bengal, and president of the Council of India, considers that the advantages attending the retention of councils at Madras and Bombay are, that the civil members, who are the most experienced and most efficient officers in the presidency, are able to bring the result of their knowledge and experience to the aid of the governor, most commonly a gentleman from England, whose studies and pursuits had not afforded him those advantages. The lieutenant-governors of Agra have not been appointed from England, but have been selected to fill the situation by the Governor-General in Council from members of the civil service of long experience. If councils were dispensed with at Madras and Bombay, Sir Herbert thinks it would be expedient, as well as just and proper, that members of the civil services of those presidencies should be selected (as well as those of Bengal and Agra) to fill situations in the Council of the Government of India; and this would doubtless tend to increase the efficiency of that Council, especially in its legislative and administrative capacities.

Mr. W. W. Bird, who has been several times deputy governor of Bengal, and was once temporarily governor-general of India, thinks it would be difficult now to discontinue the two separate governments and staffs of Madras and Bombay. The question, he admits, depends upon a variety of considerations; but, upon the whole, in his opinion, the continuance of the present system is necessary.

Mr. F. Millett, an eminent member of the Bengal civil service, can see no difficulty in dispensing with councils at Madras and Bombay but in the army: "If the governor were a military officer, versed in civil affairs," he says, "I should see no difficulty; but where there is a military department, with only a civil governor, I see a difficulty." But he does not perceive any difficulty, supposing there were no councils at the minor presidencies, in the commanders-in-chief there conducting the military establishments. With the exception of this difficulty,—with regard to the administration of the army,—he thinks that to assimilate the governments of Madras and Bombay to the government of Agra "would be perfectly feasible and might be advantageous."

Sir George R. Clerk, who has been lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces and governor of Bombay,—and is therefore well able to speak from experience upon this point,—thinks that Agra should remain as it is, a lieutenant-

governorship, without a council, and that the councils at Madras and Bombay should be maintained. The reasons assigned by Sir George for the latter opinion require and deserve to be stated somewhat fully.

He does not know any other means by which, "without a council, subjects could be so amply discussed and made known to the proper quarters. The government of the North-West Provinces is under the immediate control of the Governor-General, who is a good deal in the upper country, and can exert over it as much control as he pleases; whereas, on account of their distance from the seat of the Supreme Government, and other causes, he could not exercise the same superintendence over the governments of Bombay and Madras. Moreover, these governments dispense the patronage of the whole civil administration (except appointments to council), which is not the case in the Agra government, and which could not be withdrawn without rendering them inefficient. The territories under the presidencies of Madras and Bombay are so unlike Bengal, or the Upper Provinces, as to make it very desirable, on that account, to have a council at each of the former. When governor of Bombay, Sir George admits that he might, on some occasions, have felt a council rather a personal impediment, and obstruction to what he considered the due despatch of public business; still, on reflection, he has often thought it advisable that important questions should in such governments be subject to full discussion, in the presence of two or three persons, as a check to sudden impulses operating injuriously on ill-matured measures. Supposing, however, Bombay and Madras were made lieutenant-governorships, he does not conceive it to be necessary that the armies should be more combined than they now are.

The next witness who is examined upon this point is Mr. T. C. Robertson, of the Bengal civil service, and lieutenant-governor at Agra from January, 1840, until March, 1843. He is opposed to the abolition of councils at the two minor presidencies which have separate armies, upon that ground. He does not think an army could be well controlled without a council, in which the commander-in-chief should have a seat; and in such a case it is desirable that the government should not have the appearance of being that of a single individual. Upon the whole, he thinks it would be preferable to continue the governments at the minor presidencies with councils and separate armies, rather than to abolish the councils and amalgamate the armies; the last, he thinks, could not very well be done, especially in the case of Madras and Bengal.

Mr. Lestock Reid, of the Bombay civil service, temporarily governor of that presidency in 1846-7, although he thinks great advantage would be derived to Bombay if one civil officer from its service had a seat in the Supreme Council, would still continue the council at the presidency, which he holds to be quite essential, whether the governor have Indian experience, or be a nobleman or gentleman from England, unconnected with India. In the former case, he would often require to be checked. He does not think the cases of Bombay and Madras are at all analogous to those of Agra and Bengal: "At Agra, the governor is merely a commissioner, though dignified with the name of lieutenant-governor; he has no army or navy to control, and no distinct civil service; he has no political duties, and has, moreover, no Queen's Supreme Court, and no large

commercial public, European as well as native, at the seat of his government."

Mr. John M. McLeod, a member of the Madras civil service, and a secretary to the government at that presidency for several years, in pointing out the defects of the existing system of legislation in India, mentions, as one mode of improving it, the addition to the Council of India, as at present constituted, of a civil servant from Madras and another from Bombay. But "I shrink," he says, "from suggesting it, because I think it might lead to another change,"—meaning, the abolition of the councils at the minor presidencies,—“which would produce evils infinitely greater than those which are at present experienced from the defectiveness of the existing legislation in India.” Incidentally,—for he was not examined directly upon this point,—he states that such a measure would be objectionable, because it would lead to a lowering of the authority of the presidency governments, which he thinks it is of the utmost importance to maintain.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, a late secretary to the council at Bombay, thinks that, with an able and active governor, his powers of government would be exercised more efficiently without a council; but as this cannot be always depended upon, the aid of a council is salutary, and the record of opinions, in cases of difference, affords the controlling authorities better means of judging of the merits of questions.

The last witness examined upon this question is Mr. James Stuart Mill, assistant to the Examiner of Indian Correspondence; and he appears to be very much of Mr. Pringle's opinion, that the necessity of councils depends upon the men selected for governors. The Agra system, he says, has worked extremely well; but the expediency of continuing the system depends upon the possibility of providing a succession of such men as Mr. Thomason, the present lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. "Unless this can be provided," he thinks, "it would be desirable that all the subordinate governments should have councils."

The result of this evidence appears clearly to favour the continuance of the existing plan of councils at the minor presidencies. If we exclude from the objections to a change the element of the army,—which appears to present no insuperable difficulty,—enough remains in the reasons assigned by Sir George Clerk alone to overturn the solitary qualified opinion of Mr. Millett, who thinks that, if the difficulty respecting the army were got rid of, the assimilation of the governments of Madras and Bombay to the Agra model "might be advantageous."

Where the risks are so many, and the ultimate good so uncertain, prudence should forbid a change, especially if, as Mr. Melvill tells us, it will yield little or no pecuniary profit.

SINCE the attempt made, in the year 1792, to burn down the House of Commons by the instrumentality of an old pair of corduroy breeches, there has been no project, within our recollection, in which the means and the end were apparently so incongruous as that just announced by Capt. Warner, to put an end to the Caffre War, and "obtain a firm and lasting peace," by employing his "long range." In the former case, as we are assured by contemporary authority,* the material was actually in a state of dangerous

* *Ann. Reg.* vol. xxxiv. p. 18.

heat, so that the first stage in the process had been nearly perfected; but in Capt. Warner's, the breeches have not yet been even warmed. However, his proposition seems undoubtedly to be a fair one, namely, that of "no cure, no pay,"—terms which impostors instinctively abhor.

Capt. Warner states that, in March, 1851, he offered to go out to Caffraria, with his inventions, quell the war, and place the colony in a state of perfect security, and all this without fee or reward, which he left to the liberality of the Government after he had effected the object. This offer, fair, plausible, and disinterested, was, he says, declined by Earl Grey, who, it must be admitted, had some excuse for so doing, inasmuch as he was at that very time assured by Sir Harry Smith that he was about "to exterminate those most barbarous and treacherous savages," and "finish the war in such a way as to render it unlikely that the Caffres will ever again repeat the attempt." Somehow or other, it has happened that the war has lasted nearly two years, and the savages, so far from being exterminated, seem to be more numerous and active than ever; as, therefore, the range of Sir Harry Smith was not long enough, we do not see why the longer range of Capt. Warner should not be tried (especially as we have a new Colonial Secretary, not bound by the views of his predecessor), if his conditions are reasonable. Let us see what they are.

He offers to meet Mr. Adderley (the agent for the colony), Lord Combermere, and Sir Harry Smith himself, and "so explain his mode of operations, and the means by which he should have effected his object, that he stakes his reputation and character if he did not convince all three that, within two months after his arrival at the seat of war, the enemy would have been so subdued that we should never again have heard of any attacks either from Sandilli or any other chief."

This offer sounds to us as rather unsatisfactory and equivocal. In terms, it amounts to no more than an undertaking to demonstrate what might have been done a year and a half ago, at the time his offer was made to Lord Grey. It promises nothing in *presenti* or in *futuro*. For anything that appears to the contrary, circumstances may have since occurred to render Capt. Warner's inventions unavailable, and all the satisfaction we could have is that of knowing the great advantages we have lost through the eupineness of our late Colonial Secretary. In the case of the corduroy small-clothes, had they not been discovered, in a state of incipient ignition, in the ceiling of the cabinet, any person,—even the Speaker of the House of Commons himself,—might have "staked his reputation and character" that it would have set St. Stephen's Chapel in a blaze.

What Capt. Warner should do is, to repeat in distinct terms now the offer he made in 1851, namely, that he will go to the scene of war on the frontier of the Cape colony, and by his inventions subdue the Caffres, disable them from ever attacking the colony again, and obtain a firm and lasting peace, without asking fee or reward unless and until the object should have been accomplished. We are quite sure that, in such an event, the public would rejoice to pay, and would greatly gain by paying, whatever should be the sum asked by Capt. Warner,—even though it amounted to three months' cost of the war; and we can see no valid reason why such an offer should not be accepted.

THE death of the Duke of Wellington has stimulated researches into his early history, and the present generation will probably be surprised to find how much of the civil as well as military renown of that illustrious personage was acquired in India when he was from thirty to thirty-four years of age, and only a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot. A little work, entitled *The Military History of the Duke of Wellington in India*, has brought his services in that country into prominent relief, and we defy any one to read this record of his actions, words, and even thoughts,—for his private letters there quoted reveal the sentiments that were passing through his mind,—without admiration. It discovers, too, how soon the character of the Duke was formed. His correspondence and official papers of that date breathe the same tone of dignity, firmness, and decision, and display the same breadth of views combined with minute attention to details, as his later compositions, which are not more lucid in their style.

The military actions of the Duke in India, great as they were,—for the destruction of the freebooter Dhoondiah Waugh, and the splendid victories of Assaye and Argaum, have not been outshone, but maintain a high place in the annals of Indian warfare,—are, perhaps, the least of his glories there. His civil services,—his administration of Mysore, his judicious plans in Wynaad and Malabar, his pacification of the Deccan, and the diplomatic skill he displayed in the difficult negotiations with the Mahratta chieftains,—entitle him to be held in grateful recollection by the rulers of British India. The work we have referred to gives the following brief summary of the most striking parts of the Duke's Indian career:—

"His administration of the Mysore country, after its conquest, secured the peaceable possession of a vast territory, which his sword had contributed to win; the suppression of the freebooters protected the new acquisitions from an evil of which he was the first to perceive the mischievous consequences; his rapid movement upon Poonah removed to a distance one of the most powerful of the Mahratta chieftains; his name as well as his talents exercised a salutary control over the base and treacherous Peishwa; whilst his exploits in the Deccan war, his two great victories over a numerous and well-disciplined enemy,—one of these triumphs being due to his own personal valour and conduct,—and the diplomatic skill which foiled Mahratta artifice, and perfected in the cabinet the work he had so successfully commenced in the field, laid a foundation for the British rule in India which was the surer from its being rooted rather in the hearts and affections than in the fears of the people."

It is to be hoped, and may, we think, be expected, that the hint thrown out at the last meeting of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, by Capt. McGregor, will not be lost sight of, and that we shall soon see the statue of the hero of Assaye filling its appropriate niche in the hall of that Court.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The following extract from a minute of the Governor-General of India, concurred in by the other members of the Board, dated 23rd March, 1852, specifies the conditions which were to be tendered to the Burmese Government:—

"It is necessary to furnish Lieutenant-General Godwin with general instructions for his guidance.

"Having regard to the advantage of uniting all authority upon such occasions in one person, and having confidence in the ability, judgment, and experience which General Godwin will bring to the duties with which he is to be intrusted, I would propose that the whole political authority connected with the expedition should be vested in him, as the officer commanding the troops in the field.

"The instructions of the Governor-General in Council, while they leave General Godwin unfettered in all details of military operations, should clearly indicate the general objects of the Government, and should, as far as possible, provide for every

contingency which may arise in connection with the present expedition.

"The Government has declared that it directed the assembling of this force, in the hope that a powerful blow, struck promptly now, might reduce the Burmese to reason, obtain compliance with our demands, and avert war upon a more extended scale at the end of the coming monsoon. To this end, the speedy termination of hostilities, all the efforts of the force should now be directed; while, in any negotiations that may be opened, no demands of unnecessary severity or extent should be advanced by us, which would tend to avert a settlement, and thus to defeat the object of our present movement.

"General Godwin, having been put in possession of this leading principle in the views of the Government of India, should be informed that the ultimatum of the Government, some time since transmitted to the king of Ava, was to the following effect:—

"1st. Your Majesty, disavowing the acts of the present governor of Rangoon, shall, by the hands of your ministers, express regret that Captain Fishbourne and the British officers who accompanied him, were exposed to insult at the hand of your servant at Rangoon, on the 6th of January last.

"2nd. In satisfaction of the claims of the two captains who suffered exactions from the late governor of Rangoon, in compensation for the loss of property which British merchants may have suffered in the burning of that city by the acts of the present governor, and in consideration of the expenses of preparation for war, your Majesty will agree to pay, and will pay at once, ten lacs of rupees to the Government of India.

"3rd. Your Majesty will direct that an accredited agent, to be appointed in conformity with the 7th Article of Yandaboo, and to reside at Rangoon, shall be received by your Majesty's servants there, and shall at all times be treated with the respect due to the representative of the British Government.

"4th. Your Majesty will direct the removal of the present governor of Rangoon, whose conduct renders it impossible that the Government of India should consent to any official intercourse with him."

"Upon arriving at the rendezvous, and before moving to Rangoon, General Godwin should ascertain, by an ordinary flag of truce, whether any letter from the court of Ava to the Government of India is forthcoming. If there should be such a letter, Gen. Godwin should be authorized to examine its contents. If the letter should accede to the demands of the British Government, and if effect should at once be given to it by the king's officers, hostilities will be stayed. In that case, General Godwin will intimate to the Burmese officers, that it is his intention to proceed to Rangoon for the purpose of receiving the fulfilment of the terms. If this shall be duly accomplished, General Godwin will finally arrange a meeting with the chief officer of the king of Ava at Rangoon, for the purpose of formally placing in charge of his functions, the officer who shall be appointed to act at Rangoon as the agent of this government. The forms of such meetings should be arranged previously, and a record made of them; it being understood that they are to be the recognised forms of reception of the British agent for the future.

"When all this has been done, and not before, the king's ship should be restored to its place, and former friendly relations will be renewed.

"If the letter from the court of Ava should not, distinctly and at once, concede all the demands, but should express an intention of doing so, General Godwin should construe it in a fair and liberal spirit. If he shall consider that it is the real intention of the court of Ava to meet our demands as soon as it is practicable for them to do so, he is authorized to suspend hostilities. But if General Godwin should see good cause to believe that the court of Ava is attempting to practise the same evasive policy of which General Godwin has himself had experience, and is seeking merely to gain time against us, General Godwin should proceed to act in concert with the officer commanding the naval forces. If, again, there should be no letter from the court of Ava, or if it should directly refuse, or manifestly evade our demands, General Godwin in like manner will proceed to act.

"It has been the earnest desire of the Government of India, from the commencement of these differences with the court of Ava, to avert, if possible, another war. I have already said that the object of despatching promptly the present force is to seize the last chance of preventing the necessity for sending a large army hereafter. It is, in my judgment, equally the policy and the duty of the Government of India to adhere to that principle, in every one of its acts, in this untoward affair.

"Our demands have been based on a resolution to obtain full compensation for the injuries inflicted on British subjects, and

reimbursement of the expenses to which the state has been put by the proceedings of the Burmese Government. The sum of ten lacs was not set down arbitrarily, but was the result of calculation, so far as it could be made.

"More time will have elapsed before a reconciliation can be effected, and the heavy current expenses must be provided for. Moreover, if hostilities be commenced, if actions be fought, the charges of the Government will be greatly increased. I therefore beg leave to suggest, that as the conditions of peace offered immediately after the capture of these places, we should demand:—

"1st. The payment of 15 lacs of rupees. Such a payment would not be beyond the means of the Burmese Government, and it will most certainly not to do more than afford the compensation and reimbursement to which we are entitled.

"2nd. To obviate any attempt at evasion, by delay, and to meet the strict justice of the case, an additional payment should be demanded of 3 lacs for every month which may elapse after the 1st of May, until satisfaction of our demands is afforded.

"3rd. Until these payments are made, the British troops shall remain in undisturbed possession of such captured places as they may choose to retain.

"4th. If these conditions are not complied with, the Government of India will take such measures as it may think necessary and right.

"I conceive that these conditions afford the best and safest solution of the difficulties of our present position.

"With regard to the 1st and 2nd, I have already said that the demand is just, and within the means of the Burmese Government. The 3rd condition enables us either to retain possession of the whole we may have captured, or, without disadvantage or discredit, to retire from Rangoon, if it should appear desirable to do so. The general terms of the 4th condition leave it open to the Government to adopt whatever course it may prefer, after the monsoon shall have passed, or the season for operations shall again approach."

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.—A new joint stock company, to be called the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, has issued its prospectus. The proposed capital is 1,000,000*l.*, of which 500,000*l.* is to be paid up. The board consists entirely of persons of respectability and experience, and the main object of the undertaking is to provide facilities for the trade between India and Australia, which have long been needed, and the demand for which will be rapidly increased by the gold discoveries. In the first instance, branches are to be formed in Australia, India, Singapore, and China; and in addition to the opening for a new institution of this kind, caused by the prospects of Australia, it is pointed out that there has been no adequate increase of banking capital since the failure of the India firms in 1847, while the discontinuance by the East-India Company of the practice of making advances on produce likewise throws additional business on the existing establishments. Under these circumstances the enterprise may be regarded favourably; but inasmuch as it seems impossible for one concern to be founded for the purpose of supplying an admitted want without numerous imitators forthwith starting up, it is necessary to repeat the warning lately suggested, regarding the readiness for creating new banks, and to express a hope that the public will not allow any success that may attend the present one to lead them into the belief that they may with safety be indefinitely multiplied.—*Times*, Oct. 9.

COTTON FROM THE EAST.—We cannot see any chance of a sufficiency of cotton from the United States, should the increased consumption continue to advance at anything like the pace it has in 1852. Whence, then, are we to get our supply, without we find some other source than this? We shall be told to look to India. But neither under the present system, nor by the proposition afloat of preparing cotton in small quantities by cottage gins, nor by Government interference, can we succeed. It is solely by individual enterprise that it can be eventually accomplished. Let the capitalist open an establishment in the cotton districts of India, introduce Whitney's saw-gin, which has stood the test up to the present time in the States; purchase his cotton from the natives and clean it, pack it, &c., upon the wholesale American principle; then should it be overtaken on its transit to the ports by monsoons or other causes, its being buried in the sand would be attended with far less damage than on the present system; and until this is accomplished, we need not look for either quality or quantity from India. Will Australia supply us with cotton? We think not; nor would it be policy for us to encourage it. She is now becoming one of our

strongholds for wool, and with her slender population it would be very unwise for her to attempt the cultivation of two articles of such extensive consumption as cotton and wool. Better progress with the one advantageously than fail in an attempt to produce both at present. In future years, when she is strengthened both as regards population and intelligence, she may then, and doubtless will, become a most extensive producing country, both as regards the raw manufacturing materials and food; but until then, we need not look here for cotton.—*Manchester Courier*.

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.—Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, has received advices of the arrival of five more bales of cotton from the western coast of Africa, weighing rather more than 1,000lbs., and making Mr. Clegg's total receipts of this cotton during the present season amount to upwards of 10,000lbs. Some three or four years ago, learning that there was plenty of cotton growing wild near the colony of Sierra Leone and the Church Missionary station of Abeokuta, and that as it bloomed and ripened it dropped to the ground and rotted, he communicated with the officials of the Church Missionary Society in London, and through them sent 100k to the place named, with instructions that it was to be expended by the missionaries in setting the natives to gather and clean the indigenous produce, and to forward it as quickly as possible to England. At the same time they were directed to lay before the chiefs the advantageous opening which presented itself for the employment of their people, and how much better it would be to do that than to pursue their horrid traffic in slaves. The inducements held out proved sufficient to attract attention, and in the year before last a few hundred pounds were collected. Since then Mr. Clegg has received above 10,000lbs., and at present everything points to great results at no distant period. Mr. Clegg has spun a quantity of the cotton himself, and has given some to four firms, with the request that they will experiment upon it and favour him with a report. In staple it is equal to Egyptian or good New Orleans, used in spinning fine yarns for the Nottingham and Leicester trade. The price of cotton suited for such fine numbers has more than doubled within a comparatively brief period, and what was selling at 9½d. a pound is now fetching 20d., and has been for some time, so that this supply will come in most seasonably to meet the scarcity of suitable sorts which the price indicates.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION Squadron of the United States, consisting of the *Mississippi*, *Princeton*, and *Alleghany* steam frigates, under the command of Commodore C. Ringold, was to sail on the 10th November.

THE HON. H. MARSHALL, United States' Commissioner to China, has arrived at Liverpool. He purposes proceeding by the overland mail to Canton or Shanghai.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 4. *Lord Ashley*, Beirlog, Bombay.—5. *Francis Ridley*, Danford, Bengal and Demerara; *Cornelia*, Larmond, Ceylon; *Boadicea*, Mackay, Batavia; *Triton*, Nyland, Akyab; *J. K. L.*, Clarke, Bombay; *Harrison Clinton*, Verrill, Bombay.—6. *Nepaul*, Heddle, and *Lodiana*, McDonell, Bengal; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Algoa Bay; *Marchioness of Ailsa*, McFadgen, Mauritius.—7. *Nina*, Phillips, Auckland; *Wilson*, Wilsons, Algoa Bay; *Alberta*, Benson, Bombay; *Haddington* steamer, Bradshaw, Suez and Mauritius.—8. *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Marshall Bennett*, Harris, South Australia.—9. *Lena*, Plain, Bengal.—11. *James Tylcombe* (American), Maling, Bengal; *John Knox*, Davidson, Bombay; *Ben Lomond*, Meldrum, Bombay; *City of Calcutta*, Connell, Bengal.—12. *Richard Thornton*, Stephenson, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Oct. 8. *Early Bird*, Park, Hong Kong; *Ballarat*, Thirkell, Calcutta.—6. *Hero of the Nile*, McGregor, Bombay; *Victory*, Forster, Algoa Bay.—7. *Wanderer*, Glendinning, Cape and Port Natal.—10. *Merchantman*, Grey, Bombay; *Geelong*, Bowers, Shanghai.—11. *Jane Pirie*, Adam, Calcutta; *Emelyn*, Toogood, Cape; *Champion*, Huntley, St. Helena.

From PORTSMOUTH.—Oct. 8. *Sulej*, Peppercorn, Calcutta.

From SHIELDS.—Oct. 10. *Capella* (from Shields).—12. *British Empire*, Bombay.

From QUEENSTOWN.—Oct. 8. *Amity Hall*, Johnstone, Cape and Bombay.

From LIVERPOOL.—SEPT. 29. *Don Ricardo*, Wakem, Hong Kong; *Patriarch*, Christie, Aden.—Oct. 4. *Herculean*, Bell, Bombay; *Hero*, Pirie, Hong Kong; *Rob Roy*, Rantain, Calcutta; *Bellairs*, Rees, Calcutta.—6. *Patriot Queen*, Raddoeke, Calcutta.—8. *Dundonald*, Gillies, Bombay.—9. *Devon*, Whiteman, Calcutta.—12. *Mary Cannon*, Renney, Calcutta; *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—SEPT. 19. *Ormelie*, Gray, Calcutta.—Oct. 2. *Jane Ewing*, Dallas, Calcutta.—7. *Culloden*, Kelso, Bombay.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—Oct. 9. Steamer *Bombay*, Cooper, Calcutta.

From HARTLEPOOL.—Oct. 12. *Caroline*, Stevens, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steam ship *Calcutta*. For the CAPE.—Commodore and Mrs. Talbot, four Miss Talbots, two children, and two servants, Mr. C. Watson, Mr. J. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Thomson, Rev. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. R. L. Crump, Mr. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. H. Watson. For MAURITIUS.—Lieut. R. Parry, Mr. Dick's servant, Mrs. C. Maker. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Swinton, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Falcher, Mr. and Mrs. Crommellin, Mrs. Campbell, and servant; Mr. D. Simond, Capt. and Mrs. Grantham, Miss A. Eteson, Mr. F. Luard, Mr. Lightfoot, Mrs. Trementheere, one child, and servant; Lieut. and Mrs. White, Capt. E. T. Erskine, Mr. Partridge, Mr. C. Carbury, Lieut. Leslie. For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Vaughan, Lieut. H. Phillips, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Devor, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Elton, Miss Elton, four children, and servant; Mr. Codrington, Lieut. W. E. White, Rev. A. M'Cauley, Miss Codrington. For Ceylon.—Mrs. Vane, Miss Vane, Col. and Mrs. Symons, Miss Symons, and two children; Mr. G. H. Campbell, Mr. and Miss Darley, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Patten.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHAUNCEY, the wife of R. 71st Bengal N.I. s. Oct. 7.

EWART, the wife of Lieut. Col. D. d. at Edinburgh, Oct. 9.

HENDERSON, the wife of James, d. at Anglesey-place, Southampton, Oct. 10.

HOUGH, the wife of the Rev. Thomas G. P. twin d. at the Parsonage, Ham, Surrey, Oct. 12.

HUTCHINSON, the widow of the late Lieut. Col. George, Bengal Engineers, d. at Cheltenham, Oct. 9.

LATHAM, the wife of Edward S. at 17, Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, Oct. 13.

MILLS, the wife of Thomas, d. at Paignton, Oct. 3.

MOORE, the wife of Robert O. d. at 25, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, Oct. 12.

PARRY, Mrs. Gambier, d. at Higham-court, Oct. 10.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Francis, M.D. Bengal medical service, to Helen, d. of Rawdon Nicholson, Stramore-house, county Down, Ireland, by the Rev. Drummond Anderson, of St. Stephen's, Liverpool, at Tullyish Church, Ireland, Oct. 6.

BEECH, Joseph E. to Georgiana H. d. of William L. Reynolds, at Malta, Oct. 2.

BRODHURST, Bernard E. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, s. of William, of the Friary, Newark, to Elizabeth, d. of Edmund G. Maynard, at Chesterfield, Oct. 7.

GIRAUD, Rev. Henry A. to Anne, d. of John Lawford, of Down-hills, Tottenham, Oct. 12.

HARRISON, James L. to Sophia A. d. of the late Capt. Francis S. White, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Kensington, Oct. 2.

MAITLAND, G. C. to Jane E. d. of the late Major Smalpage, 8th Bengal L.C. at Kells, Kircudbright, Sept. 28.

RATTRAY, Thomas, Bengal Civil Service, to Harriette, d. of Capt. Hare, late 21st dragoons, and niece of William Wilberforce Bird, late deputy-governor of Bengal, at Wynborg, Cape of Good Hope, July 22.

DEATHS.

DAVIES, Samuel, M.D. late of the Bengal medical service, at Cheltenham, aged 58, Oct. 2.

MONRO, Capt. Edmund A. Bengal army, at 9, Sion-place, Bath, Oct. 2.

NICOLSON, Norman F. s. of the late Major Malcolm, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Bedford, Oct. 6.

ROY, Rev. William, D.D. rector of Skirbeck, and formerly senior chaplain at Madras, at the rectory, Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, Oct. 2.

TROUBRIDGE, Rear-admiral Sir Thomas, Bart. C.B. at 11, Eaton-place, Oct. 7.

One of the last acts of the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) before he quitted India, was to provide for Salabut Khan (the son of Dhoondiah Waugh, the freebooter), whom he had taken under his protection, and maintained out of his own funds, since the death of the youth's father. He now left him a sum of money, placed him under the guardianship of the court at Seringapatam, and recommended Purneah, the excellent dewan (or minister) of the Rajah of Mysore, to take him, should he prove worthy, into the rajah's service.—*Military History of the Duke of Wellington in India*.

It is calculated that the aggregate value of the gold and silver ornaments worn by the natives of Bombay—some of them exceedingly poor—is not less than 5,000,000l.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

October 6th and 13th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. John Squire.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edward Thomas.

Mr. C. T. Le Bas.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, per mail steamer, 20th Nov.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. J. White, 26th N.I.
Lieut. H. G. Leslie, 37th N.I.
Brev. maj. W. P. Meares, 42nd N.I.
Capt. P. A. Robertson, 68th N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. D. Hamilton, 21st N.I.

Assist. surg. F. Godfrey.

Assist. surg. G. G. Holmes.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. R. Teschemaker, artillery.

Lieut. R. W. D'Arcy, 1st N.I.

Capt. St. J. Muter, 2nd N.I.

Lieut. col. A. Woodburn, c.z., 21st N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Carruthers, 27th N.I.

Assist. surg. W. Thom.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. W. W. Wells, 6 months.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N.I., 4 do.

Col. G. Hutchinson, 17th N.I., 6 do.

Ens. Alexander G. Duff, 36th N.I., do.

Lieut. G. B. Bowen, 48th N.I., do.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. J. Bruce, artillery, do.
Maj. C. F. Jackson, 2nd cav., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. G. A. Muttiebury, 29th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Davidson, artillery.CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1852.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Robinson Gibbons to be lieutenant without purch., v. Mostyn, who resigns. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.*53rd Foot.*—Ens. Henry Helsham to be lieutenant by purch., v. Wedderburne, promoted. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.

Ens. Thomas Charles Ffrench, from the 61st Foot, to be ens., v. Helsham. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.

80th Foot.—Lieut. Benjamin Hallowell Boxer to be captain by purch., v. Cumming, who retires. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.

Ens. Frederick Earnest Appleyard to be lieutenant by purch., v. Boxer. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.

Ens. Henry Hurford, from the 64th Foot, to be ens., v. Appleyard. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. John Richard Harvey to be lieutenant without purch., v. Horatio Priestley, appointed adj. Dated 24th July, 1852.

Lieut. Horatio Priestley to be adj., v. Lane, deceased. Dated 24th July, 1852.

84th Foot.—Ens. Arthur William Cope to be lieutenant by purch., v. R. W. Jones, who retires. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.*Bombay, 64th Foot.*—Rowland Bateman, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hurford, appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 12th Oct. 1852.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Merchantman*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, Oct. 9. 138 E. I. Co.'s troops.—Lieut. John L. Sheppard, 4th Bengal rifles; Ens. E. P. Berthon, 2nd Europ. lt. inf.; Assist. surg. T. E. P. Martin.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	274 to 276.
India Bonds.....	85s. 88s. prem.
East India Railway, 18 paid.....	7½ to 8 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	2 to 2½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	1½ to 1½ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	£s. Rs.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from 24 Sep. to 8 Oct.
On Bengal ...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	£. s. d. 117,896 19 5
Madras...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	10,964 8 2
Bombay .	do.	2s. 1½d.	
Total			128,861 7 7

Bengal Bank Post Bills 2s. 0½d. to ½d.

Madras do.

Bombay do. 2s. 0½d.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S EXCHANGE.

Altered, on the 24th September, 1852, from 2s. on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 0½d. on Bombay, to 2s. 1d. and 2s. 1½d. respectively.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per steamer *Bentick*, Sept. 18.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£31,000	
Aden	—	£1,390 0 0
Bombay.....	—	199,222 0 0
Madras	—	14,550 0 0
Calcutta	—	75,811 12 7
Singapore	—	21,680 0 0
Canton	—	8,465 0 0
	£31,000	£321,118 12 7

Per screw steamer *Indiana*, via Cape, Sept. 18.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius	£10,800	—
Madras	—	£6,839
Calcutta	—	70,619
	£10,800	£77,458

Per steamer *Eurine*, Oct. 3.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon	£600	—
Bombay.....	—	£60,780
Calcutta	—	11,951
Alexandria	5,022	—
	£5,022	£72,731

Total from 18th September to }
3rd October £47,422 £471,107 12 7Per screw steamer *Calcutta*, via Cape, Oct. 15.

	Gold.	Silver.
Calcutta	—	£24,049
Madras	—	2,953
Ceylon	£3,200	—
Mauritius	23,322	—
Cape of Good Hope	50,000	—
	£76,522	£27,002

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 24th September, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1½d. the Company's rupee.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 6th October, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 20th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS for pecking,
CAST STEEL FILES and RASPS,—also
PAINT, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 20th day of October, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 13th October, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 20th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

170 tons of Dead Weight, including 105 tons of Coal and some heavy Ordnance.
130 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Just published, price 1s. the SECOND EDITION of

SPEECH of VISCOUNT JOCELYN in the House of Commons, on the Case of the AMEERS of UPPER SCINDE. With an Appendix.

“To those who wish for a clear summary of the case of the hardly-used Ameers, including the outrageous treatment suffered by their women and dependents, we especially commend the feeling speech of Lord Jocelyn, who has spared no pains to master a most painful subject.”—Quarterly Review.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

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REVIEW IN “TIMES,” Jan. 3.—“Much attention has been paid to the collecting of scientific terms, especially botanical ones, as well as to the correct rendering them into the technology of Europe.” * * * “The Hindustani and English Part of it now contains upwards of 53,000 words and phrases explained, being 7,000 more than in the last edition, and 11,000 more than in any other Dictionary of the like description now extant.” * * * “In India, as well as in Europe, the character of this work has long been fully established, and the present edition will greatly enhance its reputation.”

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Auckland*, with the Bombay mail, left Bombay Sept. 14th, and arrived at Aden 28th ult., after the *Hindustan* had left for Suez: the former vessel was immediately despatched, but did not reach Suez in time for the mail to be forwarded with the others; the delayed mail, however, has arrived with the current mail.

The *Acbar*, with the mails, left Bombay Oct. 2nd, Aden 10th, and arrived at Suez on the 17th instant.

The mails thus brought left Alexandria Oct. 19th, per *Triton*, and reached Malta 23rd, from whence they were conveyed, per *Caradoc*, to Marseilles, arriving on the 25th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via *Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via *Marseilles*, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 29.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Sept. 21 | Madras Sept. 24
Bombay Oct. 2.

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the
Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.
Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1269.
Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1222.
Chinese year 4488, or 49th of the 75th cycle.
Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE latest accounts from Rangoon, which reach to the 12th of September, announce that active operations were about to recommence, Major-General Godwin having, on the 6th, issued an order for the embarkation for Prome of the first column of the army, under Brigadier Reignolds, consisting of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish; H. M.'s 80th regiment; 35th regiment Madras N. I.; a company 4th batt. Madras Artillery, completed to 100 gunners, with a bullock battery, and 2 8-inch iron howitzers, and a detail of sappers and miners. This column was to have embarked on board the steamers on the 18th or 20th. The General was to accompany this force, and on its arrival at Prome, if all remained quiet for a few days, he intended to bring down all the steamers and take up H. M.'s 51st foot; 40th regiment Bengal N. I.; 9th regiment Madras N. I.; 2nd company 5th batt. Bengal Artillery, with No. 3 light field (horse) battery, and a detachment of sappers and miners, under Brigadier Elliott. This second column would probably leave Rangoon about the 11th October.

The troops are said to be in the highest health and spirits; not a single officer was on the sick list. The enemy, reported to be strongly stationed, out of reach of the steamers, eight or ten miles from Prome, would be attacked by the united force, while the troops on board the flotilla would push on and take the city. It was supposed that about a fortnight would be occupied in the move from Rangoon to Prome. The fighting was not thought likely to detain them long on the way, and steam would remove the difficulties and dangers of advance. The Burmese commander, who had burnt down Prome, it is said, could only muster about 7,000 of all arms, and was almost destitute of artillery.

A large quantity (1,000 boats) of rice, on its way to the upper country, had been intercepted, and sent down the Irrawaddy to Rangoon and Moulmein, by our steam flotilla, which completely commanded the river to

some distance above Prome. The total interruption of all intercourse between the Upper Provinces and those of the Delta which supply them with food, is said to have inflicted the greatest distress on the inhabitants. Rice in the capital is at famine price, and it is to be feared that great numbers must perish from starvation. The state of the Upper Provinces is represented as lamentable, the country being overrun by robbers. Some of these had been captured, and were sent on board a King's ship, to be worked hard, as a punishment. Their acts of cruelty are reported to have been almost incredible.

A report was prevalent at Rangoon that it was the intention of the military authorities to despatch a portion of the army from Martaban upon Beling, Shwey-gyne, and Toung-oo, through the Sitang valley, there being a general belief that a considerable Burmese force was collected at Shwey-gyne, and another at Toung-oo. The *Friend of India* questions the policy of this measure. "Independently of the certainty of disease," it observes—

"If a land expedition be sent to Shwey-gyne and Toung-oo from the side of Martaban, the progress of the campaign is likely to be indefinitely retarded by any such movement, as the General would scarcely think of advancing from Prome to Ava, before this detachment had reached Toung-oo, and whatever would tend to retard for a day the march of the army to Ava, is to be deprecated in the highest degree. We must take the capital in order to paralyze the Burmese cabinet, and to satisfy the people that there is nothing capable of resisting our arms. In all barbarous countries, the death of the General is the defeat of the army, and the fall of the capital is the conquest of the country. We cannot therefore advance too rapidly on Ava, because we cannot too soon bring the war to a close. The capture of Shwey-gyne and the dispersion of the troops assembled there, however, present no object of sufficient military importance to justify the risk of life which such an expedition would entail. All that we can desire is, to prevent the Burmese army coming down to molest our position at Rangoon, when a considerable portion of our force has been pushed on to Prome and the upper Irrawaddy. But if only one-half the number of troops of whom any exhibition from Martaban must necessarily consist, were stationed at Pegu,—which may be easily and safely reached,—the whole Burmese army at Shwey-gyne would be kept in complete check, and our position at Rangoon effectually protected."

A letter from Sandoway, published in the *Englishman*, communicates overland information regarding the Burmese and their movements, which the Rangoon correspondents are probably ignorant of. The writer says the enemy were awaiting with anxiety the next move of the British. Boondela, the Dalla Woon, and the Rangoon Woon, had established themselves in force in the neighbourhood of Prome; a party had encamped on the heights above the city, or rather its site, which entirely command it. Meay-day was to be defended by thirty guns, brought from Ava by the king's father-in-law, accompanied by a considerable force; but it is doubtful whether the Burmese will make a respectable stand anywhere, unless they are allowed time. He adds, that a letter was received from the Dalla Woon, proposing peace. Captain Tarleton offered him a passage to Rangoon, if fully authorized to treat; but the Woon wanted to ascertain, in the first place, whether the General was inclined to treat, and said he would prefer waiting where he was until he gained this information.

"Should the advance of the troops be long delayed, they will find every village in ashes, and experience considerable difficulty in the matter of supplies, as the Burmese will grow bolder, and imagine they can rob and pillage with impunity. Already they take advantage of the occasional absence of our steamers, to burn down the villages, and appropriate all the cattle and rice they contain. We hold the Irrawaddy against all comers with the greatest ease. The Dalla Woon and Boondela's son are not on terms with the Rangoon Woon, occupying, with their followers, separate camps, in the vicinity of each other. The latter is blamed by all as the cause of the war. They are evidently in a bad way, and anxious for peace; and, by all accounts, the Government at Ava would seek peace on any terms if it dared."

If it be true that the Governor-General has given the King of Ava a *locus penitentiae*, an opportunity to accept terms of peace, the offer will test the real feelings of the Burmese Court. It is said that the Marquess has offered to forbear further hostilities on the immediate payment of 330,000*l.* as indemnification to British subjects, and for the expenses of the war up to 30th September.

A prompt termination of this contest is of great importance to the finances of India. A despatch of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 3rd June last, states that the Burmese war of 1824-26 cost fifteen millions sterling, and augmented the debt of India thirteen millions and a half!

The Trans-Indus districts appeared to be tolerably quiet. A correspondent of the *Delhi Advertiser*, writing from Peshawur, September 10, states that the peace, which Colonel Mackeson patched up with the Hill tribes, is not likely to be of long continuance: and the *Delhi Gazette*, September 25, says, "We believe it is pretty certain now that there will be a hill campaign during the ensuing cold season, both the Governor-General and the Board of Administration having become fully aware of the absolute necessity of effectually rooting out the wild hordes that keep our north-west frontier in such a disturbed state."

The precarious health of the King of Delhi has long excited apprehension respecting the succession. The *Delhi* paper, however, states that the long-pending dispute regarding the succession had been finally put at rest, the Governor-General having formally recognised Mirza Futteh-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, the king's eldest surviving son, as the heir apparent to the pageant throne, though his present Majesty is averse to the selection, his predilections being in favour of a younger son. Accordingly, the day before the festival of the Eed (when the King of Delhi proceeds in state to the Eedgah, and goes through the ceremony of slaughtering a camel with his own hand), Prince Mirza Mahomed Futteh-ool-Moolk Shah Bahadoor was presented with a *khilut*, as acknowledged heir-apparent. His Highness will receive back-pay from 1849, in all amounting to about a lac and a half of rupees.

The *Scinde News* furnishes the following news from Afghanistan:—

"Our Afghanistan news down to the 15th July is to the effect that Golam Hyder Khan, governor of Ghuznie, is at the head of the troops of Dost Mahomed, numbering 15,000 men, and has reached the neighbourhood of Kelat-i-Ghilzie. On his approach, the whole of the tribes of that vast tract of territory hastened to pay their respects to him. The Candahar sirdars, who had taken that place, were in the greatest consternation, and had commenced to repair the fort and citadel of Candahar, on which they were expected shortly to fall back. It is also stated as a positive fact, that one of Kohundil Khan's sons, Meer Dil Khan, had separated from his father's interest, and gone over to the Dost's. It was a current rumour in the city of Cabul, that letters had reached Dost Mahomed from Mahomed Syed Khan, the son of Yar Mahomed, the late Wuzer of Herat, inviting him to send directions to his son Golam Hyder Khan, who is now in Ghilzie, to proceed to Herat, and he would make it over to him at once, as he was apprehensive that the king of Persia would most probably send an army against him and wrest the place from him. It was a current report also at Candahar, that there are two Europeans with Golam Hyder Khan now; they are not publicly known, but are said to be Englishmen for certain."

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman*, in a long letter, filled with the usual narratives of faction fights, plunder, and bloodshed, intimates that it is probable the minister Suraj-ool-Moolk will resign his post, on pretence that the Nizam has obstructed his efforts to dismiss his

mercenaries. According to the writer, this complaint is totally unfounded, as Suraj-ool-Moolk has himself added 2,000 Arabs to the strength of the establishment, and recommenced the system of engaging Rohilla, though the men of that race have so frequently been proscribed. The Nizam, it is evident, either will not or cannot pay the contingent regularly, and some arrangement must shortly be made for its necessities. There is reason to believe, however, that this arrangement will not consist in a sequestration of territory.

The Commander-in-Chief left Simla for the interior and China on the 18th of September. His Excellency, who would not stay longer than for about six weeks, was accompanied in his trip by Lieut.-colonel Lugard, Captain Yates, Becher, and Douglas, and Doctor Peskett. Lady Gomm and Mrs. Septimus Becher are the only ladies of the party. Sir William Gomm had announced his intention to establish head-quarters at Umballa during the approaching cold season.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. R. D. Gowan, Art. at Ferropore, Sept. 1; Capt. C. E. Hickey, 1st N.I. at Ferropore, Sept. 10.
MADRAS.—Maj. H. Beaver, 5th N.I. at Orme-square, aged 46, Oct. 13; Lieut. R. H. Davies, 48th N.I. at Cochin, Sept. 6.

BENGAL. BURMAH.

The following is from Rangoon, dated 11th September:—

"4th Sept.—The troops will now be soon beginning to gather. The commodore continues to be very energetic in providing as many boats of all sizes and builds for the conveyance of troops and stores as he can.

"The *Enterprise*, which returned yesterday, found the passage up to Bassein anything but the easy affair it has been described. The chart of the river furnished to the commander was found to be very incorrect, as concerned the state of the soundings. The lead had to be kept going unremittingly, and with the greatest precautions the steamer bumped two or three times, and once got aground, but with no damage. The navigation is difficult, and the channel very uncertain for forty-five miles up the river—beyond that it is easy; the river getting deeper, but the bends in some places are so sudden as to require the very best steering to clear the bank in coming round. At Bassein itself the river is not more than 250 yards broad, and so deep that a vessel might easily come alongside. The bottom was found by the soundings to be gravelly and rocky chiefly. Captain Campbell took the *Sesostris* forty miles above Bassein, to a place where the former chief, with 3,000 men, was reported to be located. The latter gentleman, however, received timely warning by the smoke of the steamer, and at once withdrew his force inland out of the reach of guns. A Burmese officer of rank, under the said chief of Bassein, has held communication with our authorities there, and has intimated his friendly inclinations towards the British, in favour of whom, in the present doubtful state of affairs, he dares not declare his allegiance. He hesitates not, however, to collect supplies for our troops there, which latter are particular healthy—those only getting ill who expose themselves too much in exploring the numerous pagodas for gold and silver images, of which there has been found an immense number, so many that the finders melt them down for the sake of their weight of gold or silver. Some of the artillerymen here made a decent haul in that way,—one gunner having some time ago sent 400 rupees to be lodged in the Agra Bank, the result of his industry and good fortune in the 'digging.' Many of the poor pagodas find that the place that knew them once, knows them no more,—the Burmese could not have adopted a better method of stacking their bricks than in the erection of those pagodas. The number of bricks in a solid conical mass, with circumference of fifty feet, and altitude of forty, which is the average size, is immense. It is a comfort to think that no offence is given to the religious prejudices of the Burmese, in the demolition of these unsightly masses of masonry, as they never take

any further trouble about a pagoda when once erected. Rather than spend money in keeping one in repair, they build a new one, which accounts for the multitude of them all over the country. Higher up the country the pagodas are hollow.

"The *Sesostris* comes shortly to Rangoon to tow the *Pegue* transport, laden with stores for the troops to that place. It is not very apparent what the object of holding Bassein as a garrison is. The presence of the *Sesostris* there is indispensable, to close that outlet of the Irrawaddy to all grain going up the country. The country in that vicinity is said to be peculiarly fertile.

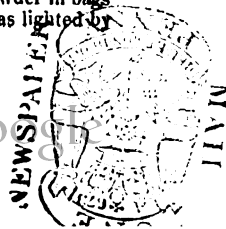
"Another message, it is believed, has been forwarded by order of the Governor-General to Ava, giving the haughty monarch to the 30th of this month to deliberate, whether he will pay fifteen lakhs for the expenses of the war to the 1st of April, and indemnification of British subjects, and three lakhs per mensem up to the 1st October, altogether thirty-three lakhs. This very reasonable demand the court of Ava could with little difficulty comply with, and, were they not arrant fools, would jump at the last chance of rescuing their empire, which they had to save on a former occasion on much higher terms. It is a matter of great doubt, whether any of the Governor-General's letters or messages have ever reached the court, or at any rate the king. The Burmese have such an ugly custom of taking off the heads of individuals who bring unwelcome tidings, that it is very possible, nay highly probable, from what we know of the underhand work in suppressing letters, &c. in the last war, that no one has been bold enough to present the Governor-General's bill of demand to the 'lord of the white elephant' for payment.

"The Governorment has ordered the issuing of a pair of shoes to every non-commissioned officer and soldier, European and native. This is really a kind present, than which none could be more acceptable to the soldier. The constant tramping about in the muddy roads very soon rots the sewing of the best made English shoes, the leather of which remains unimpaired, though from the thread having become rotten that connects the upper and lower leathers, they are rendered useless for further wear. The few workers in leather are Chinese, and they prefer making new shoes to the job of re-sewing old ones; the number of Chinese shoemakers too, though fast increasing, is still limited.

"The general presented to the Governor-General while here, in the name of the troops, one of the handsomest of the bells found in the pagoda; this has reached Calcutta, and in acknowledgment thereof, Lord Dalhousie has written one of his peculiarly well-worded letters to General Godwin, in which he gracefully returns thanks for the compliment paid him by the army, for whose welfare he evinces so kindly an interest. Lord Ellenborough, in the zenith of his popularity with the army, could not have been more respected and admired than is our present Governor-General by the troops in Burmah.

"It may be, perhaps, true that at present the steamers are doing little good in hovering about Prome. But it must be borne in mind, that had steamers not gone up to Prome, the feasibility of our troops proceeding thither by water would have to this moment been problematical—whereas now the question has been solved. It would have been better perhaps if we could have come suddenly upon the Burmese of Prome, where we should have doubtless found strong defences on the river side out of which our gun-ships would have easily shelled them, and we should thus have given them a complete route, which now can only be given by an attack on their stockade in the jungle where they are fortifying themselves, some seven or eight miles from Prome; and this involves the exposure of our troops, and the difficulties of moving artillery over swampy ground, and where roads are not known. It would almost seem better that no steamers should have gone up at all to Prome than that they should have gone unprovided with the means of garrisoning the place. Had the first steamers that visited Prome under Captain Tarlton taken up 1,000 men, that place would have been from that time to this occupied by us, and in the interval supplies of all kinds, commissariat and ordnance stores, might have been carried thither, and the place thus have become a depôt—a kind of half-way house or resting-place on the road to Ava; and thus the carrying on of the war in the cold weather and advance to the capital would have been greatly facilitated and hastened.

"7th Sept.—The day before yesterday the *Hastings*, in tow of the *Rattler*, reached the shoal, bearing the name of the former, and there she is to remain till a full tide enables her with safety to go over it. Yesterday afternoon there was more artillery practice—the first experiment was the effect of bags of gunpowder placed at the foot of a part of the stockade, with sand bags on the top. Two hundred pounds of powder in bags were so placed from the outside. The match was lighted by



an officer, who as soon as he had done so, went to the right-about, and ran as hard as he could, but fell flat on his face before he had gone many yards, so excited was he. He got up again, and ran as hard as he could, but again fell; he was, however, well out of the way when the explosion took place, which was seventy-five seconds after the lighting the match. The effect was most satisfactory, a complete breach being produced in the stockade, of which a part was selected where the timbers were particularly large. The practice then commenced with the 8-inch howitzers at 600 yards, loaded with shell, in which was left just enough exploding powder to blow out the fuse, and thus show the time of bursting. The practice was very good; the stockade, out of about twelve shots, being missed only three or perhaps four times. Not only was the elevation of the guns correct, but the fuses of the shells were blown out at the right moment exactly, in almost every instance. The battery on this occasion was under the superintendence of the Bengal Artillery, who however had an advantage not enjoyed by the Madras Artillery on the former occasion, of wooden platforms on which the gun-carriages were mounted; that, however, cannot altogether account for the very superior practice yesterday.

"The orders of yesterday settled all speculations as to the movements of the force. The general, in a curtly-worded order, expresses his intention to commence active operations on or about the 18th inst. The order runs thus:—'The major-general commanding proposes to resume active operations about the 18th inst. The following regiments will be held in readiness for embarkation on service on that date:—

"H.M.'s 18th R.I., H.M.'s 80th regt., 35th regt. Madras N.I., under Brig. Reynolds, C.B.

"These corps with a detachment of Madras artillery, and a field battery and two 8-inch howitzers, and a detail of engineers and sappers, will form the first division.' Then follow instructions as to baggage, doolies, &c., and directing weak and sickly men to be left here under the charge of an officer, who is also to look after the surplus baggage. 'In about three weeks after the departure of the first division, the major-general hopes to embark a second one, consisting of—

"H.M.'s 51st L.I., 40th regt. N.I., 9th M.N.I., under Brig. Elliott, K.H.; with a detachment of Bengal artillery, and a light field battery.

"It will be seen from the above, that the general has done his best to please all parties. As a Bengal N.I. corps (the 40th) was the only native regiment in the 'advance' in the taking of this place, it is but fair that a Madras corps should have its turn this time. The 35th, not yet having had the opportunity of distinguishing itself furnished to the other native corps employed in the capture of Rangoon and Bassein, is very properly selected. The three corps forming the second division are the other three corps employed in the capture of this place. Those that have been left out naturally grumble very much; but it is but just that the first come should be first served. It certainly seems strange breaking up the brigades.

"Yesterday the C. troop of Madras horse artillery, and headquarters of the 19th M.N.I. arrived in the transport *Royal Stewart*, towed by the *Feroze*. The horses have been landed, and look in very fair condition.

"8th Sept.—The *Hastings* got safely over her namesake to-day, and rides majestically at anchor a little below the *Fox*, who looks very small beside her. The *Sesostris* has just come from Bassein. She got on a rock in the Bassein river, when there were seven fathoms of waters on one side of her; she remained in this predicament for two days, but luckily, by taking every single thing out of her, she was lightened enough to be able to get her off. The wing of the 9th at Bassein is to be relieved by the 19th N.I.

"10th Sept.—More artillery practice again yesterday afternoon. The Bengal artillery again, with live shells this time, tried to do their worst to the stockade, with the same two 8-inch howitzers; the practice on this occasion was not so good as last. After about twenty rounds, the whole stockade was found to be very little injured. The question has now been solved, that it is useless to attempt to breach a stockade with howitzers at any rate, and it is to be hoped that the attempt to do so, under fire of the enemy, will never be made. The experiment was then tried of 100 lbs. of powder on the stockade. The powder, in two bags of 50 lbs. each, was placed, as before, on the outside at the foot of the stockade, with sand-bags on the top. A great displacement of the heavy timbers was produced by the explosion, and a very fair breach made; but still not quite large enough to admit many men at once. It has been accordingly determined that 150 lbs. is the proper quantity. It would not be a very difficult matter, under cover of night, to deposit three bags of powder, each being easily carried by one man, at the foot of

a stockade. The effect produced by the bags of powder in a few seconds is greater than a week's blazing away of the guns could manage.

"A company of the 35th M.N.I., under the command of a captain, with two subalterns, and made up to 100 privates, was directed yesterday to proceed early this morning on board one of the steamers. They are to go up to an island below Prome, to protect those friendly to us there from the attacks of the dacoits and others who molest them. The *Sesostris* has had her masts taken out of her, and a good deal of ballast also; she can now float in ten feet water; she starts very soon for the Irrawaddy. More artillery horses were landed to-day, another ship having arrived from Madras.

"11th Sept.—A melancholy accident the night before last. Some young naval officers in a canoe, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, were attempting to go on board some ship, when the canoe either suddenly filled or was upset; however, all inside were precipitated somehow into the water, and all, with one exception, managed to get to land, after being carried some way down by the tide. The only one missing is Mr. McMurdo, mate of the *Fox*; and he, strange to say, seemed to be the one best prepared for a swim, as he alone had taken his pea-jacket off,—his body has not yet been found.

"The *Sphinx* and *Mozuffer* are hourly expected from Madras. This day week the 1st division starts for Prome. The steamers up the river are all coming down as fast as they can, to be in readiness to take the troops on board."—*Englishman*, Sept. 18.

Rangoon, Sept. 6.—A court of inquiry assembled this day in the Great Pagoda to investigate the affair of which Mr. McCalder is the hero, Major Cotton acting as president. According to subsequent accounts, the story of McCalder's exploits would seem to be somewhat different from what originally reached me. It appears that he had taken with him boots, fire-arms, ammunition, and men, under pretence of apprehending a robber chief, but in reality he harassed, ill-used, and plundered the villagers, till, exasperated with his proceedings, they attacked him in retaliation and self-defence. Some six or eight of McCalder's men were killed, a boat containing some thirty men was swamped, and he lost besides a musket belonging to Captain Burnet, of the *Aga Bakhur*, and two swivel guns, which he had taken the loan of for his expedition from one of the transports. McCalder endeavours to shift the blame somewhere between the shoulders of Commodore Lambert and Captain Latter, saying that the one had suggested the expedition, and the other had desired him to undertake it. Captain Latter has been before the committee, and it is said was very eloquent in making a speech in self-exoneration.

Talking of Captain Latter, I may state, that Lord Dalhousie is said to have put a check upon his rigorous proceedings in his capacity of magistrate, especially in regard to corporal punishment, in which he so much delighted. Of course, the natives, Bengalees, Burmese, &c., are rejoiced at it.

Macmurdo was a good swimmer, and kept ahead of his comrades, but suddenly they heard him call out, and heard him no more, nor could any trace be found of him. It is supposed he was drawn down by a shark. His body even has not been found, notwithstanding every search made for it.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 18.

THE HEUMA OR SHENDOOS.

The immense tract of forest and mountains, intervening between the valley of the Irrawaddy in Burmah and the alluvion of Arracan, is inhabited by wild and partly independent hill tribes, whose intercourse is confined almost solely to themselves; the communications of each class being limited to the neighbouring one. Some of the more remote and wild sub-divisions of these people have not yet come within observation, and amongst these the Shendoos, though well known by name and repute in Arracan, have never yet been visited by the people of the plains, nor has a single specimen of this race been seen, I believe, either by Mugh or European in Arracan, until 1850, when two emissaries or spies from them met me at a hill village some distance up the Kolady river; and again this year, when two more, a chief and his follower, ventured as far as Akyab itself, and from these I collected the few details here given.

The Shendoos, or, as they style themselves, the "Heumá," are subdivided into several classes: my informant Lebbey, was the chief or "Abeu" of the one nearest to the Koons, by name "Bookee," consisting of 350 houses, all in one village. The others of his people or nation, he gave me a list of, describing each class as lying further and further to the N. E., but of the distances between each, I could gather no information—beyond that the last one on his list was as far from his village on the one side as Akyab on the other, and the last he stated himself to have been thirteen days in reaching.

The houses of the Heumá, he tells me, are made of timbers by the more opulent, and of bamboos by the poorer classes; thatched with grass, and all on raised platforms, a peculiarity common to the Mongolian races from eastward of the Hindu Koosh down to Borneo. They are rich in poultry and pigs, and cultivate the grains usually raised in jungly hills, such as maize, bajra, and hill rice (of this but little), also plantains, yams, kudooos, ginger, cotton, til, linseed, and sugar-cane (of which they make no use beyond eating it in its natural state). They prize dogs as food, and also all sorts of game (deer, wild pigs, &c.) and elephants, the flesh of which they are very fond of. With fish they are almost unacquainted, having indeed no other name for it than the Burmese one of Ngá. The elephants are generally shot with large heavy arrows, set in trap bows of immense size, the plan of which, by description, must be very similar to that of the bows set by our Bughmarrs in India. The Shendooos however set two, pointing inwards, both connected by the same line that pulls the trigger, so that the animal passing through or touching the line with his foot, receives an arrow into each side. This double dose is the more necessary, as the Shendooos appear quite unacquainted with the use of any venomous poison. Elephants' teeth form one of their principal articles of barter.

Commerce with this wild people is of course extremely limited; their imports are passed from village to village, few of the more civilized people of neighbouring countries caring to pass far into the interior of a race which they look on with such dread. Lebbey informed me, the people of his class took annually to the Koon frontier, elephants' tusks, gongs (which they get from the province of Yeo, in Burmah), bees'-wax, homespun plaids, and cotton turban cloths, which they exchange for salt, muskets, cloth, coral and bead necklaces, lead, powder, brass kutoras and thaleses, and brass rings. I was curious to know where they got the brass from which adorns their shields, but could get no information more lucid than that it came from a country one moon's journey to the N. or N.N.W., which was governed by a woman.

Their weapons are bows and arrows (small, and becoming fast superseded by muskets), short spears, and shields made of buffalo hide ornamented with brass plates and tufts of goats' hair dyed scarlet.

These people are polygamous, having from two to four wives each; the number being solely limited by the length of the purse. They purchase them from their parents with gongs, cloth, &c., the largest price being paid for the first wife, and less for those subsequently added to the household. They may marry two sisters at once, but not more, and unlike their southern neighbours, the Koomwees, are prohibited from taking to wife their step-mothers. Daughters are entirely excluded from succession to property; everything goes to the eldest son. If he be a minor, the uncle, or if there be none, some one next of kin, takes charge of the property, which, however, he is not called on to account for afterwards unless he choose! If the eldest son have married and settled in life at his father's death, he gets no property, and the whole of it is divided amongst his younger brethren. Should there be none, however, he succeeds to it. In no case is anything left to the widows; they are turned adrift, or left to the charity of the eldest son. They bury their dead, digging a hole in the ground to the depth of a man's height, which is paved with flag-stones and lined with boards; into this the corpse is placed, in a supine posture, head to the east, together with the deceased's weapons, gong, &c. The hole is then covered with strong sticks, plants, earth, and over all, a large stone. The body is kept two or three days in the house after death, but without any embalming or other preparation, so as to become often quite putrid before interment.

The Abcu, or head of the clan, dispenses justice. Theft is punished by the restoration of the property stolen and fine equal to its value. For murder, the punishment is, making over to the relatives of the slain a number of slaves, from two to seven, according to the wealth or importance of the deceased, and pigs in the same proportion. Should the offender not have slaves, he must give up property equivalent to them, or, in default, his own children. If he have neither slaves, other property, nor children, he is slain by the nearest of kin to the deceased with the weapon by which the murder was committed. But this is an event of such rare occurrence as to be, so to say, matter of legend. Drunken quarrels, attended with affray and wounding, are of frequent occurrence; but no murder had been committed within my informant's recollection.

Of the theological notions of the Shendooos I could gather but very meagre information. They regard the sun (Nye) and the moon (Khipá) as deities, and sacrifice pigs and cattle to them at the commencement of the rains. They have no divisions of time, except by seasons, distinguishing these by the different

stages of agriculture proper to them, ploughing, sowing, reaping, clearing jungle, &c.

Labbey is a short, rather muscular man, with the well-developed thighs and calves of hill-people in general, and a pleasing expression of face, not so markedly Mongolian as the countenances of many of the Aracanese; but his follower had the broad flattened features to a much greater degree.—*Paper by Capt. Tickell, in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal.*

ANNEXATION.

Should the public authorities at home, which is scarcely credible, refuse to sanction the annexation of Burmah, they will exhibit the most contemptible truckling to popular prejudices and morbid sensibilities, of which the history of British India affords any example. This war was not of our seeking; on the contrary, on no occasion has a war been so distinctly and unequivocally forced on us by a barbarian government as the present Burmese war. On occupying the port of Rangoon, we found it a desert, and 80,000 men, women, and children flocked to it for our protection in a few months, and a city has grown up with a rapidity unheard of even in America. We found the whole population groaning under the tyranny which the Burmese had exercised for a century, and hailing us as their deliverers. If we abandon the country a second time, we incur the odium, if not the guilt, of delivering over three or four millions of people, who have placed implicit confidence in us, to the most ruthless oppression, and the most infamous cruelties which the mind can conceive, and we leave the coast open for the entrance of any other European power, which may be disposed to take advantage of our folly. That America will soon occupy the field we relinquish, we believe no one entertains any doubt. Our brethren across the Atlantic are anxious to establish their influence in the East; and we shall have been instrumental in showing them the most favourable opening for the insertion of the republican wedge. By this expedition we shall have drawn their attention to a country, governed by a worn-out oriental despotism, which would crumble to dust by the first vigorous shock of a European power, rich in every natural advantage, capable of indefinite improvement, and presenting the most ample field for the extension of the system of steamers, and railways, and telegraphs;—a country, moreover, of which the inhabitants are ready to welcome any power which will deliver them from the insupportable oppression under which they groan, but which our own squeamishness and the morbid dread of being thought ambitious, has prevented our occupying. Brother Jonathan will not boggle for a moment at the conquest and annexation of the whole territory, and he will be rather pleased than the reverse, to find his own Eastern territories abutting for many hundred miles upon the domains of England, in Assam, in Bengal, in Arracan, and the Tenneserim provinces. Burmah will afford him a fulcrum for acquiring the sovereignty of Siam, Cochin-China, Cambodia, and Laos, and possibly China, and in less than a century from this time, the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family will be dividing Asia between them from the Khyber pass to the Sea of Ochotsk. And, dearly as we love our own country, we could scarcely regret the transfer of some one eastern country to the younger section of our race, that it might possess a field for trying its own experiments of improvement and civilization. Would the valley of the Irrawaddy in their hands be as backward as the valley of the Ganges, at the end of ninety-five years?—*Friend of India, Sept. 16.*

The question of annexation has again been discussed by the public journals, and there seems to be but one opinion in India; namely, that Pegu ought at all events to be retained. The inhabitants are a conquered people, always tyrannized over by their masters the Burmese, and certain, on their regaining possession, to be cruelly punished for the assistance they are rendering to our troops. They are anxious to be relieved from their oppressors, and are a people who would rapidly improve under the liberal and kind treatment which they would be sure to receive at our hands. The fear of being charged with inordinate ambition may induce the home authorities to object to this, the only rational course; but as it seems very unlikely that the court of Ava can be induced to treat, except by the presence of our forces in the capital, it is difficult to understand how the annexation of Pegu can be avoided, unless we are to give up all the fruits of victory, and pay the charges of war ourselves. The Burmese have deliberately told our government, that the solemn treaties formerly entered into are not binding on any but those who signed them, and that the heirs and successors of the monarch then reigning are at liberty to disregard them at their pleasure. With such people, the only valid argument is force, and as we cannot afford to be constantly at war, or preparing for war, that argument should be effectively used now.—*Englishman, Sept. 20.*

With the whole seaboard, seaports, and river mouths, in our possession, from Calcutta to Penang, our destiny is manifest—the rest of the peninsula will be ours in spite of ourselves before the century is out. As to the unproductiveness of the country, it may be stated that the Delta of the Irrawaddy seems about as little barren as that of the Ganges, and that from the mineral wells (petroleum) alone, near Rangoon, the Burmese Government draws some £100,000 a year—a small fraction certainly of the charges of a country, but not quite a trifle from the item of wells alone.—*Bombay Times, Sept. 14.*

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.—The *Hurkaru*, says:—"The cultivation of the poppy seems to be considerably increasing, for we have been informed that the quantities of opium expected from the several agencies are so great that Government is obliged to provide additional godowns for the drug in the export warehouse." Our contemporary perhaps has forgotten, that, two years ago, the Government, at the earnest request of the cultivators, took off the last restriction upon the quantity cultivated, and allowed them to devote any extent of land they pleased to the growth of the poppy. The effect of the measure will not be felt in the market immediately, but it must ultimately produce a very great increase in the number of chests at the monthly sales. This is an admirable exemplification of the accuracy of that statement of the British Indian Association, "that the cultivation of opium is a source of vexation to the cultivators, who are compelled to cultivate the poppy, and who are necessarily at a disadvantage and liable to oppression."—*Friend of India.*

CAPT. PHAYRE.—The *Citizen* notices that Captain A. Phayre, Commissioner of Arracan, has arrived in Calcutta, under express instructions from the Governor-General. There is scarcely an officer in the service of Government, who is so thoroughly and minutely familiar with the Burmese character as Captain Phayre, and should the Governor-General find himself able to annex Pegu before marching on Ava, it is not improbable that he may be selected to administer the country until the termination of the war enables the Government to introduce a more regular system.—*Ibid.*

FIRE PRODUCED BY AIR.—At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society on the 1st September, the following extract of a letter from Dr. Fayer, now at Rangoon, was read. It contains a singular exemplification of the manner in which the most curious scientific processes may be accidentally discovered:—"The instrument sent down to you as for containing poison is a very different thing. It is for making fire by compressing the air suddenly. A piece of cotton being stuck on the end of the piston, it is suddenly forced down and withdrawn at the same instant. The cotton comes out ignited. I have lit dozens of cheroots with that very one. It is wonderfully ingenious for a savage to have found out. I have seen a complicated brass instrument in lecture-rooms at home that did not do it a bit better."

THE 4TH SIKH REGIMENT.—The *Englishman* confirms a report that the Governor-General has determined that the 4th Sikh regiment, when proceeding on service, shall be fully officered. Twenty officers will therefore be drawn from the line, and the order limiting the number of absentees from each regiment will be suspended for a time.

THE LATE MR. G. H. JENKINS.—We announce, with sincere and unaffected regret—far apart from the usual form of newspaper announcement in these melancholy affairs—the demise of Mr. George Henry Jenkins, secretary of the Bengal Military Fund, who was followed to the grave yesterday evening by a large and highly respectable train of relatives and friends. Having, during his lifetime, consistently and invariably written of him in public character in the highest terms, which we could conscientiously and from experience do, we cannot be accused of inconsistency in now paying a last tribute to his memory, both as a public functionary, and as a private individual. He was an efficient, honourable, and most obliging secretary to the fund, which was soon to lose his services by his resignation, and has now prematurely been deprived of them by his death. In private life he was beloved and respected. As a fund secretary, we hope that the institution which he so faithfully and energetically served, and to whose incumbents and members he gave so much satisfaction, may be able soon to find "his like." As a private individual, he will not soon be forgotten in the society in which he moved, and where he was so generally respected and beloved. We are persuaded that in paying this tribute to Mr. Jenkins's memory, we only echo the sentiments of all those to whom he was either officially or privately known.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept. 7.*

THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM COMPANY.—The half yearly meeting of this company came off on the 13th of September, when the report, including the payment of a 6 per cent. dividend, was approved, and the meeting passed a vote of confidence in the present directors.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following is the result of the last opium sale:—

	Chests.	Average.	Proceeds.
Benares.....	1,920 ...	1,198 ...	23,01,175
Behar	880 ...	1,210 ...	10,65,500

The price of the Benares drug is still running up, the advance on the last sale being six rupees, but there is a decline on Patna of ten rupees a chest. Why, at this rate, and with the increased supply of the drug which is expected, the augmented profits from opium will go far to pay all the expenses of the Burmese war.—*Friend of India.*

NATIVE PROCESSIONS.—The natives of Calcutta feel very severely the police prohibition against processions, and it is really a rather delicate question to settle. There is no question that they are a serious public nuisance to the Europeans; but the comfort of Europeans only is not to be exclusively considered in legislating for the town. The Europeans are comparatively but a small part of the inhabitants of this city. And yet it is not in the nature of John Bull in the nineteenth century to encourage and perpetuate the barbarisms of ancient days, and an unenlightened people. It is, indeed, a strange thing in a British city in these times to hear the barbaric din of the tom-tom and behold the raggedness, and filth, and finery, and ostentatious wealth, and servile poverty which make up the savage compound of a native procession, and to observe the carriages of busy passengers stopped for hours, and the horses of others frightened with the flare of light in talc lanterns, or the monstrous images of gods elevated on platforms on the shoulders of their worshippers, and the hideous noise of musicians, who think all musical skill is dependent on strength of lungs or muscles. These things we, say, it seemeth not fit should be met with under a system of police regulated by civilized magistrates; and yet it is so great a hardship to the natives to be prevented from following customs that have been dear to them as a people from all antiquity, that we hardly know how they can fairly be compelled to suppress them in a city where they claim equal rights with all their fellow subjects of all religions.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 20.*

A RIGID HINDOO.—Among the cases tried on the 6th September, in the small cause court, was an action brought by Messrs. Wilson and Co. against Baboo Taraballub Chatterjee. The latter, it appears, had run up an account with the confectioners for beefsteaks, mutton-chops, beer and brandy, to the amount of Rs. 23. The Judge decreed for the plaintiff; and we have thus a rigid Hindoo ordering a lax Hindoo to pay his bills for food, the mere smell of which is enough to break the caste of both of them.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE JUMNA.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that Major Laughton and Captain Harris, of the Engineers, have been directed to send in estimates for a permanent bridge across the Jumna at Delhi. Foundations of solid rock are said to exist at Selimgurh, and on the other side of the river, while a bed of "kunkur" exists in the middle of the stream at a depth of 25 feet. The length of the bridge, however, between the abutments will be 2,500 feet. The *Gazette* calculates upon the bridge sufficing for the railway of the North West provinces; but it is impossible that this fact should be ascertained until the surrounding country has been surveyed for the purpose.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The report of a commission appointed some time ago to inquire into the Commissariat Department, has, notwithstanding the wish of the Government to make a secret of it, found its way to the newspapers, which have largely extracted from and commented upon it. The commissioners, Mr. Charles Allen, C.S., and Major W. Anderson, Artillery, point out several defects, but describe them as being faults of the system rather than of the officers employed in carrying it out. They propose a number of reforms, the principal of which are, the separation of the Commissariat Department from the Military Board, making the Commissary-General accountable to Government direct, and the appointment of a well-qualified auditor.—*Hurkaru.*

MR. SUTHERLAND.—The Court of Directors have sanctioned the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 7,200 to Mr. Sutherland, late secretary to the marine department.

THE WEAVER CASTE.—The *Hurkaru* publishes a communicated article, curiously illustrative of the present condition of native society. The caste of the Bysacks, or weavers, as they are generally called, are said to have been divided for nearly thirty years into two great sections, who quarrelled on every possible occasion. The origin of the disagreement consisted in the fact, that one party had received a convict back into caste, in spite of

the remonstrances of the other, but like most other theological disputes, the quarrel grew wider with time. At length some of the most influential members of the caste determined upon a reconciliation, and the reunion was finally consolidated at a great meeting of the heads of families. The excommunicated parties stood before the punchayat with their "chudders"—cloths—bound like halters about their necks, and their hands joined together, and fell at the feet of the leaders of the caste, when the removal of the ban was announced to them. It may perhaps not be generally known that the wealth, and therefore the importance, of the Weaver caste, dates only from the establishment of our own factories in the country; before that time they were as little distinguished as the blacksmith or the carpenter. Our trade consisted chiefly in piece goods, and the weavers therefore grew rich in our service. Many of those who began life at the loom, became large cloth merchants, and amassed large fortunes, and the Bysacks thus took their station among the mercantile aristocracy of Calcutta.—*Friend of India*.

MAHOMEDAN CONSERVATISM.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a translation of an article on the Mahomedan conspiracy, said to have been recently discovered at Meerut, from the *Oordeo Ukhbar*. The following sentence, coming as it does from the pen of the Mahomedan editor of a Mahomedan journal, is curious:—"We are astonished at the wisacres who have harboured even a thought of opposing such wise and powerful rulers, rulers to whom the Almighty has given the art of government and wisdom and power. In truth, to oppose such rulers is to oppose God. It is to invite death. Now, if Mahomedans complain that there are a great many infidels on the earth, let them remember that our rulers are of the number of those who believe in the Book. Let our Mahomedan brethren join them and fight with the Burmese and Chinese, if they want to have a religious war, for are not these people infidels? But the fact is, that it is no religious war. The thing is got up by interested and artful persons, fools whose destruction is inevitable."

THE STEAM-TUG "LION."—When the last mail left, fears were entertained for the safety of the steam-tug *Lion*, which had proceeded to the Sandheads with a ship in tow, and had not been heard of after a gale which occurred on the night of the 4th inst. These apprehensions have proved but too well-founded. Five native seamen were cast on shore at the mouth of the river near Balasore, and they are apparently the only survivors of the crew. The ill-fated vessel seems to have been overwhelmed by the sea, which she was ill adapted to encounter. Fragments of the wreck, and the remains of a body, supposed to be that of the unfortunate commander, Captain George Smith, have since been washed ashore about fifteen miles north-east of Balasore. The only Europeans on board were the captain and engineer, the mate having been left in town. The steam tug *Rattler*, which was also at the Sandheads during the storm, had a narrow escape from destruction, and was saved, it is believed, only by the exertions of six or eight young men of the civil service, passengers on board, who stuck to the pumps right gallantly when the native crew gave up in despair.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 20.

CAPTAIN JAMES, of the Kotah contingency (husband of the celebrated Lola Montes, from whom he has never been divorced), is said to be dangerously ill.

THE RAILWAY.—The French authorities of Chandernagore have overreached themselves not a little in the negotiation respecting the sale of ground to the Railway Company. By asking too much, they have caused the rail to deviate a little from the direct line, avoiding Chandernagore altogether. The great advantages to the town of Chandernagore that would have resulted from the line being carried through it are now all lost, by a foolish zeal for a very temporary profit, utterly insignificant in the eyes of men who look beyond their nose. The rail would have increased the population and raised the price of land and houses to an extent that would have quite changed the character of the place and have very soon quadrupled the public revenue. But everything at the little French settlement is little. The authorities have not merely little salaries, but little notions.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 7.

FLOODS AT UMBALLA.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* sends a second account of the inundation at Umballa, from which it appears that about 1,500 houses have fallen in the city, and 2,000 more in the great Bazar, and it is feared that many lives have been lost, in the fall of the walls and buildings. Twenty-one inches of rain are said to have fallen in four days, and so completely has the ground been flooded, that the unfortunate natives who had buried their valuables in their gardens have lost all trace of the places of concealment. The 4th Sikhs, on their way hitherward, appear to have been in the midst of it, and to have behaved as if they were in their proper element. These truly gallant fellows carried the ladies in palkees on their heads

through the torrents, and yoked themselves to the hackeries, plunging and shouting through a tide which no European would have liked to brave. "For five days," says the writer, "they have been drenched to the skin, and almost without food, there being none to be bought anywhere, and no place to cook, as the whole country was under water, and when after one awful day's march they arrived at their destination, a perfect Slough of Despond, though there was nothing to eat, they immediately stripped to their usual sports and wrestled with each other with as much buoyancy and spirit as if they had been on a dry parade ground." *Wah! Khalsajee ka Futteh!* This is the sort of stuff of which soldiers should be made.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 9.

MR. DUNBAR has been elected Secretary to the Military Fund, in the room of the late Mr. Jenkins.

THE SUTTEE AT PACHETE.—The *Englishman* states that the affair of the Sutte at Pachete has not yet terminated, as the Governor-General has returned the proceedings to the superintendent of police, with a recommendation to institute a further inquiry.

THE 3RD SIKH REGIMENT.—Capt. Repton, the commanding officer of the 3rd Sikh local infantry, has denied the truth of the reports spread that 150 of his men had deserted since the date on which the regiment was reported to army head-quarters as having volunteered for service in Burmah: not a single desertion had taken place, and it is, therefore, evident that the 3rd Sikh locals were wilfully slandered.

NEW POWDER-WORKS are about to be constructed in the upper provinces of Bengal, under the superintendence of, and at such place as may be selected by, Major W. Anderson, c.b., gunpowder agent at Ishapore. The *Englishman* thinks Kurnaul will be the station chosen.

THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.—The *Citizen* informs us that the accusations of fraud made by the official assignee against the administrator-general have been pronounced groundless by the Governor-General in Council. Mr. Sandes, it is expected, will proceed with his action of libel in the Supreme Court against Mr. Cochrane.

SICKNESS is reported to be very prevalent in the 60th royal rifles at Jullundhur, they having, on the 11th Sept., had no fewer than 166 men in hospital. The health of the troops at Lahore had materially improved, but the 76th foot at Meer Meer had upwards of 140 men on the sick list.

CHOLERA AT UMBALLA.—We are sorry to learn from Umballa letters that cholera has been committing sad ravages in H.M.'s 75th regiment. The disease has not yet attacked any of the officers of the station; but we regret to state that ten or twelve men and four women have already fallen victims in the 75th regiment alone.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 15. (The *Gazette* of the 25th reports the disorder to be on the decrease.)

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.—We understand that no less than four officers in charge of divisions of the grand trunk road have lately applied for permission to resign their appointments. We have long observed that anything but the utmost harmony prevailed in this department, and much regret that any differences of opinion between the superintendent and his subordinates should prevent the public duties from going on smoothly.—*Ibid.* Sept. 25.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—The annexed is extracted from the letter of a correspondent. "A meeting was held at Galoutie, not many days ago, by the Syuds there, to express their willingness to co-operate with the Swats in a religious war against the Sircar—so you see the feeling against the Company is not confined merely to Delhi. The magistrate, Mr. Power, and deputy magistrate, Mr. Tonnochy, went out to Galoutie, and three or four houses of the principal Syuds were searched, but no papers of any consequence were found. The ringleader was apprehended, and is now in custody.—*Ibid.*

MAHAMURREE, we regret to learn, has again made its appearance at three different places in the neighbourhood of Almorah. Several medical men, at present on leave in those hills, have proceeded to the places said to be infected, for the purpose of offering medical aid to the sufferers, and, if possible, to arrest the progress of the disease.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 8.

TREES IN THE PUNJAB.—An active commencement, in the way of tree planting, is about to be made in this country, the Board of Administration having recommended, and the Supreme Government sanctioned, an annual outlay of Rs. 1,446, for three years, for planting the banks of the Huslee Canal, which will continue open until the completion of the first and second sections of the Baree Doab Canal.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Sept. 11.

ABDUCTION OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—Five or six years ago a young Brahmin of high caste, a Pandit deeply learned in Sanscrit and bearing a character which secured him universal respect (named Neel Kaunt), undertook to refute a Christian tract, published in Sanscrit by Mr. John Muir, of the civil ser-

vice. He performed his task to the great satisfaction of all orthodox Hindus, but to the utter discomfiture of his own religious convictions. For, with more honesty than polemical tact, he had read the Bible diligently in order to refute it, and the result was his conversion to Christianity. The same honesty led him to avow his new belief fearlessly, and to make all the sacrifices that the avowal was sure to compel. Despite the entreaties of his friends, the promptings of an affectionate heart and the denunciations of the Gamaliels, who had brought him up, he openly renounced Hinduism, and was publicly baptized by the missionaries at Sagra. The *Benares Recorder* shall give the remainder of the narrative:—"The mother of the Pundit died when he was a child. His remaining relatives and connections reside for the most part at Banda. His wife has all along been living in this city. On his turning Christian, at which time he was about twenty years of age and his wife thirteen, it was found impossible for her to accompany him in his new career. Time rolled on and about two years ago an attempt was made to restore to him his better half, through the intervention of the Civil Court. She was confronted with her husband, in the presence of our magistrate, Mr. F. Gubbins, and was asked whether she would consent to share his fortunes. Influenced by intimidation, as it now seems, her reply was in the negative; and it was feared that all prospects of success were at an end. Not long ago the wife's father died, and it appears that, since that event, the family have been reduced to a condition bordering on destitution. The way was now evidently a little clearer, and hopes began to brighten. Moreover, the Pundit had received intimations, through several channels, that his wife still regarded him with affection, and was ready to second him in any attempt to effect her release from the ignominious captivity of a nominal widow. Very properly, seeing no more harm in abducting one's own wife than in picking one's own pockets, the Pundit at last resolved to act with vigour. Taking with him a number of his native Christian friends, and several other persons well affected towards him, the whole being marshalled by Mr. Broadway, of Sagra, the Pundit marched into the city, walked into his mother-in-law's house, led out his not unwilling spouse, lifted her into a palankeen which he had brought with him, and deposited her under his own roof at Sagra, before information could be lodged at the nearest thana. Although the affair was preconcerted with great secrecy, still the wife had got an inkling of what was in the wind, and showed herself standing at a window as her rescuers approached. In consequence of a complaint made by the mother, the parties met at the house of Mr. Gubbins, in order to ascertain the wife's definitive choice. The presence and mute agonies of the mother, however distressing to filial affection, were ineffectual to shake her preference for her husband, to whom she was at once made over."

A CENSUS.—The Government, N.W.P., have directed the taking of a general census of the whole population of the country, on the 31st December next.—*Ibid.*

THUGS.—The commissioner of Lahore has, as sessions judge, been many days engaged in the trial of the Thugs collected by Capt. Sleeman and Mr. Brereton. The number brought to this bar is said to have exceeded 170. The great majority of the offenders will, it is believed, be transported for life.—*Ibid.* Sept. 4.

MR. McMURDO, a midshipman of the *Fox*, was accidentally drowned whilst returning in a canoe from visiting H.M.S. *Hastings*.

THREE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIPS will soon be vacant in the Punjab, that of Lahore on Major Macgregor going to Moorshedabad; of Shapore *vice* Major Birch proceeding to England, and of Thanetur *vice* Capt. Larkins, who is about to apply for furlough.

CHAPLAINCIES.—We understand that the chaplaincy of Landour and Roorkee will, on the Rev. F. A. Dawson's departure for England, be conferred on the Rev. J. B. D'Aguilar, who will be succeeded at Meerut by the Rev. C. Garbett, now of Mooltan.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 14.

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY, lately sitting at Lahore on an officer of the Artillery, has resulted in a trial by court martial on charges of drunkenness, &c.—*Ibid.*

AFFRAY IN CASHMERE.—It will be in the memory of most of our readers that an artillery officer, whilst on leave in Cashmere last season, got mixed up in an unfortunate affray, about which we stated that an investigation was to take place. We now learn that a court of inquiry is to be held, and that the witnesses have only just been brought down for the purpose. We have little doubt that the officer in question will rejoice at the opportunity thus afforded him of placing the facts, which have been distorted considerably, in their true light.—*Ibid.*

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. A. WHEELWRIGHT, REG. OF ARTILLERY.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 9, 1852.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Meean Meer, on the 18th day of August, 1852, Lieutenant Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, of the regiment of artillery, was arraigned on the following

Charge: for conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1. In having, on the forenoon of the 15th June, 1852, returned to the staging bungalow at Anarkullee, where he was temporarily residing, in a state of intoxication; and in having, after having undressed himself for the purpose of bathing, continued in a state of nudity throughout the day, exposed to the gaze of the servants at the bungalow, and rendering himself liable to be seen in that state by any casual visitor to the bungalow.

2. In having, by continued drunkenness, induced an attack of *delirium tremens*, on the 21st June, 1852, at Meean Meer, in consequence of which it became necessary to employ a guard to remove him from the artillery mess-house, whither he had proceeded, and afterwards to place him in charge of an European non-commissioned officer.

Finding.—On the 1st instance of the charge, *guilty*.

On the second instance of the charge, *not guilty*, and the Court do acquit him thereof.

The Court further considered the prisoner *guilty* of the preamble of the charge; *viz.*, of conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed)

W. M. GOMM, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief has perused with surprise much of the evidence recorded at this trial, particularly that portion of it relating to the medical treatment of Lieutenant Wheelwright, consequent on the state he is said to have been in on the 21st of June last. A great deal of matter has been entered on the proceedings relating to the second instance of the charge that was not evidence, and ought not to have been received as such. The Court, however, appear to have exercised a sound judgment in giving the prisoner the benefit of all that was before them, and acquitting him of this instance.

The name of Lieutenant Wheelwright will cease to be borne on the returns of the artillery regiment, from the date of publication of this order at Lahore, of which a report is to be made to the Adjutant-General of the army, and to the officiating Assistant Adjutant-General at the Presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENSON, W. R. to be an asst. in Agra div. Sept. 2.
BENTALL, E. has been vested with powers of an addit. sess. jud. in W. Burdwan, Sept. 9.
BIRD, F. M. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore.
CURRIE, C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore dur. abs. of Smyth, Sept. 9.
HUDSON, C. K. to be a jun. asst. to commiss. of Assam, Aug. 28.
JENKINS, R. P. asst. commiss. of Jhelum, returned to du. April 11.
LARKINS, T. P. to offic. as mag. of Tylhet dur. abs. of Buckle.
MALCOLM, P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Benares, inv. with spec. powers, Sept. 1.
PALMER, J. J. to offic. as dep. coll. in zillah Scharunpore dur. abs. of W. Jackson.
RICHARDS, C. J. H. qual. for public service, attached to N. W. provinces, Sept. 11.
SIMSON, F. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, continuing in ch. of the magistracy of Dacca, until relieved by Mr. Mackillop, to exercise powers of adjt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CLARKE, H. R. Sept. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, G. 1 mo.
BUCKLE, W. B. 1 mo.
COLVIN, J. H. B. 2 mo. on m.c.
DENISON, C. B. 1 mo. in ext.
EGERTON, R. E. 1 mo. on m.c.
HARRIS, H. P. leave cancelled.
HODGSON, R. F. 1 mo.
JACKSON, C. C. 3 weeks.
JENKINS, R. P. leave cancelled.
POGSON, W. R. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15.
PRINSEP, J. H. 1 month.

REILLY, J. dur. vacations.
ROBERTSON, D. leave cancelled.
ROSS, J. G. 2 mo.
SMYTH, C. P. C. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAWSON, Rev. F. A. 1 mo. leave from Nov.
FISHER, Rev. F. app. to chaplaincy of Futtchghur, canc. Sept. 3.
MARRIOTT, Rev. W. G. 6 weeks in ext.
ROTTON, Rev. J. E. W. chaplain of Akyab and Kyouk Phyou, 3 mo. on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. 2nd class asst. to the commis. of Assam, to be in ch. of the Gawalparah div. Aug. 28.
ALEXANDER, Lieut. A. H. 2nd irreg. cav. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Cureton.
ANDERSON, Lieut. F. C. 71st N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for survey duty in the Punjab; to be asst. rev. surv. in the Punjab, Sept. 10.
ANGELO, Lieut. F. C. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. Sept. 1.
ARMSTRONG, Ens. F. M. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 7.
ASHBURNHAM, Brig. Hon. T. C.B. fr. com. of Benares brig. to station of Ferozepore.
BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interpreter, Sept. 1.
BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. to offic. as adj. gen. of Cawnpore div. and to discharge duties of brig. maj. at Cawnpore.
BATTYE, Ens. H. D. 56th F.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for survey duty in the Punjab, to be asst. rev. surv. in the Punjab.
BEATSON, Lieut. W. S. 1st L.C. to be adj. v. Forbes, proc. on furl.
BIGGS, Lieut. J. A. M. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BIRD, Lieut. col. L. S. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 46th N.I.
BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
BRADFORD, Ens. G. S. 62nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BROWN, Lieut. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
BROWNE, Ens. H. A. d. duty 42nd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. R. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Sept. 1.
BURLTON, Ens. P. H. C. 67th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BUXTON, Ens. A. U. F. 66th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CABELL, Ens. W. 62nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
CAMPBELL, Capt. W. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. to offic. as stat. staff of Landour depot, dur. abs. of Capt. J. Bontein, Sept. 4.
CLARKE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
CRAWFORD, Ens. J. D. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, Sept. 1.
CURETON, Lieut. C. 2nd in com. of 2nd to offic. as comdt. of 15th irr. cav. v. Hicks, dec.
DANDRIDGE, Ens. E. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
DAY, Ens. W. H. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. on furl. fr. 39th N.I. to 2nd N.I.
DURRANT, Lieut. H. 5th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. Sept. 1.
ECKFORD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. Sept. 1.
EKINS, Lieut. C. C. 20th N.I. rem. fr. c. of 8th to 5th comp. sep. and miners.
FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. 68th N.I. to be prin. asst. to com. of Arracan, at Sandoway.
FISHER, Ens. H. S. V. 30th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FLEMING, Capt. T. F. 36th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 10, in suc. to Garden, dec.
FLETCHER, Ens. C. W. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FORTESCUE, Lieut. F. R. N. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. Sept. 1.
FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. Sept. 1.
FYTCHE, Lieut. A. 70th N.I. princ. asst. to com. of Arracan, at Sandoway, to be prin. asst. at Aeng.
GARDEN, Ens. W. A. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GLADSTONE, Lieut. C. A. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1; to be adj. 15th N.I.
GLASSE, Ens. R. W. 14th N.I. to d. d. with regt. of Loodianah, to join without delay, Sept. 2.
GODBY, Ens. C. J. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 10, in suc. to Garden, dec.
GRAY, Lieut. col. J. C. C. 35th N.I. to rec. all reports of district of Oude and the station of Lucknow, Sept. 1.
HAMILTON, Lieut. col. fr. 2nd to 39th N.I. Sept. 8.
HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. to act as adj. v. Wilkinson, perm. to resign that app.
HILL, Lieut. Sir J. Bart. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HILLIARD, Lieut. T. H. to offic. as 2nd in com. Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. dur. abs. of Stafford.

HITCHINS, Ens. C. T. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HOLROYD, Capt. C. to be a 2nd class princ. asst. to commr. of Assam, but to cont. in ch. of the Sib Sagur div. Aug. 28.
HORNE, Ens. J. C. 7th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing of reg. dur. its separation from h. quarters, Sept. 4.
HORSFORD, Ens. E. O. B. 46th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
HOME, Brig. R. fr. com. of station of Ferozepore to com. Benares brig.
HUME, Capt. A. 1st Eur. fus. to com. depot of that regt. left at Meerut on dept. of the corps for serv. in Burmah.
HUNT, Ens. J. V. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
HUXAM, Lieut. J. C. 48th N.I. to do duty with regt. of Loodianah, to join without delay, Sept. 2.
INGRAM, 2nd Lieut. J. S. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
IRVINE, Lieut. C. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
JOHNSON, Lieut. J. B. 5th N.I. to do duty 4th Sikh local inf.
KEMP, Ens. F. C. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
LANE, Lieut. C. P. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. Sept. 1.
LAWRENSON, Lieut. col. G. S. to receive all the reports of the station at Umballah, Sept. 1.
LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
LONGMORE, Lieut. C. M. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interpreter, Sept. 1.
LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. 68th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MACDONALD, Ens. J. 18th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for survey duty in the Punjab, to be asst. rev. surv. in the Punjab.
MACKELL, 1st Lieut. L. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. with 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. dur. abs. of Hamilton, Sept. 2.
MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. qual. as interp.
MARTIN, Cornet C. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
MAXWELL, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 7, in succ. to Hicks, dec.
MILDMAY, Ens. F. G. dep. Bheel agt. to offic. as 2nd assist. to the resident at Indore, in addit. to his other duties, Sept. 17.
MILLETT, Ens. H. L. 33rd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 7.
MYLORE, Lieut. W. C. R. 74th N.I. qual. as interp.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. L. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1, to d. d. 4th Sikh local infan. Sept. 2.
PAUL, Ens. W. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 21, v. Russell, dec.
RAWLINS, Lieut. J. S. 44th N.I. to act as interp. to 4th Sikh local infan. Sept. 2.
REEVES, Ens. G. J. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
REVELLY, Ens. W. 65th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. to be junior assist. to comm. of Arracan.
ROWLIATT, Capt. G. A. to be a 1st class princ. asst. to commis. of Assam, but to cont. in ch. of the Kamroop div. Aug. 28.
RYAN, Ens. W. C. B. 45th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SANCTUARY, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SCOTT, Lieut. T. F. O. to act as sub. asst. commis. gen. at Rawul Pindie, in room of Lieut. Russell, Sept. 1.
SHAKESPEAR, Corn. W. R. assu. ch. of du. as offic. adj. of cav. united Malwa conting. Aug. 25.
SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. E. J. 62nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. C. 23rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SISMORE, Capt. T. H. art. to be a memb. of committee assembled on remount business at Ghazepore.
SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. 31st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Punjabee.
SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 2nd in com. 16th, to offic. as comdt. 15th irr. cav. v. Hicks, dec.
SMITH, Lieut. W. H. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. H. M. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
SPAN, Lieut. O. M'C. 62nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SPEKE, Ens. E. 65th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
STANTON, Ens. J. T. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 7.
STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
STEWART, Ens. A. McL. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore.
STONE, Ens. E. G. 40th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. to offic. as 2nd in com. Arracan local batt. v. Earle, abs. on leave.
SWEETENHAM, Ens. C. W. fr. 74th to 10th N.I. at Allahabad.
TIERNEY, 2nd Lieut. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept.
TUDOR, Lieut. col. J. C. fr. 46th to 1st Eur. fus.
TULLOH, Ens. R. H. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd N.I. to do duty with regt. of Loodianah, to join without delay, Sept. 2.
URMSTON, Lieut. H. B. 16th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com.
WALCOTT, Ens. E. Y. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore.
WALKER, Capt. J. L. 71st N.I. to act as cantonment jt. mag. and to rec. ch. of sudder bazaar and abkarree, dur. abs. of Ross.
WARD, Lieut. G. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. fr. 8th to 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.
WATSON, Ens. J. T. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 1.
WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 10, in suc. to Garden, dec.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. G. A. 26th N.I. to do duty 4th Sikh local inf.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Sept. 14.

WILLIAMSON, 1st Lieut. J. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. to be captain of a company fr. Aug. 7, in succ. to Hicks, dec.
WINSON, Ens. W. 45th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WINTLE, Lieut. Col. E. posted to 8th N. I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES
SPECIFIED.
INFANTRY.

ANDERSON, A. M. Sept. 10.
FRINGLE, G. S. Sept. 10.
SWENTY, W. F. Sept. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AIKMAN, Lieut. and Adj. F. R. 4th N.I. fr. Aug. 17 to Feb. 16, 1853, to Murree and Simla, on m.c.
ANLEY, Ens. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. 10 days fr. Aug. 1, in ext. and to enable him to rejoin.
ARNOLD, Lieut. W. D. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 18, on m.c.
BIRD, Capt. H. L. 48th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Landour.
BROWNE, Capt. C. dep. commis. of Jhelum, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 26.
BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. art. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. 9th N.I. leave cancelled.
CLARKE, Maj. J. dep. commissr. Goojranwalla, 1 month.
CRACOFF, Lieut. J. E. 1 month.
EARLE, Lieut. J. M. Arracan, batt. 4 mo. fr. May 19, to pres. on m.c.
FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Jan. 15, 1853, to Calcutta, and on the river.
GRIFFIN, Brev. lieut. Col. C. 51st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 1 to pres. prep. to retiring fr. the service.
GRIMES, Capt. H. S. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1, 1853, to presidency, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
HAY, Capt. W. S. 1 month fr. Oct. 1.
HOUSTON, Ens. A. C. 62nd N.I. leave cancelled at his request.
LARKINS, Capt. W. H. dep. commissioner of Thaneyur, four months.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. B. 6 mo. on m.c. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
MACKINTOSH, Capt. A. 6 mo. fr. June 5, on m.c. to sea and China.
MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Dec. 1, to Simla and hills, on m.c.
MACCARTY, Lieut. J. asst. commissr. Peshawur to Landour, instead of Murree.
METCALF, Lieut. W. 35th L.I. to Jan. 15, 1853, in ext. prep. to Eur. on m.c.
MILES, Lieut. F. N. 66th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Mar. 1, 1853, to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
NASH, Lieut. col. J. C. B. 18th N.I. fr. July 31 to Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.
NICOLLS, Lieut. J. E. T. engs. to Europe, on furl.
PRENDERGAST, Capt. G. M. 44th N.I. 6 mo. to sea and Mauritius, on m.c.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. 6th L.C. leave cancelled.
SEWELL, Lieut. col. T. 24th N.I. fr. July 16, to remain at pres. on m.c.
TURNBULL, Capt. M. J. 7th L.C. leave cancelled.
VINCENT, Col. W. 8th N.I. Aug. 16 to Nov. 16, Mussoorie.
VOYLE, Lieut. G. E. art. fr. July 31 to Aug. 13, in ext.
WARDEN, Capt. W. E. 23rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Murree hills, on m.c.
WATSON, Ens. J. adjt. 1st Punjab cav. in ext. to Aug. 31, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, Surg. C. G. posted to 67th N.I. at Rangoon, v. Balfour, proc. to join the force in Ava.
BALFOUR, Surg. fr. 67th to 18th N.I.
BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. Madras sap. and miners, to rec. med. ch. of eng. dep. fr. Asst. surg. W. Pitt, Sept. 4.
CLARK, Asst. surg. S. to be civ. asst. surg. of Allypore, Sept. 9.
CAPE, Asst. surg. h. art. to aff. med. aid to left wing 47th N.I.
DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. 1st brig. h. art. to assu. ch. of off. of supt. of Meerut circ. v. Renny, Aug. 26.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. 60th N.I. to be surg. to Hon. Lieut.-Gov. dur. his tour, Sept. 8.
GRANT, Supt. surg. J. posted to Dacca circ.
HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. to be civ. asst. surg. of Hameerpoor.
JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. 7th N.I. to proc. with left wing of that corps ordered to march to Ghurnucktesar ghaut.
KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. h. art. to med. ch. of art. div. on dep. of Barber.
KNIGHT, Dr. to med. ch. of Jeypore agency, dur. abs. of Dr. Wright.
MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. 64th N.I. to aff. med. aid to depot of 1st Eur. Bengal fus. Aug. 26.
MALTRY, Asst. surg. S. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. P. Sept. 14.
McCOSH, Surg. J. art. to med. ch. of ordnance dep. Eur. and native, Sept. 4.
PERKINS, Asst. surg. R. H. pl. at disp. of the governor of Bengal, Sept. 14.

PITT, Asst. surg. W. 40th N.I. to be med. storekeeper to Burmah field force, Sept. 10.
Row, Supt. surg. J. fr. Dacca to Meerut circle.
STEWART, Asst. surg. C. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to rec. med. ch. of head qrs. and right wing 7th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Jones.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARBER, Surg. J. art. fr. Aug. 2 to Oct. 1, to Agra.
HUTCHISON, Asst. surg. T. C. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to Cape and Australia, on m.c.
KNIGHT, Dr. R. C. fr. July 15 to Aug. 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. 1 mo.
SMITH, Surg. J. C. 8th N.I. fr. Aug. 3 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

10th Hussars. Cornet Stapylton, Sept. 23 to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleswur.—15th. Lieut. F. W. Goldfrap, passed exam. in Hindustani.

INFANTRY.

22nd. Brev. col. Boileau, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Murree.—23rd. Ens. W. Werge, Aug. 9 to Oct. 15, to Simla.—32nd. Lieut. W. Harris, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. J. Hedley, July 2 to Sept. 3.—64th. Lieut. H. H. Alexander, 2 yrs. to England.—78th. Ens. Martin, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 9, to rem. at Poona, on m.c.—83rd. Lieut. H. S. Cooper, 2 yrs. to England; Ens. J. W. Huskisson, Sept. 30 to Oct. 10, in ext.—86th. Ens. R. E. Henry, to be an extra a.-d.-e. to gov. of Bombay.—87th. Qr. mr. Thomas, to Jan. 10, 1853.—96th. Paymr. E. Griffiths, 3 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to Australia, on m.c.—98th. Lieut. J. H. Reade, July 28 to Aug. 30, to Subathoo, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BERWICK, Mrs. W. d. at Agra, Sept. 11.
BICKNELL, wife of J. d. still-born, at Haupper, Sept. 8.
BLUNT, Mrs. H. d. at Agra, Aug. 29.
BROWN, wife of H. A. s. at Delhi, Sept. 12.
BROWNE, wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 12.
CAHUSAC, wife of the R.-v. C. W. d. at Mhow, Sept. 4.
CHAPMAN, wife of C. C. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 16.
CHARDE, Mrs. Wm. d. at Simla, Aug. 24.
COTTON, wife of Lieut. Charles M'C. 10th L.C. d. at Simla, Aug. 27.
CROSSMAN, wife of Capt. F. 45th N.I. d. at Dinapore, Sept. 6.
DORMIEUX, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 6.
FRASER, wife of Hugh, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 10.
GOMES, wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.
GORDON, wife of Dr. d. at Wuzerabad, Sept. 5.
HAILES, wife of H. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 11.
HINE, Mrs. W. s. at Allypore, Aug. 22.
IVEY, wife of W. d. at Dum Dum, Sept. 8.
JERNIS, wife of F. V. R. d. at Umballa, Aug. 16.
LENNOX, the lady of C. W. d. of Hoosheerpoor, Sept. 10.
LLOYD, wife of Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. d. at Beawr, Sept. 2.
MATHEWS, Mrs. F. H. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.
O'BRYEN, wife of Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. d. at Benares, Sept. 4.
PAUL, Mrs. John, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
PEREIRA, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 6.
PETERS, Mrs. S. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
FLOWDEN, wife of G. C. s. s. at Chittagong, Sept. 6.
READ, wife of H. s. at Bundelcund, Aug. 19.
REDDIE, Mrs. M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
ROBERTS, wife of A. C. s. d. at Delhi, Sept. 19.
SANDYS, wife of T. d. at Gya, Sept. 28.
SANKEY, Mrs. Thomas, d. at Nungpore, Sept. 7.
SANKEY, wife of Charles, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 14.
SMITH, wife of Lieut. John, 51st N.I. d. at Jullunder, Sept. 2.
THORNTON, wife of R. C. s. s. at Hameerpoor, Sept. 17.
TYTLER, the lady of Capt. R. C. 38th L.I. s. at Dacca, Sept. 6.
WELLESLEY, wife of Lieut. col. H. M.'s 10th, s. at Mussoorie, Sept. 3.
WILLIAMS, wife of J. A. s. at Agra, Sept. 13.
WILLIAMS, wife of Alex. s. at Agra, Sept. 13.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER, H. Frederic, to Sarah, d. of the late Capt. D. Sheriff, at Kidderpore, Sept.
BIGGS, George, to Lavinia, d. of P. Victor, at Calcutta, Sept. 15.
BRIND, Capt. James, art. to Mary G. d. of the late Capt. B. Carter, at Simla, Sept. 11.
DRANE, Lieut. H. A. M. H.M.'s 22nd, to Alice E. H. d. of Capt. C. Barlow, at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 2.
HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. fus. to Annie, d. of P. Cusson, at Calcutta, Sept. 16.
HOWELL, G. to Johanna, M. d. of C. P. Sealy, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.
LAZARUS, Dr. E. J. to Miss A. A. Whitehead, at Dinapore, Sept. 6.

MACKINTOSH, E. to Miss Sarah McLeavy, at Agra, Sept. 10.
RAYNEAU, G. to Adele Chretien, at Chinsurah, Sept. 15.
SMART, A. D. to E. Louisa, d. of the late F. Daviot, at Berhampore, Sept. 11.
SMITH, R. A. to H. Charlotte, d. of the late F. Daviot, at Berhampore, Sept. 1.
TULLOH, A. E. L. to Letitia, d. of D. Johnson, at Calcutta.
YOUNG, Major Keith, 50th N.I. to F. Mary, d. of Major H. B. Henderson, at Simla, Sept. 2.

DEATHS.

BRIGHT, Eleanor G. wife of G. c.s. at Serampore, Sept. 3.
CAMPBELL, Annie L. P. inf. d. of Lieut. col. royal Irish fus. at Ferozepore, Aug. 20.
CLARK, inf. d. of H. W. at Dacca, Sept. 8.
FITZGERALD, Thomas C. G. at Calcutta, aged 27, Sept. 4.
GOWAN, 2nd Lieut. R. D. art. at Ferozepore, Sept. 1.
HAYCOCK, Ellen, wife of W. H. at Deyrah Dhoon, aged 25, Sept. 1.
HICKEY, Capt. C. E. 1st N.I. at Ferozepore, Sept. 10.
JANSON, wife of F. at Umballah, aged 24, Sept. 5.
MARQUARD, Capt. Edward, at Calcutta, aged 63, Sept. 5.
MEIN, T. W. at Sealkote, Sept. 2.
PRATT, Georgina, wife of Maj. 9th Lancers, at Umballah, Sept. 23.
SCHORN, Charlotte M. d. of John C. at Cawnpore, Sept. 20.
WALLIS, J. H. at Calcutta, aged 21, Sept. 15.
WEDDERBURN, Francis H. inf. s. of Capt. C. P. W. H.M.'s 53rd, at Peshawur, Sept. 25.
YATES, wife of R. at Umritsur, aged 26, Aug. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 8. *Lady Kennaway*, Santey, Mauritius; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Bombay; *Sultany*, Shire, Singapore and Penang; *Red Rover*, Smith, Singapore and Penang.—9. *Walmer Castle*, Pryce, London and Madras; *Benares*, Brown, Bombay; *Electric*, Douglas, Liverpool; *Anna*, Smith, Point de Galle; *Ellen Noyes*, Lewis, California; *Neptune*, Mills, Moulmein; *Rohomany*, Woodhouse, Red Sea and Malabar Coast; *Lady Bruce*, Simson, Bombay.—10. *Paon Chuan*, Wade, China and Singapore.—12. *F. C. Clarke*, Jean, Liverpool.—14. *Nompareil*, Brown, Amoy via Singapore; *Erin*, Poole, Moulmein.—15. *Pitchelle*, Overead, Liverpool; *Zor*, Cameron, Rangoon; *Mariquita*, Balmant, Bordeaux; steamer *Feroze* Lynch, Rangoon; *Amazon*, Browne, California; *Owen Potter*, Banks, Liverpool; *Akbar*, Graham, Liverpool; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Bombay; *Futta Sultan*, Campbell, Bombay and Malabar Coast.—17. *Minstrel*, Potter, Boston; *Fulhal Rohomon*, Nacoda, Juddah and Allepec.—20. *Sabine*, Libby, Boston; *Shah Allum*, Wadge, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Kennaway* (Sept. 8), from MAURITIUS.—Mr. F. Smith, Mr. E. Robles, and Mr. A. A. Sevestre.
 Per *Sultany* (Sept. 8), from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Eade, Mrs. M'Carthy, Miss H. Harewood, Mr. Gregory, and Dr. Barlow. From PENANG.—Miss Mitchell.
 Per *Walmer Castle* (Sept. 9), from LONDON.—Mrs. Richardson and 4 children, Mrs. Warner and child; Lieut. Warner, 24th M.N.I.; Lieut. Plomb, 6th B.N.I.; Dr. Crerar, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Mr. Jamison, H.M.'s 67th foot R.I.F.; Mr. Clarke, Bengal civil service; Mr. Pringle, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sweeney, Bengal cadets. From MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Bower and 4 children; Capt. Hooke, 7th Madras cav.; Mrs. Lewsey and 2 children.
 Per *Ellen Noyes* (Sept. 9), from CALIFORNIA.—Mrs. Lewis.
 Per *Electric* (Sept. 9), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Douglas.
 Per *Erin* (Sept. 14), from MOULMEIN.—Mrs. Morgan, child, and servant.
 Per steamer *Feroze* (Sept. 15), from RANGOON.—Mr. Scott, Asst. surg. Lieut. Rangoon F.H. and Dr. Thomson, Bengal marine.
 Per *Sabine* (Sept. 20), from BOSTON.—Mr. N. D. Silsbee.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 8. *Plarmigan*, Renoldson, London; steamer *Berenice*, Mobet, Rangoon; *Cannala*, Tillson, Mauritius; *Hovering*, Pryce, Rangoon; *New Margaret*, Bovey, Liverpool; *Glenorchy*, M'Connell, London; *Anna Maria*, Heckford, Moulmein.—10. *Isabella Hercules*, Johnston, Mauritius; *Laidmans*, Forbes, Mauritius.—11. *Elizabeth*, Storey, Mauritius; *Winefred*, Sande, Liverpool; *Prince Oscar*, Willan, Mauritius.—12. *Plantagenet*, Bird, London, via Cape; *Gallant*, Black, Colombo.—15. *Aneas*, Wright, Mauritius; *Rochland*, Windsor, Boston.—17. *Juliana*, Durham, Rangoon; *Poppy*, Durham, Madras; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Rangoon.—18. *Oriental*, Lovell, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Queen of the South*.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Thomas and servant. For CEYLON.—Mr. Williams and servant. For MAURITIUS.—Capt. Prendergast. For LONDON.—Mrs. Twentyman; Mrs. Bayley, and 2 children; Lieut. col. Howden and Mr. Greenstreet.
 Per steamer *Precursor*.—For GALLE.—Mrs. Power, Mr. Power, and servants. For SUEZ.—Col. Bremegey. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Delbeke, and Mr. J. B. French.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 21, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	6 0 to	6 4
Bombay 5 per cent. do.	3 0 ..	3 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. do.	.. ..	.. ..
New Co.'s 5 do. do.	5 14 ..	6 0
Third Sica 4 do. do.	11 4 ..	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	9 4 ..	9 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2125 to 2150
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	585 to 590
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c. ..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10 .. 16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12 .. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 6 .. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs	20 7 .. 20 9	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

We are concerned to hear that a serious misunderstanding between the Governor-General and Sir Henry Pottinger has grown out of the events connected with the despatch of troops to Rangoon from this presidency. The whole of the correspondence has been referred to the Court of Directors, and its tenor gives that distinguished body no alternative but to pronounce an absolute verdict on the merits of the dispute. Some months since, it appears that Lord Dalhousie complained of the dilatory proceedings of the Madras authorities when called upon to embark the force for Burmah, by which many days were lost and much extra expense incurred. The Governor of Fort St. George retorted by an indignant remonstrance to the Supreme Government, at the way in which he had been treated throughout the business. He had never been consulted as to the mode in which it was intended to carry on the war, or asked even as to the extent of the means which Madras could make available for the prosecution of the campaign. An old soldier, accustomed to deal with great questions of peace and war, and honoured with the confidence of his sovereign in China and elsewhere, it was not expecting too much that the head of the state should at least have made him acquainted, by personal correspondence, with the plans that were laid down in a matter of grave importance. But, instead of an early exposition of the vice-regal views and opinions, he had only received orders, and that at the last moment. He was studiously placed in the position of a subordinate, whose duty it is to obey and ask no questions. Under these circumstances, Sir Henry Pottinger justified his supineness, which was thoroughly intentional. He had made up his mind to act up to his position and not beyond it. As an adviser, he would have gladly co-operated with those at the head of affairs, and have given all the weight of his experience and personal exertion to the course which might have been resolved upon; but as a servant, and nothing more, he left to their foresight and activity the ordering of the minor arrangements. He would not be responsible where he was not trusted.

In reply to these remarks, the Governor-General acknowledges not only a common belief with Sir Henry Pottinger as to the ability and experience of the latter, but urges the very fact of that belief as a reason for his own conduct. Concluding that he had a just appreciation of what ought to be done, he relied upon him for doing it. To a novice or an incapable man he would have felt it needful to pre-cribe the exact steps to be taken, but in this case the knowledge was not wanting, and he had counted on its being applied in the most effectual way. According to the breadth of his capacity he was bound to act for the public good. Was it not incumbent on one holding such a high position to volunteer all the aid in his power? Ought not his work to be commensurate with his opportunities? That responsibility was declined in such a case, was a result which never could have been anticipated in Calcutta. He, the Governor-General, had relied upon the most energetic assistance in every department of government. He had set the example in his own person, and had supervised as far as was possible all the details. Save in the instance of the Madras presidency, the exertions of Government had been met by corresponding zeal, and he repelled the attempt to fix the blame of that inattention on his shoulders. It was for the supreme authority to complain of a want of public spirit on the part of the Government of Fort St. George, and not for the latter to set up a plea of being treated uncourteously and without due consideration.

We have endeavoured to compress into the above paragraphs, an abstract of the voluminous papers which have gone home on the subject. Of course we merely embody the spirit of the arguments used on both sides. At the outset the parties were on those terms which permit the use of the *semi-official* style of correspondence, but towards the close Lord Dalhousie declined to answer papers which were not of a strictly public character. It is understood that a vote by the Court of Directors in favour of the Governor-General will very probably involve the resignation of Sir Henry Pottinger.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 18.

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.—The discussion on the subject of ecclesiastical fees has resulted in a considerable reduction. For a marriage license, the chaplain is now to receive Rs. 35, instead of Rs. 70; and the marriage banns are to be published for Rs. 10, instead of Rs. 17; while really poor persons are to be married gratis.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Of all the ruined institutions which folks deplore in these days of trouble and change, there is none so utterly done up as the Supreme Court of Madras. The fees are not sufficient to pay for bombazine. We have heard that it is in contemplation to increase the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court to suits for the recovery of Rs. 1,000. If the design be carried out, it will certainly involve other and more important alterations.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 21.

ESCAPE FROM A PANTHER.—A letter from Jaulnah, dated September 8th, contains an account of a perilous affair with a panther, in which Lieutenant Horner, 7th N.I. narrowly escaped death. On the 4th, Lieutenant H., unaccompanied by any other officer, came upon the animal, which he wounded severely, on which the panther broke through the line of beaters, and crawled into a bush, which Lieutenant H. approached, when the beast sprang out, knocked him down, and broke his gun with his teeth. In the struggle (the lieutenant being uppermost) the panther got the officer's head in his mouth, when a shikaree fired and wounded the beast, who slunk away into the bush and died. Lieutenant H. was recovering of his wounds.

ACCIDENT.—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, writing from Vizagapatam, mentions the death, by drowning, of Mr. Young, junior, on the 7th of September, near the factory of Chitacoalah. The young gentleman and three others were out pleasuring, when the boat upset, and Mr. Young met with a watery grave.

THE MOPLAH DISTURBANCES.—A letter from Cannanore, dated September 20, says:—"The Commissioner, Mr. Strange, is still at Tellicherry. A sharp correspondence is, we are told, being carried on between that gentleman and our collector, on the subject of the late Moplah disturbances. We are sorry we are not in a position to say what the ultimate result of Mr. Strange's inquisitorial tour will be."

THE POPULATION.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* publishes a "general statement, showing the population of the several districts of the Madras Presidency, compiled in the office of the Board of Revenue from the returns of the Census taken A.D. 1850-51." The total population of the entire presidency is set down at 22,301,697, of whom the Mahomedans number no more than 1,679,889. By the census of 1839 the people numbered 13,967,395,—or 8,334,302 less than by that of 1851. The popu-

lation of the town of Madras itself has in twelve years increased from 462,051 to 720,000. The area of the presidency, exclusive of Madras, is 136,872 square miles, giving an average for the twenty collectorates of upwards of 157 inhabitants per square mile.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HALL, A. 1 mo. to Bombay.
PELLEY, C. R. 6 mo. to pres. and to sea, on m. c.
SMITH, H. G. 2 mo. to Salem, Bangalore, and Neilgherries.
SUTHERLAND, A. M. to reside on Neilgherry Hills.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHE, Ens. B. T. 10th N.I. pass. exam. in Hind.; qual. as interp. Sept. 14.
BETT, Ens. H. I. 42nd N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee, for gen. staff.
BLAIR, Lieut. J. art. pass. exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. Sept. 14.
BOSWELL, Capt. W. H. 27th N.I. to be exec. offr. to superint. works at Cananore, Sept. 17.
BRUCE, Ens. J. C. W. posted to 48th N.I. v. Simpson, pro. to rank from Feb. 15, 1852.
BUDD, Maj. W. H. to be dep. com. gen. of the combined forces at Burmah.
CRAWFORD, Ens. J. 23rd L.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Sept. 13.
FRITH, Lieut. H. H. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FULTON, Lieut. J. R. 46th N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff.
GAHAGAN, Lieut. T. E. pl. temp. at disp. of C. in C. for employ with sap. and miners, proc. to Burmah without prejudice to appt. as 2nd asst. civ. engr. Sept. 17.
GRANT, Lieut. E. L. 1st fus. to do du. at depot St. Thomas's Mount until proc. to Rangoon, Sept. 20.
GRAY, Ens. F. H. 32nd N.I. to cont. to do du. with 21st N.I. till Oct. 31, and then join 32nd, Sept. 6.
HAIG, Lieut. F. T. engrs. to be 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Hemery.
INNES, Ens. J. 46th N.I. pass exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Sept. 14.
JONES, Lieut. R. G. 2nd L.C. qual. in n. lang. for gen. staff.
JUSTICE, Lieut.-col. W. 34th L.I. to be a brig. 2nd class, and to com. prov. of Malabar and Canara, dur. abs. of Elliot.
LANE, Ens. W. M. 40th N.I. pass exam. in Hindustani, to rec. Moonshee allow. Sept. 13.
MACKENZIE, Major H. 34th L.I. to do du. 46th instead of 6th N.I. Sept. 11.
MULLINS, Lieut. J. engrs. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with sap. and miners, proc. to Burmah without prejudice to appt. as 2nd asst. civ. eng. Sept. 17.
MCNEILL, Lieut. D. A. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. Moonshee allowance.
NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. serv. pl. at disposal of C.-in-C. for regt. du. Sept. 17.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. R. S. J. 2nd L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
ROBERTS, Lieut. R. A. engrs. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Ludlow, Sept. 15.
SANDYS, Lieut. G. A. 38th N.I. reported fit for du.; to charge of details; proc. to Rangoon.
SIMPSON, Ens. J. 48th N.I. to be lieut. v. Davies, dec. Sept. 14.
STAINFORTH, Lieut. C. R. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.
WILKINSON, Lieut. C. V. eng. to be 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Lieut. O'Connell.
YALDWIN, Brig. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Bellary, v. Maj. Neill, Sept. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURN, Lieut. col. G. 14th N.B. Sept. 3 to 24, to Bangalore and Madras.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. to Sept. 15, in ext.
CLARKE, Lieut. G. 2nd N.V.B. 2 years, Neilgherries, on m.c.
COOPER, Ens. S. G. T. 13th N.I. Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, to Madras.
FAUNCE, Capt. R. N. 2nd N.I. to June 1, 1853, in ext. on m.c.
FERRERS, Lieut. E. J. 4th L.C. to Oct. 31, in ext.
FRANCIS, Lieut. A. 12th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 25, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
HOLL, Lieut. col. C. 6th N.I. 30 days to Bangalore and Madras.
MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. J. O. do. du. sappers and miners, 6 mo. fr. Aug. 12, to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c.
MENARS, Brev. capt. H. 45th N.I. to May 31, 1854, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 5th N.I. 6 mo. in ext. m.c.
SANDYS, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. app. to do duty with 10th N.I. is can.; to do duty with 47th N.I. Sept. 7.
BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. K. to enter on gen. du. of army, Sept. 17. to aff. med. aid to details of 9th and 35th M.I.

DAY, Asst. surg. F. to enter on gen. duty of army, Sept. 17.
 EVEZARD, Asst. surg. E. D.A. to enter on gen. duty of army.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. W. to be zillah surg. of Salem.
 VAN SOMEREN, Asst. Surg. W. J. qual. in Hindustani.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. 47th N.I. to join and do duty with 10th N.I. Sept. 7.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS, wife of J. N. s. at Black Town, Sept. 22.
 DAY, the lady of Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. d. at Hoosangabad, Aug. 23.
 DICKSON, wife of Capt. G. C. 23rd L.I. d. at Saugor, Sept. 15.
 GUEST, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Madras, Sept. 15.
 HENDERSON, wife of H. A. d. at Hyderabad, Aug. 16.
 JACKSON, wife of A. d. at Poonamallee, Sept. 12.
 PAUL, wife of G. G. s. at New Town, Sept. 12.
 PHILIPPS, wife of Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. d. at Chicacole, Sept. 8.
 RICHARDS, wife of Rev. J. M.A. s. at St. Thomas Mount, Sept. 15.
 ROLSTON, wife of Lieut. W. T. 14th N.I. d. at Madras, Aug. 22.
 ROSEMEYER, wife of T. s. at Trichore, Aug. 19.
 THOMPSON, wife of Capt. T. H. 9th N.I. d. at Vepery, Sept. 12.
 TWEDDIE, wife of A. G. c.s.d. at Masulipatam, Sept. 9.
 WARD, wife of S. N. c.s.d. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
 WEST, wife of Capt. A. R. 6th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Sept. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK, J. H. to Miss S. Regnaudet, at Black Town, Sept. 8.
 FULTON, Lieut. J. J. 32nd N.I. to Emily, d. of the late Maj. J. Woodward, at Jubbulpore, Sept. 4.
 GROVES, Henry, to Kitty, d. of the late Rev. R. S. Dobbs, at Mysore, Sept. 2.
 HARRINGTON, S. W. to Anne, d. of John D'Silva, at Coimbatore, Sept. 1.
 PRIESTLY, Capt. E. R. H.M.'s 25th regt. to A. Emma, d. of the late Capt. H. Hill, at Bangalore, Sept. 6.

DEATHS.

BONJOUR, John, at Chindatrepettah, aged 51, Sept. 16.
 COLLINGWOOD, Edith C. inf. d. of Lieut. art. at Saugor, Sept. 4.
 DAVIES, Lieut. R. H. 45th N.I. at Cochin, Sept. 6.
 LAWRENCE, E. F. at Vepery, aged 36, Sept. 7.
 LAWRENCE, John S. at Madras, aged 31, Sept. 11.
 MILLS, Elizabeth Ann, d. of J. at Negapatam, Sept. 19.
 WALKER, Anna M. widow of the late Maj. gen. G. W. at Mangalore, aged 74, Sept. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 13. *Talavera*, Scott, Maulmein; *Hermine*, Martin, Port to Novo and Pondicherry; *Wellesley*, Parish, London.—14. *Agrippina*, Rogers, Colombo and Pointe de Galle; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Rangoon; *Jane Greene*, Hughes, London; *Joria Corina*, Tanner, Masulipatam; *Mary Queen*, Thomas, Aden; *Defiance*, Sergeant, Rangoon and Amherst.—15. *John Henry*, Wells, Swansea.—16. *Amaranth*, Walker, Hobart Town.—20. *Albion*, Adams, Sunderland and Aden; *Struggle*, Farley, Coringa; *Amanry*, Pascal, Coringa.—21. *Neptune*, Brown, Glasgow and Colombo; *Cheverell*, Stooke, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Wellesley* (Sept. 13), from LONDON.—Mrs. H. Herbert and child; Mrs. Edwards and Gunthorpe; Mrs. Rabbit and Mrs. William. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Duperier and two children; Mrs. Parish and child; Misses Alwick, Hughes, E. Hughes, and H. Hughes; Lieuts. Duperier, H.M. 80th, Biron, H.M. 87th, Ens. Swift and Tweedie, H.M. 80th, Mr. Lane, B. C. S. Mr. Remfrey, and Mr. Lavi.

Per *Agrippina* (Sept. 14), from COLOMBO.—Mrs. C. Macarthy, Miss E. Connel, Messrs. W. Cavenagh, J. Coller, A. Boyne, J. McLellan, C. Macarthy, T. Tucker, W. Wilkie, D. Palmer, and W. Hill.

Per *Defiance* (Sept. 14), from RANGOON.—Capt. Rice and Lieut. Carter, of H.M. 51st regt.; Capt. Leighton, Ens. Rey, and Dr. Cox, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. Mayne, Mr. Wilson, 81st regt.

Per *Amaranth* (Sept. 16), from HOBART TOWN.—Mrs. Walker.

Per *Struggle* (Sept. 20), from CORINGA.—Mr. B. Johnston.

Per *Asia*, from CORINGA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fanchem and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 14. *Talavera*, Scott, Coringa; *Amelia*, Maiden, Northern Ports.—15. *Herald*, Virtue, London.—16. *John Line*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Walton Munceaster*, Steel, Liverpool; *Albermarle*, Trowett, London; *Nile*, Nisbet, Calcutta.—17. *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Rangoon; *Harriet*, Carrow, Rangoon.—18. *Delhi*, Burnes, Calcutta; *Wellesley*, Parish, Calcutta.—22. *May Queen*, Thomas, Munsoorcottah.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Amelia*, Sept. 14, to Northern Ports.—Capt. Roper.
 Per *Albermarle*, Sept. 16, to London.—Dr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, and children, and Mr. McDonald.

Per *Nile*, Sept. 16, to Calcutta.—Lieut. Mainwaring, Cornet Cleg-horn, Mr. Duncan, and Dr. Graham.

Per *Delhi*, Sept. 18, to Calcutta.—Mr. J. K. Dallison, Rev. Mr. Dallas and family, and Mr. Browning.

Per *May Queen*, Sept. 22, to Munsoorcottah.—Mr. G. W. Boothby, Ens. J. L. Reynolds, 36th regiment, and Mr. J. Hunter.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 24, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 2½ prem.
1829-30	2½ to 3 prem.
1841	6 to 6½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	11½ to 12 dis.
1835-36	9 to 9½ do.
1843	
5 per cent. transferable	7 to 7½ prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	9½ to 10 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	20 to 21 prem.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 6 per ct.
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. 6 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 4 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 „
 Ditto above 30 days 8 „

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-1-6 to 10-2 ea.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0d.
 Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0d.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.
 Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
 „ Sell, par.
 Bombay.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
 „ Sell, par.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Advances to the public Rs. 27,27,551 1 4
 Circulation and Deposits 22,95,835 12 10
 Specie in the Bank 25,32,783 13 9

BOMBAY.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The terminus, which will occupy the parade-ground of the N.I. regiment lying nearest to the dhobies' lines, is not yet commenced, but will be in the course of next month. The road from Mazagon to Fort George will be closed for vehicles and also for passengers until a foot bridge is put across; all the traffic must in future go round by the road in course of construction between the gun lascar lines and those of the dhobies. From the market to Sion the line may be said to be almost completed—it is so with the exception of a few minor details. At present the distance of the rails is being boxed up consequent on the effects of the monsoon, which the whole of the line has stood remarkably well. The Byculla Bridge is still unfinished, owing to the girders not having arrived from England. The whole of the permanent way and double road are laid, except in one or two places, between Bombay and Tanna. The Sion cutting, now in a very forward state, prevents the communication throughout the length: this cutting is expected to be finished, and the whole of the contract No. 1, and part of No. 2, which embrace the distance, placed in working trim by January next. In the mean time, stations will be constructed at Parell, Mahim, Sion, and Tanna. The branch line to Mahim, a single road, is in course of completion. Beyond Tanna the engineering difficulties are very great, requiring the closest attention; and only such a really practical professional as the present engineer appointed to that part of the work (Mr. Clowser, C.E.), could surmount such obstacles as are presented. In a short distance of about three miles occur two viaducts and two tunnels, both of which, in their respective parts, are formidable undertakings.

The arches of the least of the viaducts are all turned, and the bottoms in, and some of the piers up to the springing of the larger one. The strong rush of water during the monsoon caused a considerable delay in these works. From Tanna to the tunnel (No. 1) at Persick Point the permanent way is laid. The tunnel is solid rock, and is being got on with very slowly; but more rapidly than with tunnel No. 2, which is rather behind. The first tunnels are, however, being bricked in. The bricks used are made on the ground by the contractor, and are considered very good. Both tunnels will be broken through, it is expected. From the No. 2. tunnel to Callian forms contract No. 3, which is in the hands of natives; and as natives always do work, so are they working—swarms of biggaries and coolies, but no plan—literally scratching the cuttings out where they occur with their finger-nails. There are no works of any importance along this part of the line—a distance of about six miles: it runs across a flat, which at high tide is inundated. Now the monsoon is over, all will be astir again, and probably the next event in Bombay of any moment will be the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Surveys have been made along the principal routes to the interior; the most practicable one for the course of the line appears to be that by the Thull ghaut,—works however in that direction have not yet been set out. By the ship *Charles*, which arrived a few days since, three locomotives and several different class carriages have arrived with other moving stock, which are now being landed and conveyed to the site of the terminus—six European engine-drivers also arrived at the same time.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 29.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 24th arrived at Bombay on Sept. 23rd, per *Victoria*.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS FUND.—The committee of members of the civil service recently formed to take into consideration the feasibility of establishing a bonus fund to hasten retirements and accelerate promotion, on the principle of the Agra fund, have resolved that there is no prospect of any scheme of the kind answering in this presidency. The committee, on communicating with many of the seniors of the service, found that none were prepared to retire at once, even if assistance to a moderate extent were forthcoming, and among the junior grades the scheme appeared to find but little favour. They have, therefore, and we think wisely, determined to abandon all further agitation of the question of a bonus fund.—*Bombay Times*.

NATIVE PETITIONS.—We hear of various petitions likely to be sent home by the natives in the course of the next six months, on the subject of the India Bill, to be laid before Parliament during the discussion.—*Ibid*.

TAX ON OPIUM.—The *Bombay Gazette* states that the justices of the peace at Bombay have recommended the Government to lay a heavy tax upon opium, for municipal purposes.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of this Presidency have realized a profit of Rs. 46,872 on the operations of the past year. They have, however, lost one of their best vessels, the *Surat*, and expect to be compelled to build another to meet the necessities of the mail contract for Kurrachee. They have, therefore, abstained from declaring any dividend.

COLONEL OUTRAM returns to India so soon as the state of his health permits, with a strong recommendation from the Court of Directors that he shall be again employed in political service. There need after this be no doubt whatever of the views taken by the Court of the merits of the quarrel betwixt Government and the late Resident at Baroda. The case has been closed by the Court; the Khutput memorandum, which forms a separate division of the subject altogether, has not been before them. The perfect authenticity of these statements may be relied upon.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 1.

"HURRAH FOR THE DIGGINGS."—We have been informed that there are no fewer than 234 soldiers from three of the Queen's regiments of this presidency who have applied for their discharge with the view of proceeding direct to Australia by the first ship—180 from the 86th, 14 from the 64th, and 40 from the 10th Hussars: all these are either entitled to their discharge through efflux of time, or are willing to pay for it.—*Ibid*.

THE NATIVE PETITION ON THE CHARTER will not go home till next mail: it is, we believe, founded on the principles of the plan laid down by Lord Ellenborough, of a permanent council for India, or that of Mr. Fox, passed in 1783 by a large majority of the House of Commons, but thrown out by the Lords, intrusting the government and patronage of India to the hands of seven commissioners.

A MAHARATTA NOBLE MADE A SODDER AMEEN.—The *Telegraph* notices that the Government of this presidency has presented a Sudder Ameenship to Baboo Sahib Vinchorkur. This gentle-

man is the second son of the Chief of Vinchorkur, the first noble of the Peishwa's Court, and one of the few who clung to Bajee Row through every disaster. After the defeat of his master, he lost all his jaghires and free lands, except one small "surunjam" previously presented to him by Mr. Elphinstone. In this little territory he has established a native court for the administration of justice on the British system, which is said to be far superior to anything in the regulation provinces.

WANT OF LAWYERS.—The *Bombay Gazette* complains greatly of the paucity of barristers and solicitors at that presidency, which has been found to be productive of great inconvenience to the public. According to our contemporary, the barristers and solicitors of the court have, during the last ten years, received forty lakhs of rupees from litigants, and this is exclusive of their profits from conveyancing, chamber practice, suits in the Small Cause Court, and other legal sources of emolument.

ARAB MARES.—The Company's steamer *Queen*, which arrived from Muscat on the 14th September, brought from the Imam of that province two Arab mares of great value, as a present for his Royal Highness Prince Albert. They are superb animals, one a white, and the other a beautiful bay; and are both in brood.—*Telegraph*.

ATTORNEY'S APPRENTICES.—The *Bombay Gazette* says, it is probable the Bombay attorneys will change their minds on the subject of the admission of native apprentices. The Chief Justice has, it is said, given them to understand extrajudicially, that if they refuse to take native apprentices, they cannot prevent the judges from making native attorneys, and that consequently they had better make the concession with a good grace. The *Calcutta Citizen* confirms this statement by saying that a Parsee youth to whom he offered indentures, has expressed his willingness to take advantage of the offer, provided he cannot obtain the permission he desires in his own presidency.

CONVERSION.—A considerable sensation has been lately created amongst the Hindoos of the Senoy caste, in consequence of the conversion of one of their number to the doctrines of Christianity. The Senoys are next to the Brahmins in Western India, and this apostasy is therefore universally execrated amongst the higher classes of the Hindoo persuasion. The convert endeavoured to compel his wife to live with him, but the Chief Justice decided against him. Considerable discussion has ensued in consequence, but the general opinion is, that Sir Erskine Perry's decision was perfectly correct.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 2. Some time since, a Hindoo youth of twenty-two, of good education and respectable parentage, was converted to Christianity, and baptized; his wife, from whom he had for a considerable time been separated, refused from henceforth to live with him. A writ was upon this moved for by him to have her brought up and made over to him; this the Chief Justice declined to grant, it not appearing that she lived under control, or was detained by force. It was stated that the plaintiff might sue before the ecclesiastical court for a return of his conjugal rights, but the language of the judge conveyed the impression that no force would be sanctioned, and that the lady would be suffered to do as she thought fit, whatever might be the ultimate decision. The judgment was based on the principle of doing as we would be done by, and illustrated by the supposition of the calamity imposed in compelling a Christian wife to join the harem of a husband converted to Mahomedanism. Great excitement prevails on both sides: the natives are in raptures with the judgment,—the missionaries regard the judge as little better than a heathen—to us he seems to have done what is right.—*Times*, Oct. 1.

MR. LICHFIELD, the manager of the Steam Navigation Company, whose industry, intelligence, and good conduct had frequently elicited approbation from his employers, was authorized to draw money from the Oriental Bank by cheque countersigned by two directors of the Company. To save time and avoid inconvenience, as he alleges, he had occasionally been in the habit of writing in the names of the parties in question—and the imitation of their signatures was so good, that the cheques were duly cashed. By accident, one of the directors observed some of these, which he knew he had not subscribed, and the matter was immediately inquired into. It meanwhile appeared that the various sums drawn had all been required, all applied to the legitimate purposes of the Company, and were all, moreover, duly entered and accounted for,—so that there was no evidence whatever of any intention to commit fraud. Meanwhile, Mr. Lichfield has absconded, and thus drawn upon himself suspicions of a much more grave description than those attaching to him in the case just stated. We forbear going further into the matter at present, but have heard of coal and other questions as being likely to be brought under notice at next general meeting of the Company, such as are likely to occasion not a little surprise.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 14. An information against Mr. Lichfield was laid by Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pitty, one of the trustees

of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, before Mr. Rivett, magistrate of police, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

YOUNG OFFICERS, posted to regiments, and doing duty with other corps, are directed, by a notice from head-quarters, to proceed and join the regiments to which they respectively belong, with exception of those posted to corps stationed at Neemuch, who will continue attached as at present until the 15th of December next.

GOLD has been found by Lieutenant Aytoun, for some time engaged in a geological survey of the southern Mahratta country (now at Kulladghee, in a delicate state of health), far more extensively distributed in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts than was at first surmised; and what is most promising is the fact that it exists in these localities under precisely the same geological conditions as in the great auriferous tracts of the world. It is impossible to say how far gold has already been extracted by the natives,—but by analogy we are entitled to conclude that it originally existed in abundance. At present, all the precious metal that is collected by them is so merely from the superficial gravel of the beds of streams: they never think of digging on the flanks of hills, which are now known to be the chief locales of the gold.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 1.

MAJOR SHAW.—Considerable excitement has arisen in our military circles on the removal of Major Shaw from the command of the 22nd N. I., stationed at Kurrachee, preparatory to taking his trial by court-martial. Contrary to the first principles of discipline and dictates of common sense, the officer in question had been counselling and corresponding with Ali Moorad,—just stripped by authority of the Home Government, and most justly so, of a large portion of his dominions,—on the subject of his supposed wrongs: anything more unmilitary is inconceivable.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 1. We feel reluctant to give a "local habitation" in our columns to flying rumours, reflecting so dishonourably on the character of an able and highly respected officer. We do so now because the subject has been introduced so conspicuously into the columns of our contemporary, and because it must necessarily and very soon cause great excitement in Bombay; and we do so in the hope that the gallant officer will be able fully to vindicate himself, and to satisfy the honourable army to which he belongs, and the public who are scarcely less interested in his case, that he has not compromised his honour as a soldier, nor his integrity as a man. The Major seems to have interested himself in the affairs of the degraded Ameer, and to have received a glittering douceur, a palpable consideration for any services he might have it in his power to render the Ameer at some future time, by advocating his cause at head quarters. The impatient Ameer, anxious to know what the Major was doing to further his interests, sent three or four of his retainers to Kurrachee to make inquiries and report progress. The presence of these persons excited suspicions in the breast of the able and vigilant Commissioner, Mr. Frere, and by his authority they were examined, when papers and correspondence were found in their possession, implicating the Major with Ali Moorad in the manner we have specified. These are the floating rumours on the subject; and we have thought it better distinctly to state them, than to intimate them by any mysterious and dark sayings, which would only occasion a greater amount of gossip.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 2.

POONA.—Extract of a letter dated 28th September:—"Bishop Harding leaves in the beginning of October for Saltara, where he purposes holding a Confirmation. He is a great favorite with the Poonaites, who crowd our little church every Sabbath evening to hear his eloquent and evangelical discourses. *En passant* of St. Mary's Church, the Government has at last sanctioned the outlay of 4,000 Rs. towards enlarging it, and the parts to be thrown down are the north and south transepts, which are to be widened.—Findlay, the Mormonite, although ordered to quit the camp by the 1st proximo, is actually about erecting a meeting-house on a vacant piece of ground out of the cantonment limits, and right in front of Treacher's! He can muster, I am told, some half dozen converts up here.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NATIVE IMPRESSIONS RESPECTING INFLUENCE.

(Circular).—Political Department.

From A. Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay:—

"To ————

"13th September, 1852.

"Sir,—The Governor in Council has had under consideration the replies which have been submitted to the Circular,* calling

* Political Department, No. 2265, dated 15th May, 1850. Revenue Department, No. 4138, dated 28th May, 1850. Judicial Department, No. 2466, dated 23rd May, 1850.

for suggestions as to the best means of eradicating the alleged belief of a large portion of the native community in the success attending endeavours to obtain objects from Government, and the authorities at the Presidency, by a system of intriguing at variance with the legitimate course of procedure and appeal.

"It appears from the replies of several local officers to the circular, that there is an idea prevalent that there are individuals who attempt to forward, by their personal influence with officers who receive them on familiar and friendly terms, the views of those in whose affairs they are interested; and that either these individuals, or the parties who make use of them, are inclined, from motives of self-interest, to encourage the belief that they can do so.

"While fully sensible of the advantages attendant on the civil officers of Government being at all times accessible to natives, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is equally convinced that the utmost care should be taken, during interviews with them, to prevent such matters being discussed or adverted to as would, on inquiry, be likely to form subjects of official consideration, either by themselves or other public officers, and thus to avoid giving the impression of a bias having been received, or any particular interest taken, in such affairs. His Lordship in Council cannot but think that if the officers of Government had invariably observed in their intercourse with native visitors, or with those inclined to take an interest in their affairs, a circum-spect line of conduct of the nature indicated, the mischievous belief which exists could not have obtained the prevalence it has.

"Private discussion of matters within their official jurisdiction is prohibited to judicial officers by Regulation III. of 1827, section 2; the spirit of this rule is of course applicable to all departments, and his Lordship in Council does not feel it necessary to add more precise instructions, for he feels confident that the officers to whom this circular is addressed will be glad of the opportunity it gives them of precluding for the future all possibility of their being importuned in a manner of which they must disapprove; and he hopes that it may further serve to ensure them from any embarrassment, which in its absence might be occasioned to them, either by their appearing unnecessarily to discountenance applications made to them for their sympathy and advice, or, by their listening to such, affording the slightest grounds for any expectation that they would consent to meddle privately with matters for the settlement of which an open and regular course of application or appeal is available for all willing to pursue it.

"A compendium of the rules observed in receiving and disposing of petitions addressed to Government, will be transmitted hereafter, for the information of all local officers.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

"Bombay Castle, 13th September, 1852."

ABSENTEE REGULATIONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 15.—General Department.—With reference to sections 6, 7, and 8 of the Absentee Regulations, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, under instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, that sick leave taken to Europe, as well as within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, must be taken into account in computing the two years allowed to a civil servant under the first-mentioned section; and that period having been completed, whether wholly in Europe, or partly in Europe and partly within the limits of the Company's Charter, a civil servant cannot obtain a fresh leave under section 6, without loss of salary and appointment, until he shall have been three years at his duties from the expiration of the last leave taken under that section.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1852.—The attention of all officers in the civil, military, and naval employ of Government is called to the General Order of the Government of India dated the 15th March, 1847, now republished, any infringement of the provisions of which will be severely noticed.

No correspondence whatever in any manner relating to the public service, and especially to military and naval operations in a time of war passing between officers engaged in such operations, is permitted to be made public by them, or to be communicated by them, directly or indirectly, to any parties with the view to publication, without the previous written sanction of the authorities under whom such officer may be serving.

General Order by the Governor-General of India, Camp Dhara, March 15, 1847.—The Governor-General deems it advisable to

republish for general information the notification* issued on the 30th August, 1843, in which the principle is laid down that it is contrary to the duty of every officer, civil or military, to make public or to communicate to individuals, without the previous sanction of the Government, any documents, papers, or information of which he may have become possessed in his official capacity.

The practice of making use of official information in carrying on personal controversies, is a course highly prejudicial to the public interests, and is not only at variance with the rules by which due discipline and obedience to superior authority can be adequately maintained, but is a positive breach of faith, inasmuch as no functionary has a right to reveal, without due authority from his official superiors or the home authorities, any fact or circumstance which may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duty, or to correspond with any one upon the instructions he may have received for his special guidance.

The Governor-General is persuaded that every officer, civil and military, will henceforth conform to this rule of the service, under the conviction that, if in the transaction of his official duties his public conduct be impugned, he is at liberty to seek redress through the usual official channel, by an appeal to the Government he serves, and that the Government so appealed to will afford him every opportunity of vindicating his character.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. R. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat dur. abs. of L. Reid.
 BELLASIS, A. F. to be act. jud. asst. to commr. of Scinde.
 COXON, M. A. to offic. as commr. at Sattara dur. abs. on leave of T. Ogilvy.
 ELLIOT, E. E. accountant general, del. over ch. of his dept. to his deputy, Mr. Blalae, Sept. 1.
 LOUGHNAN, T. C. coll. of Sholapoor, allowed to proc. into districts on duty fr. Sept. 1.
 MUSPRATT, J. W. sub-treasurer, gen. paymr. superint. of stamps, and sec. to the gov. savings bank, resu. ch. of his duties, Sept. 4.
 RAVENSCROFT, E. W. to be a sup. asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Guzerattee.
 RIVETT, L. C. C. to act as senior mag. of police dur. abs. of A. Spens, Sept. 17.
 ROSE, J. N. made over ch. of Ahmednugger collectorate to his 1st asst. Sept. 8.
 SIMSON, W. resu. ch. of the office of civil auditor and mint master.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, H. L. 1 mo. to Belgaum.
 BLANE, G. J. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
 BOSANQUET, A. to pres.
 CAMERON, C. H. 1 mo.
 DALZELL, P. M. 1 mo.
 ELLIOT, E. E. to Oct. 1, in ext.
 GIBBS, J. 1 mo.
 GLYN, E. R. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to emb. for Europe.
 HEBBERT, H. 1 mo. to presidency.
 OGILVY, T. 3 mo. from Oct. 30.
 PARKER, R. 20 days to pres.
 REID, L. 2 mo. to Bombay and hills.
 RITCHIE, W. A. 1 mo. to the Deccan and Bombay.
 SIMSON, W. leave cancelled.
 SPENS, A. 2 mo. from Nov. 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KINGSBURY, Rev. T. act. assist. chaplain of Ahmedabad, to Bombay, for benefit of his health, Sept. 2.
 MORRIS, Rev. C. chaplain of Deesa, from Oct. 1 to 31.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. to be superint. of police in the Ahmedabad collectorate, Sept. 3.
 AULD, Capt. J. W. to be superint. of police in the Ahmednugger collectorate, Sept. 3.
 BATZ, Lieut. E. to act as adjt. to 7th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Wheatstone, on leave.

* *Fort William, Aug. 30, 1843.*—*Notification.*—Some misconception appearing to exist with respect to the power which officers of both services have over the documents and papers which come into their possession officially, the Governor-General in Council deems it expedient to notify that such documents and papers are in no case to be made public, or communicated to individuals, without the previous consent of the Government, to which alone they belong.

The officer in possession of such documents and papers can only legitimately use them for the furtherance of the public service in the discharge of his official duty, and it is to be understood that the same rule which applies to documents and papers, applies to information of which officers may become possessed officially.

BRIGGS, Lieut. W. L. 22nd N.I. to be adjt. 2nd Scinde irr. horse fr. June 8, 1852; qual. for interp. in Hindustani, Sept. 7.
 CASTELL, Ens. J. H. fr. 21st to 4th N.I. Sept. 3.
 COGHELAN, Ens. E. posted to 4th N.I. fr. Aug. 27, v. Vizard, dec.; to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1852.
 COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. qual. for interp. in Hindustani, Sept. 7.
 CRISPIN, Ens. G. B. to do duty with 18th N.I. to join Sept. 6.
 CURRIE, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. qual. for interp. by proficiency in Hindustani, Sept. 7; rec. ch. of duties as act. dep. coll. Upper Scinde.
 DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. sappers and miners, to be an asst. to the civ. eng. in Khandeish, Sept. 28.
 DEL'HOSTE, Maj. E. P. 27th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pens. of a lieut. col. fr. Oct. 1.
 FANNING, Capt. C. 27th N.I. to act as superint. of police in the Kaira collectorate, and commdt. of the Guzerat police corps, Sept. 15.
 FORD, Lieut. offic. dept. coll. Shikarpore, passed colloq. exam. in Scinde, Sept. 22.
 FORREST, Lieut. J. O. B. 12th N.I. to be a 2nd class commissariat agent at Ahmedabad, Sept. 13, to act as interp. to 6th batt. art. at Ahmedabad, dur. abs. of Barton.
 GILBERT, Lieut. col. W. fr. 21st to 3rd N.I. Sept. 4.
 GILLESPIE, Cadet W. A. to d. d. with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum, to join, Sept. 28.
 GLASSE, Capt. brig. maj. of art. to perf. duties as agt. for gunpowder, for Major Willoughby, dur. his absence (1 mo.) on leave, Sept. 25.
 GREEN, Lieut. W. H. R. 19th N.I. qual. for interpreter in Hindustani, Sept. 7.
 HASLEWOOD, Capt. A. M. to be superint. of police in the Rutnagherry collectorate, Sept. 3.
 HASSARD, Lieut. R. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 16, to join.
 HENNEL, Lieut. col. S. fr. 22nd to 27th N.I. Sept. 8.
 HEYMAN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. to ch. of office of lieut. of police, Upper Scinde, dur. abs. of Stanley, Sept. 6.
 HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. of art. southern div. of the army, v. Gaze, Sept. 4.
 JAMESON, Ens. C. to do duty with 14th N.I. Sept. 21.
 LE COCK, 2nd Lieut. H. posted to 2nd co. 1st batt. art. with No. 4 lt. field batt. at Ahmednugger, Sept. 17.
 LOWRY, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. to do duty with 17th N.I. at Baroda, until Jan. 1, and then to join his own corps, Sept. 14.
 MORRIS, Maj. W. J. to be superint. of police in the Khandeish collectorate, Sept. 3.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Guzerat irr. horse, Sept. 22.
 PETRIE, Lieut. to conduct duties of director of art. depôt of instruction dur. abs. of Capt. Pottinger, on leave.
 REYNOLDS, Maj. W. invalids, to be paymr. of pensioners at Poona, v. Leeson, dec. fr. Sept. 10.
 ROBERTS, Col. H. G. posted to 21st N.I. Sept. 4.
 ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut. T. F. fr. 4th to 21st N.I. Sept. 3.
 SIBTHORPE, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 13.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. art. to perform duties of qr. mr. to 4th batt. art. at Ahmedabad dur. abs. of Barton.
 ST. JOHN, Lieut. col. R. fr. 27th to 22nd N.I. Sept. 8.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. qual. for interp. in Scinde, Sept. 7.
 THATCHER, Lieut. to perform duties of adjt. to 2nd Belooch batt. in add. to those of 2nd in com. v. Currie, Sept. 6.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. offic. dept. coll. Shikarpore, passed colloq. exam. in Scinde, Sept. 22.
 WELLS, Capt. F. C. to be superint. of police in the Poona collectorate, Sept. 3.
 WHITEHILL, Brev. capt. S. J. R. to be superint. of police in the Sholapore zillah, Sept. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

GILLESPIE, W. A. Sept. 16.
 HOTCHKIS, R. J. Sept. 16.
 ROSS, F. J. T. Sept. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Sept. 18 to Oct. 15, in ext.
 BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 16 to pres. for exam. in Mahratta.
 BEDFORD, Capt. J. N. V. batt. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.
 BLAIR, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 30, on m.c.
 BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, in ext.
 BRAKENBURY, Lieut. R. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 6 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c.
 BROWNE, Ens. A. A. P. 12th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
 BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, to pres. on m.c.
 BURROWS, Lieut. E. E. 21st N.I. fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 20, in ext. to rem. at the pres. to be exam. for high proficiency in Hindustani, Sept. 7.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. H. A. inv. est. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 CONNELL, Ens. W. A. 11th N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to 15 in ext.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. A. brig. maj. Baroda, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.
 DAVIES, Ens. L. M. 26th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, to Bombay to be exam. in Hindustani.
 DAY, Lieut. H. J. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 22 to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain in the Deccan.
 DOBBEE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30, on m.c.
 GLASSFURT, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Oct. 9 to 31, to Bombay to be exam. in Guzeratee.
 GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Aug. 29 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
 HEFFERMAN, Lieut. T. vet. est. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona on m.c.
 HOBART, Ens. the Hon. W. A. 26th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 HOUGHTON, Capt. 14th N.I. to rem. in the Deccan on m.c. till Sept. 30.
 JAMESON, Capt. T. L. 29th N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 8, to Mahabuleshwar.
 JAMESON, Ens. C. fr. Aug. 21 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Bombay.
 JESSOP, Lieut. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Sept. 11 to Oct. 1, in ext.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. 1 mo. in ext. Sept. 7.
 JONES, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. fr. Aug. 7 to Oct. 31, in ext. to enable him to join.
 KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30, on m.c.
 KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. 2nd L.C. fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 31, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 KING, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Oct. 7 to 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 24.
 KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. 1 mo. from Sept. 20, to Bombay.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. 15th N.I. fr. Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, in ext.
 MACGOWAN, Lieut. T. 10th N.I. fr. Sept. 10, to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 25, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.
 McNEILL, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. fr. 10 days fr. Sept. 20, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.
 NICHOLETTIS, 2nd Lieut. C. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Oct. 1 to 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.
 PARKER, Lieut. H. R. invalids, to Europe on furl. to embark from Madras.
 PENNY, Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. in ext. to Sept. 30, on m.c.
 POTTINGER, Capt. J. fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 2, to pres.
 SHAW, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 SOADY, 2nd Lieut. J. R. sappers and miners, fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 STONE, 2nd Lieut. G. H. art. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 TURNER, Maj. H. B. supt. eng. in Scinde, 1 mo. to pres.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.; fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
 WESTROPP, Ens. G. R. C. 21st N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 30.
 WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. C.B. 1 mo. to the Deccan.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLE, Asst. surg. to be an asst. surg. of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Aug. 31.
 GIBB, Surg. gen. H. perm. to retire from the service from Oct. 2, on pension of his rank.
 HALLEN, Vet. surg. 1st L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 6 light field battery, Sept. 7.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. F. W. M.D. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Indian Navy, for duty, Sept. 22.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. to d. d. 2nd Gren. N.I. fr. May 20.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. 2nd L.C. to proc. to Deesa, and ass. med. ch. of 10th N.I. Sept. 7.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. J. Y. ret. to duty, Sept. 16.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. J. Y. M.D. to med. ch. of 8th N.I. Sept. 28.
 THOROLD, Asst. surg. H. O. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBB, Surg. gen. H. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 GILLANDERS, Surg. in ext. to Nov. 10.
 WARDEN, J. 1 mo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, Mate J. B. to be prov. lieut. fr. June 22.
 BAIN, Asst. surg. fr. the *Queen* to the *Euphrates*, Sept. 29.
 BARKER, S. clerk in ch. of the *Ajdaha*, to reside on shore from Aug. 11.
 BARKER, Mate, fr. the *Pownah* to the *Queen*, Sept. 30.
 BARNES, Mids. W. H. of the *Elphinstone*, transf. to the *Constance*, Sept. 15.
 BUTT, Mids. of the *Hastings*, attach. to the *Euphrates*, Sept. 1.
 CARPENDALE, Mids. T. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Euphrates* as lieut. com. and surv. Sept. 1; to perf. du. of clerk in ch. Sept. 8.
 COUSENS, Mate R. R. of the *Queen*, disch. to the *Hastings*, Sept. 22.
 DAKERS, Lieut. D. R. leave to the Deccan on m.c.
 DAVIES, Lieut. W. H. M. 5 yrs. to Europe on m.c.
 DICKENSON, Mids. of the *Hastings*, attach. to the *Euphrates*.
 EDWARDS, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, Sept. 30.
 FAZEL, Mids. of the *Hastings*, transf. to the *Queen*, Sept. 27.
 GEORGES, Mids. C. P. ret. to duty, app. to the *Queen*, Sept. 16; to be disch. to the *Hastings*, Sept. 23.
 HARDING, Mids. R. W. to be prov. mate fr. June 1.
 HARRISON, Act. mast. fr. the *Hastings*, to be lent to the *Euphrates*.
 HEWITT, Mids. of the *Auckland*, disch. to the *Hastings*, Sept. 14; to the *Euphrates*, Sept. 24.
 HORN, Purser, of the *Zenobia*, to reside on shore 1 mo. on m.c.
 HUNTER, Mate, 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.
 LAMB, Act. mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*, Sept. 1.
 LITHGOW, Lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, to reside on shore fr. Aug. 11.
 McMULLEN, Volunt. to join the *Queen*, Sept. 23.
 McNEILL, J. act. 1st class 2nd mast. to be act. mast. fr. July 24.
 MIGNON, R. J. clerk in ch. of the *Acbar*, Sept. 1 to Oct. 18.
 MORRHEAD, Mids. M. H. to reside on shore, Aug. 26.
 MORLAND, Volunt. H. arr. Sept. 16, and app. to the *Queen*.
 OWEN, J. act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Auckland*, perm. to resign the serv. Sept. 8.
 PREYOR, Lieut. E. of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Sept. 23.
 PENGELLY, Lieut. to ch. of *Elphinstone*, Aug. 26; to com. the *Elphinstone* fr. Sept. 16.
 PENNINGTON, Mids. of the *Queen*, to be trans. to the *Auckland*.
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. of the *Queen*, trans. to the *Hastings*, Sept. 29.
 REMINGTON, Asst. surg. J. S. leave to Bombay.
 RENNIE, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to ch. of the *Elphinstone* fr. Aug. 26; to assume com. of str. *Zenobia*, at Martaban.
 ROOME, Asst. surg. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Queen*, Sept. 29.
 SEDLY, Lieut. J. to assu. com. of the *Zenobia*, and to perf. du. of purser, Aug. 26.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. of the *Sesostris*, to reside on shore fr. Aug. 24; to join the *Acbar*, Sept. 29.
 STOCKHAM, Purser J. ret. to duty, Sept. 14; app. to the *Queen*, Sept. 15.
 TAYLOR, A. L. act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to resign, Sept. 4.
 TOZER, Mids. of the *Euphrates*, trans. to the *Hastings*, Sept. 24; attach. to the *Euphrates*, Sept. 1.
 WARD, Asst. surg. A. V. to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 27.
 WEISH, Lieut. fr. the *Pownah*, to join the *Acbar*, Sept. 28.
 WINDUS, Prov. lieut. A. T. to be lieut. fr. June 22, v. Child, ret.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACON, wife of Lieut. E. 25th N.I. s. at Neemuch, Sept. 27.
 BERTIE, wife of Wm. s. at Belgaum, Sept. 26.
 BOSWELL, wife of Mr. A. B. s. at Bombay, Sept. 14.
 CAHUSAR, wife of the Rev. C. W. d. at Mhow, Sept. 4.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Mrs. A. E. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 14.
 CLARK, Mrs. G. d. at Colaba, Sept. 18.
 COOPER, the lady of Maj. J. 7th N.I. d. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 5.
 CRAIG, wife of Asst. surg. J. d. at Hyderabad, Sept. 11.
 DE PENHU, wife of M. P. s. at Mahim, Sept. 19.
 EVANS, Mrs. Charles, d. at Mazagon, Sept. 22.
 FULLER, the lady of Capt. C. B. art. s. at Sholapore, Sept. 19.
 GIBBS, wife of James C. S. s. at Malabar Hill, Oct. 1.
 HARRISON, wife of F. d. at Poona, Sept. 23.
 HENDERSON, Mrs. Wm. s. at Bombay, Sept. 13.
 HODGART, wife of J. d. at Colaba, Sept. 18.
 HOME, wife of Major J. G. 10th N.I. s. at Deesa, Sept. 9.
 JAMESON, wife of Capt. T. L. 29th N.I. d. at Surat, Aug. 30.
 MARK, the lady of Lieut. A. R. art. s. at Ahmednagar, Sept. 9.
 MIRANDA, wife of L. M. d. at Girgaum, Sept. 26.
 MORRIS, wife of N. J. s. at Upper Colaba, Sept. 28.
 MUIRHAD, wife of John, d. at Bombay, Sept. 20.
 PELLY, wife of S. M. d. at Dhoolia, Sept. 22.
 PEREIRA, wife of F. A. d. at Girgaum, Sept. 2.
 PURCHASE, wife of Capt. J. W. s. at Mazagon, Sept. 8.
 READ, Mrs. S. s. at Colaba, Sept. 23.
 SMITH, Mrs. J. d. at Upper Colaba, Sept. 27.
 STEWART, wife of A. s. at Surat, Aug. 30.
 VINCENT, wife of Capt. H. 10th N.I. s. still-born, at Hyderabad, Sept. 16.
 WEAVER, the lady of Lieut. E. B. H. M.'s 86th, d. at Poona, Sept. 26.
 WELLS, wife of Capt. J. d. at Poona, Sept. 11.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE, John, to Mrs. Caroline Dalton, at Poona, Sept. 13.
 DAVIDSON, A. F. to Charlotte M. d. of C. Kane, at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 25.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. art. to Emily N. d. of Col. Dunster-ville, at Mooscerabad, Sept. 26.
 KER, Lieut. Thomas D. 6th N.I. to Charlotte, d. of Charles Milford, at Bombay, Sept. 7.
 PELL, W. A. to Jane A. d. of the late J. Scott, at Colaba, Sept. 11.

DEATHS.

BARBER, Mrs. at Poona, aged 42, Sept. 18.
 CRAIG, inf. d. of Asst. surg. J. 28th N.I. at Hyderabad, Sept. 12.
 CURRIER, Charles A. at Poona, aged 29, Aug. 30.
 GILL, Edward B. inf. s. of Capt. 10th N.I. at Abou, Aug. 29.
 GLYNN, E. R. c.s. at Bombay, Sept. 8.
 KROON, F. W. wife of Peter, at Cochín, Sept. 6.
 MEAD, Florence L. inf. d. of Asst. surg. C. C. at Bombay, Sept. 12.
 MORGAN, Eliza, wife of W. E. at Poona, Sept. 22.
 ROBINSON, G. F. wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 86th, at Poona, Sept. 23.
 TURNER, John, at Bombay, Sept.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 3. *Protomelia*, T. Deane, Aden; *Elizabeth of Belfast*, Barclay, Aden; *Steamer Victoria*, Woolley, Kurrachee. — 4. *Charles*, Campbell, Liverpool. — 5. *Courser*, White, Madagascar; *Steamer Auckland*, Gardner, Aden; *Eagle*, Baader, Bourdeaux. — 6. *William Gibson*, Crowe, Glasgow. — 7. *John Bull*, Richardson, Liverpool; *Constance*, Leeds, Kurrachee; *Richard Bat-towby*, Thompson, Sunderland. — 9. *Steamer Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clarke, Surat. — 10. *Dadloy*, Golam Mahomed, Mocha. — 17. *Hameedy*, McDonald, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. — 18. *Jeremiah Garnett*, Huntress, Liverpool; *Sultany*, —, Zanziba; *Deborah*, Leston, Adelaide; *John Wickliffe*, Daly, Hong-Kong and Anjer; *Good Success*, Hent, China. — 19. *Kerata Rodreen*, Rodgers, Hong-Kong and Anjer; *John Dalton*, Long, Liverpool; *Scotia of London*, Strickland, Port Phillip. — 20. *Steamer Lowjee Family*, Bellew, Surat; *Juliet*, Fluton, London; *Hope*, Smith, Glasgow. — 21. *Steamer G. R. Clerke*, Menesse, Surat; *Fairy*, Charlton, Liverpool. — 22. *Steamer Singapore*, Evans, China, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle. — 23. *Steamer Victoria*, Mannars, Aden. — 24. *Steamer Phlox*, Ellis, Surat. — 27. *Stag*, Clarke, Wellington. — 27. *Powmah*, Taylor, Mandavie. — 28. *Cassibellanus*, Armstrong, China. — 29. *Steamer Sir J. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Surat. — 30. *Steamer Victoria*, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bombay*, from KURRACHEE.—Ens. Connell, 11th B.N.I.; Lieut. Graham, 4th Rifles; Lieut. Burrows, 15th B. N.I.; Lieut. Morphy, H.M.'s 64th.
 Per ship *Elizabeth* (Sept. 3), from ADEN.—Mrs. Barclay.
 Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Victoria* (Sept. 3), from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Cooper, H.M.'s 83rd regt.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy* (Sept. 3), from SURAT.—Lieuts. E. Bennett, N. Kirkland, E. Barras; J. T. Piers, and W. H. Sawcz.
 Per H. C. schooner *Constance*, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. Stack.
 Per *Charles* (Sept. 4), from LIVERPOOL.—John Holden, R. Taylor, W. B. Dates, John Chadwick, John Moore, Wm. Cornes, and W. P. Walker.
 Per steamer *Courser* (Sept. 5), from MADAGASCAR.—C. Smith, and G. A. Cheeny.
 Per steamer *Auckland* (Sept. 6), from ENGLAND.—A. B. Leech, Esq.; Mr. Stockham, Mr. Canox, and Mr. McQueen.
 Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy* (Sept. 9), from SURAT.—Mrs. Borrons, C. J. Barter, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and Rev. T. L. Kingsbury.
 Per *Hameody* (Sept. 17), from SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.—Mrs. McDonald, Capt. Simons and two children, and Mr. Bell.
 Per *Lowjee Family*, from SURAT.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Goodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell.
 Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore* (Sept. 21), from CHINA, HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and GALLE.—Mrs. Bazett, Mrs. Moir, Mr. Bazett, Mr. Moir, Mr. Williamson, Mr. T. K. Ritchie, and Lieut. Mellis, 8th regt. N.I.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, from SURAT.—J. Gibb, Esq., c.s.; and Major D. M. Scoble.
 Per steamer *Victoria* (Sept. 23), from ADEN.
 Lieut. H. P. Eaton, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Mr. T. H. Turner, Mr. G. Pope, Mr. T. Holberton, Mr. O. Stargess, and Mr. R. J. Jebb, cadets, Bombay army; Mr. Lovi, Mr. T. K. Cummins, and one native servant.—Second Class: Mr. H. A. McMiller, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Ramas, seven natives and six servants.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 1. *Thomas Campbell*, Clarke, Tuticoria.—2. *Reuben*, Whe-lan, Liverpool; *Shah Allum*, Wadge, Calcutta.—4. *Boston*, Pratt, China.—5. *Rubicon*, Vaux, Cochín.—6. *Steamer Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee.—7. *Ontario*, Watson, Cochín; *Coromandel*, Young, Lon-don.—9. *Melanie*, Bird, Master, China.—10. *Steamer Lowjee Family*, Bellew, Surat.—14. *Steamer Achilles*, —, Suez.—17. *Ramillies*, Holders, Cape and London.—18. *Steamer Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—19. *Stmr. Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Ann Dashwood*, Killock, Liver-pool.—20. *Steamer Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—21. *Steamer Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clarke, Surat.—22. *Steamer Lowjee Family*, Bellew, Surat.—23. *Lord Hardinge*, Beeby, Cochín and London; *Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac*, M. Beyts, Surat.—24. *Steamer G. R. Clerk*, Menesse, Surat.—25. *Hindustan*, Cushing, Canton, China; *Hyder-nia*, Lachlan, Liverpool; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Canton, China; *Steamer Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee; *Pilgrim*, Jones, Liverpool; *Protomelia*, Dunn, Hull.—27. *Runnymede*, Brown, Portland Bay and Port Phillip; *Steamer Dwarka*, Woolly, Surat.—28. *Steamer Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—29. *Clyde*, Murdoch, Tuticoria. 30. *Seringapatam*, Morris, Mauritius; *Hamilia Mitchell*, Page, Canton; *Steamer Queen*, Adams, Persian Gulf.—OCT. 2. *Steamer Achar*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Rubicon* (Sept. 5), to COCHIN.—Mrs. Vaux and child; Mrs. Mitchison and child, and Mr. Brook.
 Per *Bombay* (Sept. 6), to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Lawes, Dr. Lawes, Ensign Bryans, Captain Mockler, and Capt. Drewspong.
 Per steamer *Achilles* (Sept. 14), to SUEZ.—Mrs. McLaren, four children and servant; Mrs. Treacher, two children, and servant; Mrs. Moyle, Capt. R. B. Baker, Mrs. Mayne, child and servant; Mr. Cremer, Mrs. Rennie, child and servant; Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Farlonge, and Miss Blackwell, Mr. Leggett, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Glasspoole, lady, child, and servant.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy* (Sept. 21), to SURAT.—Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, and Capt. Wheatstone.
 Per *Ramillies* (Sept. 17), to CAPS and LONDON.—Mrs. Barro and two children; Mr. Hern, and Lieut. Cooper, H.M.'s 83rd.
 Per *Victoria* (Sept. 17), to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. V. Laws, Dr. Laws, Lieut. col. St. John, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. MacQueen, Lieut. Moyle, and Lieut. Henderson.
 Per *Phlox* (Sept. 19), to SURAT.—Lieut. MacDonald, C. Wood, Esq.
 Per ship *Ann Dashwood* (Sept. 19), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Hall.
 Per *G. R. Clerk* (Sept. 24), to SURAT.—Lieut. Lowry.
 Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Dwarka*, to SURAT.—Capt. Fanning.
 Per steamer *Achar* (Oct. 2), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Hatch and child, with a Portuguese servant; Mrs. Ford and two children, with two servants; Miss Brown, Dr. H. Gibb and child; Major E. P. Del'Hoste, Lieut. H. H. Alexander, H.M.'s 64th regt.; and R. C. Williams, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 2, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 93½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 93½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 25 p. ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	" 250 each 250 47 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 do. 14½ buyers
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do. 20 p. ct. pm. sales
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each 12,500 do. 21,000 sales.
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each 7,000 do. 26,200
Colaba Land Com....	" 10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,600 sales.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 510 each 400 do. 65 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	10 Rs. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10.5½
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10.7
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 221 to 222
German Crowns	" 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London—at
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 6½d. For doc. bills.
6 " " " " 2s. 6½d. to 11-16ths. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 99 15-16ths.
..... 30 days' sight, 100½
..... at sight 100½
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 100½
..... at sight 101
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 227.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s., and
Liverpool, £2. 7s. 6d.

CEYLON.

From an official statement of the imports and exports of Ceylon, it would appear that the trade of the island is steadily increasing. The total value of imports for the quarter ending 5th July, 1852, was 190,470L, being an increase of 33,260L over the imports of the same quarter of 1851. The value of the exports during the same time in 1852 amounted to 195,970L, while in 1851, they were only 173,454L. The exports of coffee, however, have decreased by more than 10,000L, and those of cinnamon have slightly declined. The greatest increase appears to have been in cocoa-nut oil. Ceylon will have a formidable rival, we hear, in Arracan, when the innumerable cocoa-nut trees which have been planted there begin to yield their produce.

THE CLERGY.—It is with pain we have to notice the suspension of the venerable Archdeacon from his colonial appointments, on account of the part he has taken in the Bhoodist question. We waive for the present the expression of any opinion with regard to this extreme measure, waiting the issue of a conflict which we feel cannot now be much longer deferred. How the bishop, at whose recommendation, we believe, the Government have acted on this occasion, will come out of the approaching ordeal, we presume not to so much as to surmise. For the Archdeacon we have no fears but that he will acquit himself with the dignity and high honour of a fearless and uncompromising friend of truth. We notice that the *Observer*, in his remarks on this Drako-like proceeding, asserts that the Archdeacon is to be superannuated, on condition of *apologizing to the Governor and Bishop*, and that Mr. Boake is also warned. The statement with regard to the apologetic part of it, we are glad to say, quite erroneous.—*Ceylon Times*, Aug. 27.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The principal event of the past month has been the advance of General Cathcart, at the head of a strong column of troops, and about 1,000 burghers, across the Kei, into the territory of the Amagaleka Caffre chief Krel, his burning the deserted kraal, or "great place," of that chief, his return to head-quarters at King William's Town, and disbandment of the burgher force, after capturing 13,000 of the enemy's cattle.

His Excellency moved forward from the Umvani. During his progress towards the Kei, two messengers from the chief reached him, sent to "inquire the cause of the presence of the troops, and to hear the Governor's word." They were sent back with the answer—"That the Governor had sent to demand the payment of the fine of the cattle imposed by the former Governor; that the fine has not been paid, and Sandilli is still in the Amatolas; that, if Krel would, with the fine imposed, surrender his person, to be kept in safety till the Gaikas cross the Kei, the Governor would halt the troops." The messengers replied "that the fine might be paid, but that Krel would not surrender."

The forces then entered Krel's country, an intrenched post being left at the Balotta to secure communication with the colony. Advancing in two columns, they reached Crouch's station, in the neighbourhood of Krel's place, on the 11th; and on the following morning his Excellency led a force of colonial contingents, with four companies of the 6th regiment, as support, upon Krel's great kraal, which was found deserted, and was burnt, without the enemy showing himself. On the 13th, two columns, under Colonels Napier and Michell, were despatched in pursuit of the enemy's cattle, and, although the great mass of them had already been driven beyond reach, mostly into the territory of Umbala (which for some reason the forces were forbidden to enter), the large number above mentioned were brought into camp. The only casualties reported are one artilleryman killed and one wounded.

The prompt and spirited manner in which so large a body of the Eastern burghers had turned out in arms at the Governor's call was warmly acknowledged by his Excellency, in a general order on the 21st, when he dismissed them to their respective homes. He also declared that, by the exertions of the forces in one foray of nine days, the object he had in view in invading Krel's country and punishing that chief had been accomplished. He then withdrew the troops, and returned to King William's Town.

Some surprise and disappointment are expressed on the frontier at this speedy termination of the expedition, for which such great preparations were made, and various causes are assigned for the return of the troops without having elicited any appearances of submission on the part of Krel, who, it is generally believed, will have by this time resumed his former quarters, the work of a few hours sufficing to reconstruct the cluster of straw huts and rude cattle fences which form his "great place." One cause is said to be that the enemy took the precaution to cover his retreat by burning the grass in every direction behind him, thus rendering pursuit by cavalry impracticable. It is also stated that some of the Tambookie and other neighbouring tribes have been subsidized, and are prepared to fall upon the contumacious chief, and, in Caffre phrase, "eat him up." The most general impression, however, is, that under any circumstances peace will shortly be proclaimed by the Governor; and that, having displayed to the border tribes the overwhelming force which he is prepared to bring against them, he will now endeavour to allay the stormy elements, and assert, under more specific influences, that authority over our savage neighbours which is essential to the very existence of the colony, and which every month's continuance of this miserable warfare seems but more and more hopelessly to undermine and weaken.—*Cape Town Mail*, Aug. 30.

The supplement to this journal, of September 6, states, however, that it is the intention of the Governor to make another inroad into Krel's country at a suitable opportunity.

IMPEDIMENTS TO CONVERSION IN INDIA.—Secular Hindu property, held in common, would include the family mansion. I will suppose the case of four brothers, residing in the family mansion of their ancestors, and that one of them becomes a Christian. Previously, they had all lived, as is the custom of the country, under the same roof, as a common property, and partook of their meals in common; but after the conversion of one, it would be impossible for the three brothers who remained Hindoos to meet at meals, or allow of contact with, or associate with, the brother who had become a Christian, without being, according to Hindoo notions, contaminated; either the Hindoos or the Christian must forfeit the right to reside in the house.—*Evidence of Sir H. Maddock*.

THE INDIAN PRESS.—The Editor of the *Lahore Chronicle* says that he lost, in 1847, by one article, not only the entire Sudder Bench, but six or seven of the subordinate agency of the same institution. "The records of the subscription list of an Indian journal," observes the *Friend of India*, "if faithfully given, would furnish a most curious history of public and sometimes of coteries opinion. Our remarks on the military proceedings of Lord Gough cost us from a dozen to a dozen and a half subscribers. Every man, official or non-official, under his Excellency's influence, deserted us; but a newspaper, like nature, abhors a vacuum, and it was soon filled up."

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Hong-kong, Mr. J. C. Bowring exhibited a living plant, from the pith of which what is known as rice-paper is made, and some specimens of the material in various stages. The plant is a native of Formosa.

Of 34,252,587L, the amount of the Government Stock in India, on the 30th April, 1847 (the latest return received), 21,981,447L. was held by Europeans, and 12,271,140L. by natives.

The number of officers dismissed from the Indian army by sentence of courts-martial, from 1834 to 1851, is 108: viz., Bengal, 47; Madras, 45; Bombay, 16. Of this number only 8 were restored.

The number of European officers, military and medical, on the active list of the Indian army (excluding those absent on detached employment, namely, 1,040, or on leave), in 1851, was 4,233; viz. Bengal, 1,913; Madras, 1,341; Bombay, 979. The furloughs in that year (including colonels of regiments) numbered 948.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In our last number we gave an account of the visit of two Chinese Christians to the Jewish Synagogue at Kai-fung-fu, in Honan, China, and of the removal of certain of the Hebrew MSS., in the possession of the descendants of the Jewish colonists, to Shang-hae. We now insert, from the *North China Herald*, an account of the rolls and manuscripts removed, the result of a careful examination of these curious documents.

"The peculiar circumstances under which these relics have been found, cannot fail to interest the student of Judaic archaeology, and, when submitted to the inspection of Western biblical scholars, they will probably afford some clue to the history of this colony. The paucity of materials within our reach here prevents any very satisfactory investigation for arriving at the age of the rolls from internal evidence. One is clearly distinguishable from the other five by the style of writing, the appearance of the skin, and the evident marks of having at some former period suffered much damage by water, probably in the flood which happened at Kai-fung-fu in 1642. Nearly two centuries ago, the Roman Catholic missionaries learned that twelve of these rolls were preserved in honour of the twelve tribes of Israel, and one, said to be five hundred years older than the others, was dedicated to Moses. This last has been thought to be an ancient copy that was presented by a Mohammedan, who had received it as a bequest from a dying Israelite at Canton. The document alluded to may probably be the one before us, but of this we cannot speak with any certainty, as we are informed that there are still two ancient copies remaining at Kai-fung-fu. On close inspection, we find that this, like the *Codex Malabaricus*, found by Buchanan among the black Jews in India, is made up of portions of two or more copies, it having been pieced and patched since passing through the waters; this last fact is abundantly evident, from the much more clumsy style of the recent joinings, the freshness of the ligatures, and the skin being in one place notched out and joined in the middle of the column, the last word on the one piece having also been left at the beginning of the other, while the difference of handwriting is too marked to escape notice. The appearance of part of the skin also indicates that it has been manufactured at a time or under circumstances where leather-dressing had not reached the perfection which marks the other rolls. Among the tattered fragments which were all bound up together, and kept sacred as one roll, we have duplicates of some portions of Numbers; but taking all together, there is not above two-thirds of the Pentateuch remaining. Of this, about one-half is illegible, and in many parts the skin is left quite blank, from the action of the water. The more modern-looking of the two classes of fragments has obviously been re-written in many parts with Chinese ink, over the original characters. It is in a free, bold, and graceful hand, and very different from the calligraphy of the other rolls.

"The newer rolls are formed of stout sheepskins, varying in width, but all in excellent condition: each roll has a Hebrew number at the outer corner of the last skin, which we suppose is to show its order in the synagogue. These numbers are, *Beth*, 2; *Daleth*, 4; *He*, 5; *Teth*, 9; and *Jod-beth*, 12. Besides these, each skin is numbered at the top, the last one showing the actual number in the roll; thus, 5 contains 75, 4 contains 79, 9 has 47, and 12, 66; 2 seems to be numbered on a different principle, the numbers only reaching as high as 19, when another series is begun and carried up to 19 again, and so on to the end. Although the numbers of the skins vary so much, not so the columns, each roll containing 239; but there is a striking difference in the width of these throughout the roll, though there is a general correspondence between one roll and another. Thus, the *Song of Moses*, in the 15th chapter of Exodus, is nine inches wide in No. 2, while some of the columns do not exceed three inches. There are forty-nine indented horizontal lines, nearly half an inch apart, in each column, apparently drawn with an iron or wooden stile, which lines form the boundary for the tops of the letters. They almost uniformly begin and end each column with the same letter, but there are some exceptions to this in No. 2.

"There are no points throughout, with the exception of the word *וְיִשְׁמְרוּ* in Deuteronomy xxxiii. 4, which in Nos. 2, 4, and 9, and also in the old one, has a dot over each letter, according to our printed Bible; but Nos. 5 and 12 are without this. The *enlarged* and *diminished* letters found in our editions are not preserved in any of these. From an examination of some parts,

and a comparison with the Samaritan, we are induced to think that these will only be another testimony to the accuracy of our received text; variations there are in many places, but they are in general merely the omission or addition of a *vau* or *jod*, which neither affects the sense nor reading; and these variations are not uniform in the different rolls.

"A more uncommon reading is found in the *Song of Moses*, Deuteronomy, xxxii. 25, where, instead of the word *וְיִשְׁמְרוּ* *khareb*, "sword," there is *וְיִשְׁמְרוּ* *khaleb*; this is uniform throughout all five, and seems to indicate that all have been copied from the same original; while, if that original copy was written by a Chinese scribe, there is little difficulty in accounting for the interchange. In the ancient copy we have the word *וְיִשְׁמְרוּ* read redundant in the 23rd verse of 7th chapter of Genesis; but this error has been noticed at some former period, for a line is drawn round the word to direct attention to it. Most of the rolls are profusely disfigured by errors, blots, erasures, and corrections; Nos. 4 and 12 especially, which have nearly as many corrections as columns; in some instances, these are made by cutting off the surface of the skin, in others by an attempt to wash out the writing, and in others again there is a white composition rubbed over the surface, to conceal the writing; but in these two last cases, the original letters are generally still clearly legible through the corrections. Making allowance for these, we believe the Jews at Kai-fung-fu, whatever else may be laid to their charge, will be found to have been faithful guardians of the oracles of God.

"In addition to the rolls above described, there are fifty-seven other manuscripts, the greater number of them similar to those of which *fac-similes* have already been printed. They are small, written chiefly on thick paper, formed by pasting several sheets together, and evidently with less care than that bestowed on the complete copies of the Law. Lines are indented to form a guide in writing as in the rolls, and there is always an odd number of lines in a page. Of the fifty-three sections of the Law, thirty-three of these lesser MSS. contain one each, and there are seven or eight duplicates. This enumeration, however, includes the six sections brought at the beginning of the year. They have the points and accents, the system differing little from that pursued in Europe. Some of these sections, whose faded silk covers and tattered appearance show them to be the oldest, have notes appended to them, giving their dates, the names of the writers, auditors, or witnesses, and of the rabbis in whose time they lived. Persian would seem to have been the mother-tongue of those who wrote these notes. Several words from that language are introduced in Hebrew characters; and are some of them by no means easy to be identified. The Roman Catholic missionaries who formerly visited the synagogue transcribed some similar notes. Translations of them by European scholars are found in Mr. Finn's work on the Jews in China, and in a note to the *Prolegomena* in Bagster's Polyglott Bible. If these renderings are correct, the note at the end of section I. of the Pentateuch should read, 'Our Lord and Rabbi, being the Rabbi Jacob, son of the Rabbi Abishai, the Sheloh [this word is translated by the above authorities "liable to err;" it is more probably the name of some office]. The Sheloh being the Rabbi Shadai, son of the Rabbi Jacob, son of the Rabbi Abishai, the Sheloh. Written by [or heard by] Rabbi Akibah, son of Aaron, son of Ezra. Presented by Abram, son of Aaron.'

"At the ancient city Pien-liang, written in the year 1931, in the month Marchesvan, on the fourth day of the week, and third of the month.

"By divine assistance, the fifty-three sections of the Law were written at the Feast [of Tabernacles], in the year 1932, in the month Tebeth, the 4th day.

"The Jews used the era of the Seleucids, the Greek kings of Syria, till within the last few centuries. Reckoning from that epoch (a.c. 312), this manuscript must have been written in a.d. 1621, a few years only before the Jesuits made their inquiries. The note to the last section of Deuteronomy reads:—

"Written at the ancient city Pien-liang, in Honan, in the year 1931, in the month Marchesvan, on the fourth day of the week, and third of the month.

"The fifty-three sections of the law were written at the Feast of Tabernacles, in the year 1932, in the month Tebeth, the 14th day.

"We have omitted what was illegible, and to the signification of which we could find no clue.

"The next manuscript we shall mention is a register of several principal families belonging to the Jewish congregation at Kai-fung-fu. It is prefaced by extracts from books of prayers. The register is in two parts, allotted to the men and the women respectively. The Hebrew names are given in full, and in the greater part of the register, the Chinese also.

* There seems to be a misprint in this Hebrew word, as there is no such word in Deut. xxxiii. 4, nor anywhere else in the Bible, according to the Concordance.

"Names have been chosen from those common among the Chinese, without any reference to similarity in sound or sense. These surnames are often written in Hebrew characters. At the end of the male register is a prayer that those it contains may be bound in the bundle of life with the seven just and holy men, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, Elijah and Elisha, and sit with them beneath the tree of life in the garden of Eden. At the end of the female register is a similar prayer that those mentioned in it may be bound in the bundle of life with the seven just and holy women, Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel, Leah, Jochebed, Miriam, and Zipporah, to sit with them beneath the tree of life in the garden of Eden.

"Among the other books, which in some cases have the points, and in others not, are several containing the service for the day of Atonement, and for the evening of that day. Another is entitled the Hundred Blessings for the same day. Another has at the end of it the names of the Jewish months and days of the week. Another contains the service for the feast of Purim. The greater part of those that remain consist of prayers and passages for chanting, forming the daily ritual. The Psalms are introduced so numerously that probably half of them might be collected from those prayer-books. Passages from the prophets and some of the historical books occur frequently. Such is the character of these service-books, that their compilers must have been men who knew well how to excite religious feelings by supplying the richest materials for them. The Psalms found here most frequently are those that are most familiar to the Christian reader of the Old Testament.

"The subject of the coming Messiah is introduced, but as in the case of other portions of this widely scattered race, not so prominently as we Christians are inclined to imagine of them. This, however, as well as a definite expectation of another life, has been lost, with the knowledge of the Hebrew language and the contents of their sacred books. The prayer in the family register above alluded to is a remarkable and characteristic proof of their faith in the soul's immortality and the future happiness of the good, when that was composed. It is not a little melancholy that the doctrine should have since disappeared so entirely from among them. The Rabbis of Honan took little pains to clothe their theology and traditions in a Chinese dress. The two Jews now at Shang-hae say it was believed that the knowledge of their religion in its native form could never be lost. They therefore felt it less necessary to communicate it in either a Chinese or Hebrew form. The two tablets in the synagogue would seem to have been written by persons who held quite as closely to Confucianism as to their professed faith, and fail to convey any adequate idea of Judaism. Perhaps the cause of the deterioration that has taken place is to be sought rather in the poverty and consequent apathy of the congregation in late years, than in the neglect of the earlier Rabbis, for the better educated of our two visitors remembers an old worn-out volume, in the last stages of decay, that he believes was a translation of the books of Moses. What he read in the Chinese translation of the Pentateuch on coming to Shang-hae brought to his recollection what he had there seen. On being shown a map of Jerusalem and the temple, they mentioned that there is a drawing in their synagogue of a large house of worship belonging to their religion in the country from which they came."

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN INDIA are granted allowances, varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per month, by the Government, for performing the rites of their religion to Roman Catholic soldiers in European regiments. The total sum paid for Roman Catholic establishments in India, since 1834, has increased from 1,500*l.* a year to 5,000*l.* There are 78 Roman Catholic priests who also participate in the grant. There is one Roman Catholic bishop, to whom an allowance of Rs. 200 a month is given, for services connected with the registration of births, marriages, and burials.—*Mr. Melville's Evidence before the Lords' Committee.*

The number of natives employed in the civil administration of British India in 1849 was 2,813, whereof 64 are principal sudder ameens, 81 sudder ameens, and 494 moonsiffs. Their allowances vary from 24*l.* a year to 1,560*l.* One received the latter amount; 8 from 840*l.* to 960*l.*; 12 from 720*l.* to 840*l.*; 68 from 600*l.* to 720*l.*; 69 from 480*l.* to 600*l.*; and 58 from 360*l.* to 480*l.*

The European residents in British India not in the service of the Queen or of the Company amount to 10,006, viz. males, 5,729; females (exclusive of the wives and families of civil and military servants), 4,277.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, October 29, 1852.

THE progress of Louis Napoleon, the Prince President of the French Republic, to the high station he has all but attained, has been, since the grand *coup d'état* of December last, gradual, steady, and certain. Far from appearing to have been accelerated by any arbitrary or even irregular acts of despotic power on his part, the impulse would seem to have been given by the nation, whose wishes he has merely obeyed. Between a President of a Republic, clothed with absolute and irresponsible authority, and a dictator, with the title of emperor, there may be little intrinsic difference; but it is a mighty step for an individual to make from one character to the other, and if, in less than twelve months, Louis Napoleon has traversed this interval without resorting to any manifestation of force, encouraged, on the contrary, by popular invitations, he is entitled to the presumption, at least, of having gained an imperial crown by the best of all titles,—the will of the nation.

When the revolution of last year burst like a thunder-clap upon startled Europe, we were amongst the few who hesitated to condemn Louis Napoleon, albeit the circumstances by which his usurpation was accompanied,—the violation of solemn obligations, and the annihilation of all securities against misrule,—imposed upon him a heavy responsibility. But the peculiar position of the Prince, who, upon the hypothesis that the enemies of order were upon the point of plunging the country into ruin, had no alternative but to seize the reins of absolute power, appeared, as we then said, to justify an act which nothing less than such an extremity could even palliate. The country was appealed to for its sanction of this extraordinary proceeding, and the country,—the only party that could complain of the wrong, or cure the irregularity,—gave its sanction.

The manner in which Louis Napoleon has used the vast authority which he thus acquired does no discredit either to his motives or his talents. It is true, he has not restored to France her institutions in the same state as when he was first placed temporarily at the head of her rickety constitution. He could not have done so with safety to himself or to the order of things he had established. On the other hand, he has crushed sedition, subdued faction, and purged the country of the enemies of internal and external peace. Under his administration, France has enjoyed a measure of repose to which she was for several years before an utter stranger. Her commerce and trade flourish; her finances are emerging from a confusion, supposed to be incurable and desperate, into something like order; the outward marks of content are exhibited by all classes of her population. Looking at the reception which the Prince President has met with whenever he appears in public, and especially during his recent tour into the provinces, we must conclude either that he is one of the most popular rulers France ever had, or that the French are the basest of hypocrites.

If Louis Napoleon has rendered these services to his country, and if he is so popular a ruler, nothing can be more natural than that the French people should desire to retain the positive benefits of his administration, and to escape the risks attending a change; in short, to place him permanently at the head of the government. There is no mode of accomplishing this wish effectually but that of making the supreme authority hereditary in the family of Louis Napoleon. To declare him President for life, would be to offer a temptation to the disaffected to assassinate him,—an inducement which does not exist, in the same degree at least, whilst his occupation of that post is but temporary.

It may be said that we have assumed the demonstrations of the French people in favour of Louis Napoleon to be spontaneous and voluntary, whereas they have been extorted by fear. That the army is a main bulwark of the President's authority, no one can doubt; but that the enthusiasm which his presence everywhere seems to inspire is the result of military coercion, is by no means certain. However, if the Prince, whose assumption of absolute authority was assuredly justified by the votes of the French people, be by the same votes placed upon the throne from which his uncle was hurled, it is not for other nations to inquire, nor can they determine, whether they were really dictated by gratitude or fear.

All that foreign states are concerned to know upon this subject is, the effect which a new order of things in France may have upon the peace of the Continent. Our apprehensions upon this head, if not banished, are allayed, by the explicit declaration of the Prince President, "*L'Empire c'est la paix*," and by the eagerness with which that sentiment has been echoed throughout the country. It is true, these professions may be hollow and delusive; or the French army, the supposed instrument of Louis Napoleon's schemes, may hereafter make him the instrument of their will, and force him into war against his inclination. All we can say, in reply to this suggestion, is, that, if war under a Napoleon III. be possible, under a *République Démocratique et Sociale* it would have been certain.

In a preceding article we reviewed the evidence taken by the Lords' Committee upon East-Indian affairs, with reference to the present constitution of government at the minor presidencies of Madras and Bombay. We now proceed to consider the opinions expressed by the witnesses upon another point connected with "the agencies for administering the general government of India," namely, the separate power of absolute recall of Governors now possessed by a majority of the Court of Directors. The few witnesses interrogated upon this point were pressed somewhat closely by one of their lordships.

Sir George Clerk, assuming that the Governor-General ought to enjoy the confidence both of the Crown and of the Court of Directors, and taking it for granted that the Crown possesses the power of recalling that high officer, thinks that the Court ought, in order to be efficient, to have also that power, and separately, because they are the only government body well known in India; to them is ascribed the credit of any good measures, and they are blamed for everything that is considered unsuitable to the institutions or government of India. Being asked whether, if the Crown directed a measure to be carried out which the Court disapproved,

the latter having the power of recalling him, the Governor-General would not be placed in a dilemma, Sir George replied that it is an objection to any system of double authority, that, when exercised without accord, it must cause some embarrassment, and that, in an empire like India, it must be hopeless to expect any mode of administration that can be altogether free from a possibility of encountering embarrassment in some parts of its machinery. The Court of Directors, comprising a proportion of men well versed in the affairs of India, and acquainted with the feelings and prejudices of the people, should be enabled to exercise such a power, if they thought the government of India was endangered by measures about to be pursued by the Governor-General, as might avert so great a danger. He admits that, supposing the Governor-General to be carrying on a successful war, under the orders of the Crown, it would be attended with great objection, and would not conduce to its dignity, for the natives of India to see him suddenly superseded in his authority. But this is a difficulty, he observes, which could very seldom be practically felt; and even then he can conceive circumstances under which, for the safety of the Indian empire, it might be desirable that that power should be exercised by those who best understand India, and the feelings and prejudices of the people. Supposing the Board of Control to force the Secret Committee (which is bound by law to obey its directions) to send out orders to the Governor-General distasteful to the Court of Directors, which he should put in execution; apparently, the Court might supersede him for executing orders which they had sent out to him in their own names. But, the witness added, "I do not see where is to be found the certain means of preventing the possibility of that, combined with the perfect discharge of their trust by a body which is in part responsible for the security of India." That is the only reason, in his opinion, why the Court should have the power of recall: without that, they would be powerless in such an emergency as he supposes possible. The law was framed, he says, with the intention of securing the concurrence of the two parties interested in the government of India; if the Court were to be deprived of the power of recall, there would be no means of securing the concurrence of the two parties, and the entire government of India would be given to the Board of Control.

Having declared this opinion, Sir George was pressed with sundry questions intended to show the inconveniences that might attend the exercise of this power. He admitted that, if a Governor-General were recalled, in the case previously supposed, his supersession would not affect the orders issued by the Court by direction of the Board, which would still be carried out by his successor, if he thought the measures right; and in that case, the Court would be under the necessity of recalling him also. He admitted that, in fact, the government of India is in the hands, legally, of the Board of Control, represented by the President; that to give to any body the substantial power of thwarting measures which another body has the legal authority to order, must be liable to lead to occasional embarrassment; that it would be very desirable if there could be prompt unanimity on such a point as the recall of Governors between the two bodies; that nothing is more important in India than to maintain the authority and position of the Governor-General, and if, in the circumstances supposed, there was a possibility of insuring unanimity,

mity at once on such a question, it would be far preferable that he should not be recalled otherwise than by the concurrence of the Crown and the Court, than that the power should be vested in a single body. He admitted, further, that a Governor-General, who felt that he had lost the confidence of the Court of Directors, would be very much embarrassed in the discharge of the duties intrusted to him by the two authorities, and that that embarrassment can be felt solely in respect to the power of recall possessed by the Court. But he does not see how this can be avoided. Nevertheless, although he thinks the power of recall cannot be denied to a body like the Court of Directors, containing in it men the most qualified to pronounce upon every important question relating to India, and which is held responsible by the public for its security; yet he thinks that, in exercising that power, they should give the fullest reasons, to enable the public to know the grounds upon which they decide.

Sir Herbert Maddock, being asked whether he considers that the power possessed by the Court of Directors, of recalling a Governor-General without the approval of the Government, is advantageous or otherwise, answers in the following terms: "I have expressed generally a decided opinion, that it is an inconsistent and anomalous position of affairs, that the Court of Directors, though they are not empowered by law to exercise any other independent functions of government, and are in every other respect, excepting their patronage, subject to the control of an officer of the Crown, should possess the power of recalling a Governor-General, contrary to the will of the Crown."

To the same question, Mr. W. W. Bird replied, that it is very undesirable that, on a point of so much delicacy and importance, there should be any public disagreement between the home authorities which may lead to a collision of opinion; and if it is supposed that the recall is likely to be followed by any sweeping change of policy, it might be attended with very serious consequences; it also places the functionary on whom it devolves to take temporary charge of the office in a very painful and embarrassing situation. It would be very desirable, he thinks, that the matter should be discussed in secret, and the Court's decision be carried out with the concurrence of both authorities, or that the law should be altered.

Mr. Lestock Reid thinks this power ought to be retained; that it is necessary to uphold the authority of the Court, who possess very little power, and he would be sorry to see that little diminished. He does not think the Court would exercise the power of recall in cases where they did not know whether the act which displeased them was done of the Governor-General's own accord, or under instructions from the Government in England; they ought not, he says, to exercise it, unless they had all the means before them of forming a proper judgment upon the subject: if, whilst anything important was uncommunicated and unknown to the Court, they exercised the power, they would act wrongly. Supposing the Queen's Government in England, and the Governor-General through the Secret Committee, to take a certain political line of conduct, which is not approved by the Court of Directors generally, he thought that, upon principle, the Court should not have the power, independently, and against the will of the Queen's Government, to recall the Governor-General, — that is, in cases where the measure in dispute is known only to the Secret Committee; but where there was a collision between the

Queen's Government and the Court, either party should have the power of recall, independent of the other; that is, as the concurrence of both is necessary to the appointment, so their concurrence should be necessary to the continuance. He can conceive circumstances in which the Court might use the power to punish a Governor-General for that which is not his fault, but the fault, in their eyes, of the Home Government, because that is the only remedy which the Court have against the persistence in measures which, in their opinion, would endanger the security of India. Supposing, at the present moment, that the Queen's Government should desire to carry on the war with Ava so as to annex Pegu to our dominions, and the Court of Directors should be of opinion that no annexation should take place, the Governor-General could not please both, and might be recalled by either; but the witness cannot conceive that that would be a case in which the Court would exercise the power of recall. Mr. Reid admits that, if it were known in India that the Court were averse to the policy prescribed by the Board to the Governor-General, in the conduct of the war with Ava, and that the Court had the power of recalling him, it would greatly weaken the local government.

The opinion of Mr. Mill is, that it is "proper and necessary" that the Court of Directors should have the power of recalling a Governor-General.

These are the sentiments, somewhat discordant, of the witnesses (all Company's servants) examined upon this important point by the Lords' Committee. Since the preceding portion of this article was written, the evidence taken by the Commons' Committee, who have classed their inquiries under the same identical heads, has issued from the press; and we find that a few additional witnesses were examined by them, though very briefly, with reference to this question.

Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Willoughby consider that this power of recall is essential to the maintenance of the authority of the Court of Directors; and Colonel Sykes deems it indispensable for the efficiency as well as the dignity of the Court. "Cases might occur," he observes, "where the Ministers themselves might desire that the Court should have that power: the Governor-General has usually a Parliamentary connection with the Ministry; he may not satisfy the President of the Board, and he may not satisfy the Court of Directors; but the Minister for the time being, agreeing that he ought to be recalled, may not think it politic to give his sanction to a recall, from dislike to offend the Parliamentary connections of the Governor-General."

Sir H. Maddock was subjected to a long and searching examination by several members of the Commons' Committee upon this point, and his answers carry his objections further. He argues that, in the case of the viceroy and representative of the Crown in India, where the power and authority of the Board and the Court come into collision, the one willing one thing and the other another, the East-India Company should yield. "The first minister of the Crown and the President of the Board of Control," he observes, "are at least as responsible as the Court of Directors for the maintenance of our empire in India, and for the general good government of that country, and therefore, wherever there may be a difference of opinion upon a point so important as the continuance in India, or the recall, of any particular Governor-General, I consider it most wise.

and expedient that the responsibility should rest with the first minister of the Crown and the President of the Board of Control, rather than with the Directors of the East-India Company."

Giving the fullest weight to the arguments in favour of the existing system, we confess that, though they make a strong case for a concurrent voice on the part of the Court of Directors, they fall very short of satisfying us that their retention of the separate and absolute power of recalling a Governor-General, without assigning any reason, and without responsibility to any authority whatever, is either necessary or defensible. The strongest, almost the only, ground upon which Sir George Clerk places the necessity of confiding this power in the Court is, that the Directors should have the means of arresting any measure about to be pursued by the Governor-General which, in their judgment, would endanger our authority in India. But for this purpose the power is altogether ineffectual, inasmuch as the mere recall of the Governor-General would leave the orders under which he was about to act in full force, and his successor, even if a civil servant of the Company, would be bound to carry them into execution. The only effectual mode of arresting such injurious orders is for the Secret Committee to refuse in the first instance to send them out, and the Board, in that case, would be utterly powerless, without the interposition of a court of law, and a virtual appeal to the public. Had this course been adopted when the Affghan expedition was in progress, that calamitous transaction would never have stained the annals of the Indian Government.

We agree with Mr. Willoughby that it is not enough to object to this power that it is an anomaly,—our Government in India being a compound of anomalies;—but when, in addition to its anomalous character, it fails to accomplish the very object for which its retention is desired, and which may be attained by a simpler existing process, and when it punishes a great officer for performing his indispensable duty, prescribed by a Committee of the Directors themselves, whilst it lowers and weakens the Government of India in the sight of states with whom it has to deal, the reasons against the continuance of this power seem irresistible. There would be much force in the observation of some of the witnesses, that this power is beneficially lodged in the Court of Directors because they are versed in the affairs of India, and acquainted with the feelings and prejudices of the people, but for the fact that the Court have a better means of bringing their knowledge to bear upon the Board through the Secret Committee (consisting of three of the most experienced directors), who, we are told, do make representations to the President of the Board, verbally and in writing, when they differ from him in opinion, though he is not bound to notice them. In such an extreme case, however, as would justify the recall of a Governor-General, it would be incumbent upon the Secret Committee, in our opinion, not merely to remonstrate, but to refuse at all hazards to send out a despatch which, in their judgment, would endanger the safety of India.

It has been suggested that more latitude of resistance should be given to the Secret Committee; but Mr. Secretary Melvill has stated an objection which applies, as it appears to us, with equal force to the power of peremptory recall,—upon which subject Mr. Melvill's opinion (for some reason or other) was not asked by either committee. "It has

occasionally occurred to me," says that very able and experienced officer of the Company, "that it might be desirable to give to the Secret Committee a similar power of remonstrance to that which the Court of Directors possess in public matters; but mature reflection induces me to doubt whether the advantages of any such change would not be counterbalanced by the disadvantages of it. Important political questions, involving war, must, I think, always be left to the Government of this country."

THE EAST-INDIA CHARTER ACT.

The Select Committee of the Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, reported, with the Minutes of Evidence, as follows:—

"Your committee having deemed it to be advisable for the more complete investigation of the extensive subject referred to them to divide it under the following separate heads, viz. :—

"1. The authorities and agencies for administering the government of India, at home and in England respectively:

"2. The military and naval establishments of India—character, extent, and cost:—

"3. The income and expenditure of the British Indian empire, showing the produce of the territorial revenues, and of all other sources of income; and the modes of assessing and levying each, in the respective presidencies and districts; also, the progress of trade and navigation in India:

"4. The judicial establishments of British India, European and native; the modes of administering justice, civil and criminal, and the working of the system, as exhibited by tables of trials, appeals, and decisions:

"5. The measures adopted, and the institutions established and endowed, for the promotion of education in India:

"6. Works of local improvement executed, in progress, and now under consideration:

"7. Ecclesiastical provision for the diffusion of Christian spiritual instruction:

"8. Miscellaneous topics of inquiry:

"Have pursued their inquiries under the first of these heads, viz., that which relates to 'the authorities and agencies for administering the government of India at home and in India respectively,' and have taken the evidence thereupon, which they now report to the House.

"The labours of your committee being necessarily interrupted by the approaching prorogation of Parliament, they direct the attention of the House to the favourable tenour of the evidence with respect to the operation of the Act 3 Will. 4, c. 85, so far as it regards the administration of the government of India by the East-India Company, as trustees under the control of the Crown.

"It is apparent, however, that one only of eight heads of inquiry has hitherto occupied the attention of your committee; the inquiry under the remaining heads, which are very important, ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be pursued in the next session of Parliament."

The last paragraph was added on the motion of Sir James Graham. A motion, by Mr. Hume, to leave out the words "the favourable tenour of," in the preceding paragraph, was negatived, being supported only by Mr. Cobden.

A motion made, in the course of the inquiry, by Sir E. Colebrooke, suggested by Mr. Hume, "that there be laid before the committee all papers and correspondence that passed between the Court of Directors, the Board of Control, and the Government of India, relating to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the office of Governor-General of India," was negatived by 17 against 2.

Colonel Sykes, in support of his suggestion to the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs, that power should be given to the Court of Directors, in Secret Court, of recording their opinion respecting the declaration of war, and carrying on warlike operations, in India, declared his belief that, had such power existed, "the Affghan war might probably never have taken place;" and stated that, up to the date of his examination (20th of May last), "the Court of Directors had no knowledge whatever of the origin, progress, or present state of the war in Burmah."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was held at their House, in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following resolution proposed by the Court of Directors :—

"That, as a testimonial of the gratitude with which the East-India Company must ever remember that the glorious career of the Duke of Wellington commenced in India, and that the consolidation of the British power there was greatly promoted by his brilliant achievements, a marble statue of that illustrious commander be placed in the General Court-room."

Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the Court of Directors, took the chair.

The *Chairman* said :—I have now to acquaint the Court that it has been specially summoned to take into consideration the resolution of the Court of Directors, which will now be read.

The resolution was then read by the secretary.

The *Chairman*.—In presenting for your concurrence the unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors to erect a statue of the Duke of Wellington in this room, I feel that it would ill become me to offer any reasons, much less to urge any arguments, in support of a proposal which must at once commend itself to the judgment and feeling of every man. (Hear, hear.) It has pleased Almighty God to remove the Great Duke from this earthly scene. Full of years, and covered with glory, he descends to the tomb mourned, not only by his country, but by the civilized world. No testimonial is required to perpetuate the memory of his matchless deeds—they are imperishable; but we call to mind with honest pride and heartfelt gratitude that the career of the illustrious Duke commenced in India. (Hear, hear.) More than half a century has elapsed since, as Colonel Wellesley, he commanded in the trenches at Seringapatam; he then administered, with consummate skill, the government of Mysore; soon after achieved the victories of Assaye and Argaum, and dictated treaties of peace by which the British power in India was upheld and consolidated. (Hear, hear.) It is in commemoration of services thus rendered, that we propose to place here a statue of the departed hero, thus marking, as far as it is in our power to mark, our gratitude for the benefits which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the Duke of Wellington conferred on that portion of the British empire committed to the government of the East-India Company. I feel that it would be unsuited to the occasion to add another word when presenting for that cordial approbation, which I am sure it will command, the resolution which I now propose.

The resolution was again read, and

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. Russell Ellice) said :—After the chairman's speech, in which I entirely concur, it will not become me to dwell on the important public services of the great man we have just lost, and to whose memory, as a tribute of our regard, we propose to raise a statue. What the whole of India owes to the Duke of Wellington is now so much a matter of history, that I will limit myself to formally seconding the resolution, adding only the expression of my own deep feeling of gratitude for the services rendered by the Duke of Wellington, and of regret for the irreparable loss which the country has sustained. (Cheers.)

Mr. *Lewin*.—How is the cost of the statue to be defrayed? Is it to be defrayed by the members of this Court, or out of the territorial revenues of India? If from the latter, then you will be voting a statue to be paid for by persons who know nothing of the Duke, and who care nothing for him. I believe that the people of India have no regard for our rule, but that, on the contrary, it is hated and detested from one end of India to the other. (Murmurs.) Yes, I thoroughly believe it. I have no objection to a statue being raised to the Duke, but I think it derogatory to us to express our own feelings at the expense of others; and I fancy that the friends of the Duke of Wellington will hardly be gratified by a testimonial voted by this Court, but paid for from another source.

The *Chairman* said :—Considering the high position which the hon. member has held in India, I can only say I have listened to his observations with the deepest regret. I think that the best course I can pursue, and I hope it will be followed by the rest of the Court, will be to abstain from answering those observations. It is, however, my duty to reply to the question put by the hon. proprietor, and I inform him that the expenses of the statue will be met out of the territorial revenues of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. *Twining*.—As one of the oldest proprietors, I hope I may be excused for saying that I could not conceive any occasion when a vote of this Court should be carried with more entire unanimity than on the present. To pretend to enter on the character and claims of the Duke of Wellington, would be per-

fectly preposterous and idle on my part. Your hon. chairman has summed up those claims in a manner which precludes the necessity of enlarging on them, and I am happy to think that the statue of the Duke of Wellington will be placed in this court, where I have so often heard it admitted that the best interests of India have been promoted by the conduct and gallantry of the noble Duke. I hope, then, that long after I shall have ceased to take any part in the meetings of the proprietors, those who will assemble within these walls hereafter, will feel themselves animated by the best sentiments on contemplating the features of a man who has been universally revered, and whose great principle of life has been one which we might all apply to ourselves,—that every man should be governed by a strong sense of duty. (Hear, hear.) I give my most cordial assent to the resolution.

Mr. *Clark* said :—Nothing could be more appropriate, more full of feeling, and more true, than what has fallen from the hon. chairman. I therefore do not rise to prolong the present discussion, but to express my regret that there should be even one member of the Court of Proprietors who will not hold up his hand with the rest this day, or, at any rate, propose that the money for the statue should not be appropriated out of the national revenue of India. I sincerely regret the speech of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin), and I hope and trust that upon such an occasion as the present the hon. proprietor will withdraw his opposition. We have precedent after precedent for the proposed course of proceeding; for how have all those statues which we see around us been paid for?

Mr. *Wedding*.—I have heard enough of the chairman's speech to be satisfied that very little need be said on the proprietors' side of the court in support of the motion before it; but I am unwilling to let the resolution pass without observing that it was in India that the illustrious Duke first earned his military renown. It was there, too, that he first gave the proof of those transcendent talents which have elicited the praise and admiration of the world; and, by a rare and admirable combination of qualities, he was enabled to be alike firm in council and in action.

Captain *Shepherd* observed that one hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin) had alluded to India. He (Captain Shepherd) had never had the honour of serving the East-India Company in India, but he had had opportunities of knowing the feelings of the people there, and he believed that if it were possible to collect the voice of the people of India from one end to the other, not a single person would be found to concur in what he regretted to hear fall from the hon. proprietor. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then carried, Mr. Lewin's hand being the only one held up against it.

The *Chairman* grieved to see that the resolution had not passed unanimously.

Mr. *Gray*.—Will not the motion be recorded as carried with one dissentient only?

The *Chairman*.—I shall direct the secretary so to record it.

Mr. *Lewin*.—Then it should also be recorded that a great many proprietors were not present in the court.

The Court then adjourned.

MAPS OF INDIA.—The Directors of the East-India Company have caused to be lithographed, with a view to assisting the Parliamentary inquiry into the operation of the Charter Act, outline maps, representing by distinctions of colour the different native states, and specifying the superficial area of these states, and their population. It appears that the total area of the native states is 691,695 square miles, and their population 52,156,237.

HYPOTHECATION OF GOODS.—The amount of loss sustained by the East-India Company on remittances by the hypothecation of goods since 1st May, 1834, is 13,508*l.*, of which 10,666*l.* was sustained in 1847, the year of commercial distress, when the amount by which the net sale proceeds of the goods fell short of the bills of exchange drawn against the respective consignments was 12,968*l.*, and only 2,322*l.* has been recovered.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The directors of this company have just issued their half-yearly report. It states that the whole line between Bombay and Calcutta is now under contract, in three separate portions, and the works are in various stages of progress, promising completion according to the several agreements. It is expected that the first portion of the railway, from Bombay to Tanna, will be opened for traffic early in the ensuing year, and a supply of engines, carriages, and other rolling stock has been forwarded to Bombay sufficient for the opening. In the despatches last received, dated Bombay, September 1, the chief resident engineer reports as follows :—"Of the permanent way, about four miles of double line, and 16 miles of

single line, are laid nearly three-fifths of the entire length upon the contract, and five-ninths of the ballasting is spread, and I expect that the whole line will be laid by the end of November, or early in December." The whole capital of 500,000*l.* has been paid into the treasury of the East-India Company, and the guarantee interest is now accruing upon the total amount. The surveys for the extension of the railway beyond Callian across the Ghauts into the interior have been completed. The accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last show that 485,185*l.* had been received, including 99,145*l.* in Bombay; and 193,521*l.* expended, including 111,794*l.* in England, and 81,726*l.* in Bombay; leaving a balance in hand in England of 274,245*l.*, and in Bombay of 17,419*l.*, together, 291,664*l.* The total amount disbursed during the half-year ending the 30th of June was 24,297*l.* in England, and 42,547*l.* in Bombay; together, 66,844*l.* The interest account shows a balance in hand of 10,624*l.*

THE EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY received notice on the 15th of October from the India Company, that a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be accorded them on the new sum of 1,000,000*l.* to be raised to construct an extension line to Rajmahal, the other conditions being the same as those of their existing grant. This 1,000,000*l.* will be altogether independent of any further guaranteed capital that may be required for the completion of the original line from Calcutta to the Ranegunge collieries. The option of subscribing at par will be given to the proprietors of the old shares.

THE RAILWAY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA is now (September 21st) complete to the village of Barbacons, twenty-five miles of the road—rather more than half-way—and decidedly the worst half of the line. Out of the twenty-five miles, at least twenty are through a continuous swamp, all of which is laid on piles about six feet apart, and driven twenty and twenty-five feet before a foundation could be obtained.

ABD-EL-KADER.—The liberation of this African chief from his long and unjust confinement is thus announced in the *Moniteur*: "The Prince has marked the end of his tour by a great act of justice and national generosity—he has restored Abd-el-Kader to liberty. This act has long been decided in his mind; he wished to carry it into effect as soon as circumstances should permit him to follow, without any danger to the country, the suggestions of his heart. At present, France has too legitimate a confidence in his strength and his rights not to show herself great towards a vanquished enemy. In returning to Paris, the Prince stopped at the Château d'Amboise, and, having seen Abd-el-Kader, informed him of the end of his captivity." It appears that the chief is to be taken to Broussa, in Turkey, there to reside (apparently under the surveillance of the Sultan), with an allowance from the French Government. The ex-Emir swore on the *Koran* that he would never attempt to disturb the rule of the French in Africa, and that he would submit, without any ulterior design, to the will of France. The *Times* states that, "previously to the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, negotiations had been carried on by the French Government with the Porte for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Sultan to the reception of the Arab chief in his dominions. Broussa had, accordingly, been named by the Porte as the most suitable place of residence, that being the city to which prisoners of State and disgraced officers of the Turkish Government are usually sent; but it would appear from Louis Napoleon's speech at Amboise, that Abd-el-Kader is to be considered as a free resident at Broussa on parole. It is a remarkable circumstance that the intention of the President to liberate the Emir had been strongly opposed by all his advisers, civil and military, and they imagined that he had yielded to their remonstrances. It was only a few minutes before the interview at Amboise that Louis Napoleon informed General St. Arnaud, the Minister at War, that he was going to set Abd-el-Kader at liberty on the spot. Such is the tenacity of purpose and the secrecy of resolution which characterize the present ruler of France."

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The Lords of the Admiralty have received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Moresby, dated Aug. 12, reporting his visit to this island and its interesting community. He says: "It is impossible to do justice to the spirit of order and decency that animates the whole community, whose number amounts to 170, strictly brought up in the Protestant faith, according to the Established Church of England, by Mr. Nobbs, their pastor and surgeon, who has for twenty-four years zealously and successfully, by precept and example, raised them to a state of the highest moral conduct and feeling. Of fruits and edible roots they have at present abundance, which they exchange with the whalers for clothing, oil, medicine, and other necessities; but the crops on the tillage ground begin to deteriorate; landslips occur with each succeeding storm, and the declivities of the hills, when denuded, are laid bare by the periodical rains. Their diet consists of yams, sweet potatoes,

and bread-fruit; a small quantity of fish is occasionally caught; their pigs supply annually upon an average about 50 lb. of meat to each individual; and they have a few goats and fowls. Their want of clothing and other absolute necessities is very pressing, and I am satisfied that the time has arrived when preparation, at least, must be made for the future, seven or eight years being the utmost that can be looked forward to for a continuance of their present means of support. The summary of the year 1851 gives—births, 12; deaths, 2; marriages, 3. On their return from Tahiti, they numbered about 60, of whom there were married 13 couple; the rest from the age of 16 to infancy. Mr. Nobbs was anxious to avail himself of my offer to convey him to Valparaiso, and thence enable him to proceed to England, for the purpose of obtaining ordination. At a general meeting of the inhabitants their consent was given, provided I would leave the chaplain of the *Portland* (the Rev. Mr. Holman) until Mr. Nobbs returned."

THE BABIS OF PERSIA.—The late attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia was made by two persons who belonged to the religious sect of the Babis. This was the only confession they made in spite of the inexpressible tortments of the rack; and, though their muscles writhed under red-hot pincers, though their bones were crushed with screws, still their lips remained closed, and all they said was, "We are Babis." The Babis are schismatics, and they pray to the Prophet; but prefer their prayers in a manner somewhat different from the devotional exercises of orthodox Moslemism. This sect was founded, about fifteen years ago, by a man named Bab, whom the king ordered to be shot. The most devoted among his followers fled to Sengain, where they were attacked by the king's troops. It was believed that all of them, men, women, and children, had been put to the sword; but intolerance has always the same effect, and Babi doctrines took root and spread apace, and at this moment there is not a town in the kingdom without its congregation of secret Babis. The Government adheres to the system of persecution, and the heretics have consequently many opportunities to assert the purity of their faith by martyrdom. The Prophet Bab himself told his disciples that the road to Paradise lay through the chamber of torture. If this be true, there is no denying it that the present Shah is very kind to the Babis, for he does his best to send them to heaven. His last decree treats of the utter extermination of the heretics. Now, considering the peculiar character of Oriental ethics, nobody could find fault with the Persians if the poor sectarians were simply and quickly put to death; but the manner in which the capital sentence is executed, the circumstances which precede the last blow, the tortments which consume the body until life ends in a last horrible convulsion—these are so revolting, that the very thought makes one's blood run cold.—*Köln's Zeitung*.

THE UNITED STATES JAPAN SQUADRON was to comprise the following vessels:—The *Vermont*, 100 guns; the steamer *Susquehannah*, 9; the *Mississippi*, 10; the *Princeton*, 10; the *Macedonian* (razée), 30; the *Plmouth*, 20; the *Falmouth*, 20; the *Saratoga*, 20. "From this list," remarks the *New York Herald*, "it will be seen that, as far as metal is concerned, the expedition will be truly formidable. It is not, of course, contemplated to use force towards Japan, unless her conduct should be of such a nature as to demand it. But, although Commodore Perry will proceed to that country with the most peaceable intentions, it must be remembered that we have already serious complaints to make, which call for immediate redress. By a barbarous policy of Japan, our seamen who may chance to be wrecked upon her coasts are instantly seized, put in cages, and kept in a state of the most wretched imprisonment for an indefinite period. Such treatment would not for a moment be submitted to from any civilized nation. Who can doubt that, were England or France to imprison American citizens who might be shipwrecked on their coasts, ample satisfaction would be demanded and enforced? And the fact that Japan is in this respect a barbarous nation, forms no more exemption in her behalf than the natives of the South Sea Islands can claim, who seize, roast, and eat our sailors, because they like the savoury viand. But, inasmuch as Japan is comparatively a weak country, our Government, notwithstanding the enormities which Japan has practised, and is daily practising, towards our citizens, desires to have them stopped in a peaceable and friendly manner. It will, therefore, be Commodore Perry's duty to endeavour to effect an arrangement by which those abuses will be put an end to, and also, if possible, to open friendly commercial intercourse with them. In order to effect this, a sufficient force must be placed at his command to carry with it that respect which semi-barbarous nations always pay to power, where, without it, eloquence would be thrown away."

INDIAN BEGGARS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, under the signature of "An Indian Observer," and who appears to be a

native of India, calls public attention to an evil which we lately noticed, namely, the number of Indian beggars in London. He says:—"I freely entered into conversation with several of these unfortunate countrymen of mine, and inquired the cause of their leading such a life. By some I was informed that they were brought to England by gentlemen, who, on their arrival, after making them a trifling present, left them to get back to India or live here as they best could; the masters of others had died and left them destitute. Others said they had been brought over by captains of ships, and were obliged to beg, as they could do nothing else, and were unable to obtain a passage home. They had gone to the Lord Mayor and the East India-house, to solicit the means of returning home, but were equally unsuccessful in each instance. I was told that many of this unfortunate class had perished through want of proper nourishment, and from being exposed to the inclemency of the winter without sufficient clothing. On mentioning this subject to some English gentlemen, I was told that my poor countrymen were mostly idle vagabonds, who would rather beg than work, and that they would not return even though they had the opportunity, and that, in this free country, nobody could compel them. On hearing this repeatedly asserted, I determined to make myself more fully acquainted with the real circumstances of these 'idle Indian vagabonds,' as I have heard them called, and ascertain the true cause of their degraded state. With this view, I visited some of their dwelling-places, which I found situated in the most miserable lanes and alleys of London. Their rooms were mostly without furniture, and their beds were bundles of straw. I also learnt that what they obtained from casual charity was, on an average, about 6d. a-day. Every one of them expressed at least a strong desire to return to India."

THE EGYPTIAN RAILROAD, between Alexandria and Cairo, is advancing rapidly; it is fully expected that a portion, as far as the Nile, will be completed by next year.

THE DRUSES.—Letters from Beyrout of the 29th of September announce that, in the event of the Druses manifesting further opposition to the Sultan's orders, the Seraskier, at the head of 15,000 men, had resolved to attack them. This extreme measure would not, however, be resorted to until the great caravan, with provisions for the pilgrims of Mecca, had attained a position of safety from the attack of the Druses, who would pillage it if hostilities had commenced. At present they have retired to the most inaccessible parts of the Hauran. In the meantime the Seraskier has ordered several of the Druses to his camp. The last intelligence from Damascus announces the defeat of the insurgents in the Hauran, but they had retired into the rocky fastnesses of Ledja; so that the rebellion is not over.

ARISTOCRATIC EMIGRANTS.—Amongst recent emigrants to Australia are a son of the Bishop of Exeter, who is gone out as a settler near Melbourne; and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's son, who is gone out to practise at the Australian bar.

STORES.—The *Mary Ridley* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 16. *Patrician*, Colbert, Bengal; *Caribbean*, Cockton, Singapore; *Sullan*, Sharp, Akyab; *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Benson, Cape.—18. *Thomas Blyth*, Garwood, Mauritius.—20. *Tamerlane*, Wilkinson, Bengal.—22. *City of Glasgow*, Muir, and *Sacramento*, McIntyre, Bengal.—23. *Chrysothie*, Knight, Whampoa; *Rubens*, Le Brouster, Bengal (to Dunkirk).—25. *Pyrenees*, Eagles, Madras; *Cornubia*, Ellison, Bengal; *Royal Alice*, Boyce, Singapore; *Coriolanus*, Rhina, Bombay; *Acasta*, Robertson, Ceylon; *Victor*, Brown, South Australia; *Jenny Wren*, Joynsen, Akyab.—26. *Edward Cohen*, Ripley, Bengal; *Orleana*, Evans, and *Hercules*, Lowden, Bombay; *Zelus*, Malcolm, Bombay; *Stornoway*, Robertson, Whampoa; *Chieftain*, Chalmers, Coringa.—27. *Wanderer*, Reynolds, Akyab; *Concord*, Potter, Penang; *John Ritson*, Ritson, Singapore; *Pioneer*, Childs, Akyab; *Ocean*, Davidson, Cochin; *Leamoyne*, McEachern, Bengal; *Halifax*, Wright, Coringa; *California*, Carter, Maulmain.—28. *Marion*, Bissett, Bombay; *Equity*, Nasen, and *Zion*, Bell, Bengal; *Brunette*, Consens, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—OCT. 14. *Golden Spring*, Williams, Mauritius; *Heber*, Nicholls, Manilla.—16. *Caroline*, Stephens (from Hartlepool), Singapore.—18. *British Empire*, M'Ewen (from Shields), Bombay.—17. *Cambria*, Shaddock, Cape.—21. *Sylphide*, Idman (from Hull), Cape.—18. *Mary*, Grant, Bombay; *Bromleys*, Knot, Algoa Bay; *Lutchini*, Le Bœuf, Madras.—23. *Maude*, Hedwith (from Shields), Calcutta.—22. *Isabella*, Brown (from Sunderland), Ceylon.

From LIVERPOOL.—OCT. 15. *Livingstone*, M'Fee, Calcutta.—20. *East Indian*, Moss, Ceylon.—16. *Caroline*, Smith, Calcutta; *Old England*, Reed, Aden.—17. *Asia*, Newlands, Calcutta.—18. *Ursula*, Cobb, Bombay.—19. *Sural*, Eves, Calcutta; *Herald*,

Tarball, Mauritius; *Glydeside*, M'Alpine, Cape and Algoa Bay.—20. *Security*, Kensington, Shanghai; *Tinto*, Jones, Hong-Kong.—22. *Kirkman Finlay*, Muir, Bombay; *Margaret Gibson*, Robinson, Port Natal.—23. *Esmeralda*, Throsser, Singapore.—24. *Countess of Wilton*, Crangie, Shanghai.

From the CLYDE.—OCT. 14. *Flora Muir*, Glover, Singapore.—21. *Marion*, Beckland, Bombay.

From SHIELDS.—OCT. 15. *Laurel*, Calcutta; *Sarepta*, Calcutta.—24. *Lucie*, Aden.—16. *Hermione*, Ceylon.—23. *Moodie*, Cape.

From PORTSMOUTH.—OCT. 13. *H.M.S. Bittern*, India.

From NEWPORT.—OCT. 24. *Koning Nederlander Yacht Club*, Batavia.

From PLYMOUTH.—OCT. 15. *Calcutta* (steamer), Hall, Cape, Mauritius, and Calcutta; *Melbourne* (steamer), Cox, Cape and Sydney.—21. *Patriarch*, Christie, Aden and Bombay.—22. *H.M.S. Electra*, Morris, Sydney.

From HULL.—OCT. 14. *Argo* (steamer), India.—18. *Nadeschda*, Bjornstrom, Akyab.

From SWANSEA.—OCT. 16. *Rajah of Sarawak*, Morton, Singapore; *Avon*, Moore Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Rev. Lord J. Hay, Lady Hay, Lady J. Hay, and servant; Mrs. Dawson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Plunkett, Miss Foster and servant, Mr. Madlycott and servant, Col. Atherton's two children and servant, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Vincent.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Eyre Coote and servant, Mrs. Wallon.

For ADEN.—Major Harvey and two servants, Miss Boulger, Mr. J. Kaye, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. G. Pollexfen, Mr. A. Knox, Miss Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Muter, Mrs. Col. Hutton, Lieut. Sellon, Mr. J. P. Stratton, Capt. Whitelock, Mrs. Harvey, Col. and Mrs. Cracklow, Lieut. col. Hamilton, Miss Robinson, Miss Hadow, Major C. J. Owen, Mrs. Corfield and servant, Rev. A. Burn, Miss Hogg, Mr. Palliser, Mrs. Palliser, two infants, and servant; Capt. G. Hack, Lieut. Newman, Lord F. Fitzclarence, Lady and Miss Fitzclarence.

For MADRAS.—Miss Minchia, Miss Groves, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Rev. Mr. Moody, Capt. Beechcroft, Mrs. Beechcroft, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. J. B. Miller, Mr. Godfrey, Capt. Kearney, Dr. Montgomery, Lieut. J. H. Dickson, Lieut. Shepherd.

For CRYLON.—Miss McKinnon, Mr. F. H. and Mrs. Palliser.

For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Bird, Miss Young, Miss Colville and servant, Miss Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, 2 infants and servant, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Preston, Mr. Spence, Miss M. Ross, Mr. de Verinne, Mr. W. Moran, Miss Vanreunan, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Guise, Mr. Le Bas, Miss Thomason, Miss Tennant, Mr. C. Hufnagle, Miss Janson and servant, Mr. Egerton, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. F. Macnaughten, Capt. H. Crawford, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Miller, Miss Goldney, Miss Goldney, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Stewart, Mr. A. Bruce, Mr. Tell, Mr. S. Tell, Col. Warrall, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Shortread, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Broome, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Gardner, Mr. J. B. Gardner, Mr. Stone, Mr. Hornidge, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. F. Boyd, Lieut. Lambert, Mr. Jung, Mr. H. Bau-navie, Mr. A. Jung, Capt. Black, Mr. J. Freeman.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Lacassen, Mr. Netscher, Mr. C. L. de Joug, Mr. Etty.

For HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Col. Griffin, Col. Mainwaring, 2 Misses Mainwaring and servant, Mr. L. Joseph, Mr. H. Marshall.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Thomas, d. in Westbourne-street, Hyde Park-gardens, Oct. 24.

KIRKPATRICK, the wife of Sir C. Bart. s. Hammersmith, Oct. 25.

WALKER, the wife of Andrew, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, d. at 4, Audover-place, Cheltenham, Oct. 21.

WELBOURNE, the wife of J. W. s. at 38, Albemarle-street, Oct. 26.

WIGRAM, the wife of Archdeacon, s. at the deaery, Southampton, Oct. 24.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. R. W. s. in Bedford-place, Russell-square, Oct. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BINGLEY, Peregrine T. s. of the late Thomas B. Bengal Horse Artillery, to Caroline H. widow of the late Lieut.-col. Clarke, at St. James's church, Bayswater, Oct. 20.

DALY, Henry, D. Bomhay Esq. fus. to Susan E. E. d. of the late Edward Fitzpatrick, at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Oct. 21.

DUMERGUE, Edward, late of the Madras army, to Elizabeth A. d. of John Perry, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, Oct. 26.

MAUDE, C. W. late Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Emily, d. of the late Samuel Brooke, at Charlton, near Dover, Oct. 18.

MENIARDIERE, Henry W. s. of Capt. H. J. C. late of the Madras army, to Florence A. d. of George H. Matyear, at Chiswick, Oct. 23.

RITHERDON, North, s. of George, of Brompton, to Margaret, d. of Robert Ritherdon, at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Oct. 9.
 SAUNDERS, J. O'B. to Adelaide, d. of David Reid, late of the Bengal Cavalry, at the British Embassy, Paris, Oct. 22.
 SHEPHERD, William A. Bombay Medical Establishment, to Sarah, d. of Anthony Highmore, at Hampstead, Oct. 23.
 TWYNAM, William C. to Elizabeth, d. of William Moir, late of the Ceylon civil service, at St. John's, Jaffnapatam, Aug. 25.

DEATHS.

BEAVER, Major Herbert, 5th Madras N.I. late deputy paymaster-general, northern division Madras Presidency, at Orme-square, aged 46, Oct. 13.
 BUCKLE, William, late commander of the ship *Samarang*, of London, at Peterborough, aged 32, Oct. 22.
 DAYCOCK, John, for upwards of forty-six years clerk in the Secretary's office, East India-house, at King's-square, Goswell-road, aged 75, Oct. 27.
 LAVIE, Mary F. d. of Capt. H. Bombay Army, at Manila, aged 9 mo. July 20.
 READE, Helen C. d. of the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. and wife of John P. at Florence, Oct. 17.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

October 20th and 27th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Octavius Travers.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. D. Pakenham, 4th cav.
 Capt. H. L. Robertson, 65th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Major R. Garatin, 2nd cav.
 Ens. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I.
 Lieut. J. B. Speid, 34th N.I.
 Lieut. G. A. Searle, 35th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Major T. E. Cotgrave, art.
 Lieut. W. A. Glasspoole, 4th N.I.
 Lieut. J. McNeill, 8th N.I.
 Major E. Hallum, inv.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. — Stevens, Indian Navy.
 Mr. T. R. Hunter, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Frank Sims.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Bt. Lieut. col. G. Campbell, art.
 Lieut. J. S. Shepherd, 7th cav.
 Lieut. J. M. Nuttall, 6th N.I.
 Lieut. W. Fullarton, 14th N.I.
 Lieut. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I.
 Capt. J. Morrieson, 30th N.I.
 Lieut. T. W. Hilton, 65th N.I.
 Lieut. col. E. Wintle, 71st N.I.
 Surg. F. Anderson.
Madras Estab.—Col. G. Conran, art.
 Lieut. col. T. A. A. Munsey, 3rd cav.
 Lieut. F. M. Haultain, 3rd N.I.
 Lieut. S. Gibbon, 42nd N.I.
 Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Y. Shortt, 12th N.I.
 Assist. surg. W. Skelding.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Mercer, c.b., 63rd N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. S. Mardall, inv. do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. bt. maj. S. Landon, 16th N.I., do.
 Lieut. F. R. Burton, 18th N.I., do.
 Lieut. A. W. Sibthorpe, 28th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. T. Sneyd, 8th cav.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Cracroft, inv.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. S. Christian, 17th N.I.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, a clerk in the Accounts Branch of the Secretary's Office, has been permitted to retire from the service.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	274 to 276.
India Bonds.....	85s. 88s. prem.
East India Railway, 18 paid.....	8 to 8½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	2½ to 2½ prem.
Do. do. 4½ paid	

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. pay. in London .			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July	Sa. Rs. 2s. 3½d.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3½d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from 8 to 23 Oct.
On Bengal ...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	77,655 8 5
Madras ...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	76,501 13 1
Bombay ..	do.	2s. 1½d.	1,186 10 5
Total			95,343 11 11

Bengal Bank Post Bills 2s. 0½d.
 Madras do.
 Bombay do. 2s. 0½d.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S EXCHANGE.

Altered, on the 24th September, 1852, from 2s. on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 0½d. on Bombay, to 2s. 1d. and 2s. 1½d. respectively.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Screw steamer *Calcutta*, Oct. 15.

	Gold.	Silver.
Calcutta	—	£24,049
Madras	—	2,953
Ceylon	£3,200	—
Mauritius	23,322	—
Cape of Good Hope	50,000	—
	£76,522	£27,002

Per steamer *Ripon*, Oct. 20.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£26,278	—
Aden	—	£2,312
Ceylon	6,300	—
Madras	—	9,840
Calcutta	—	192,328
Singapore	5,750	14,760
Canton	—	17,630
	£58,328	£236,870
Totals	£114,850	£263,872

East-India House, 24th September, 1882.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1½d. the Company's rupee.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th October, 1882.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 3rd November next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

264 tons of Dead Weight (including 119 tons of Coal).

113 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th October, 1882.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, 1882, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 2,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Madras, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd day of November aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th October, 1882.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 10th November next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BLANKETS,
CANVAS,—also
FLANNEL and WORSTED STOCKINGS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 10th day of November, 1882, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO PARENTS ABOUT TO LEAVE ENGLAND, AND OTHERS.

A MARRIED LADY, without family, residing in Hampshire, is desirous of taking the charge of ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, under eight years of age, to board and educate, surrounded by the comforts and receiving all the care and attention of home. She will undertake to instruct them in the usual branches of English education, with French, drawing, music, and singing, and their religious instruction will be most carefully attended to.

Address to L. A. B., Post-office, Salisbury, Wilts. N.B. Unexceptionable references will be given.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's Engineers, prepares a limited number of Young Gentlemen for the several Military Colleges of Woolwich, Sandhurst, or Addiscombe, or for direct commissions in either service. Having passed through Addiscombe himself, he is of course practically acquainted with the system and studies adopted there.

Terms, £24 per annum, or £12 per month.—For further particulars, apply to C. A., 61, Leinster Road, Dublin.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong,

C.B., K.C.T., and S.

John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.

Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.

Ellis Watkin Cuthick, Esq.

William Kilburn, Esq.

Francis Macnaghten, Esq.

Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.

William Rothery, Esq.

Robert Saunders, Esq.

Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

Brodie McGhie Wilcox, Esq., M.P.

AUDITORS.—Robert Gardner, Esq.; Robert Hichens, Esq.;

William Oxenbrough, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

Solicitors.—William Henry Cooterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 18, Cavendish Square.

ACTUARY.—David Jones, Esq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 12th of May, 1882, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year
20		£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30	On or before	1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40	12th of May,	1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	1847.	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

. The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

AGENTS IN INDIA.—

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Braddon & Co. | MADRAS.—Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Leckie & Co.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

MADRAS.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta Oct. 8th; Sand Heads, 9th; Madras, 13th; Point de Galie, 16th; Aden, 27th; and arrived at Suez on the 2nd inst.

The *Victoria*, with a mail, left Bombay Oct. 16th, and arrived at Aden on the 25th. ult.

The *Ganges*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 29th; Singapore, Oct. 6th; Penang, 8th; and arrived at Point de Galie on the 15th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 5th inst.; they reached Malta on the 9th (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles on the 11th inst. (per *Banshee*).

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 19th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " Newspapers, free. " 1 oz. 2s.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 16.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 8	Bombay (via Madras) Oct. 16
Madras	— 13	Ceylon — 16
China (Hong-Kong)	Sept. 29	

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1269.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1222.

Chinese year 4468, or 49th of the 75th cycle.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have but little to add, in respect to the progress of the war in Burmah, to the intelligence embodied in our last Summary. The latest accounts from Rangoon were brought to Calcutta by the Company's steamer *Tenasserim*, which left that place on the evening of the 2nd of October. No communication of importance from the advanced division of the army had been received up to the date of the *Tenasserim's* departure. The steamers *Nerbudda*, *Damoodam*, and *Lord William Bentinck* arrived off Rangoon, in company with the *Tenasserim*, all safe, on the 1st.

On the 16th September, the first detachment of troops started from Rangoon for Prome, conveyed by the steamers, and on the 26th, the last portion of the first division followed in the same manner, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H.M.'s 80th, the 35th Madras N.I., and a field battery with two 8-inch howitzers, and details of sappers and miners. General Godwin, with a company of the 4th battalion artillery, left in the steamer *Proserpine* on the 24th. The second brigade would, it was hoped, be able to follow in three or four weeks' time. General Steel, with the Madras reinforcements, had arrived; part also of the additional brigade from Bengal, under Sir John Cheape, as well as Admiral Austin. The weather had been wet, squalls and rain occurring in great severity about the 22nd. Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape had accompanied General Godwin; Brigadier-General Steel therefore commanded at Rangoon. Admiral Austin had gone up towards Prome in the *Pluto* steamer. The expected reinforcements to the army of Ava were gradually arriving at Rangoon from Madras, Calcutta, and Kyook Phyou.

The reports respecting the enemy were vague. It was reported that Prome had been strengthened. A large gun had been mounted in a prominent site, but this was all that could be seen of the movements of the garrison, from the steamer stationed a little below Prome, which used her large 32-pounders against the Burmese wherever they

showed themselves. The surveying brig *Krishna* had been stationed off Puzendown, with a party of marines and seamen from H.M.'s ship *Winchester* on board, it having been reported that a large party of the enemy from Pegu intended making an attack on the place.

The following letter from a correspondent of the *Friend of India* contains some information upon this head :—

"Regarding the preparations for resistance which the Burmese are making, you will be not a little surprised to learn, when their warlike reputation is remembered, that they are making none, at least in the vicinity of the Irrawaddy, which are not utterly contemptible. The war, in fact, has dwindled to a farce. As far as I can learn, I believe there are no impediments whatever to the passage of our vessels from Rangoon to Ava. I understand 2,000 Burmese are to be stationed at Mee-day, about 40 miles above Prome; but they are not there yet. At the latter place there are 500 stationed in the town and the adjacent hills; but without any artillery. They must now deplore the loss of the 23 heavy guns which the steamers captured there on their first visit. About six miles from Prome, inland, is Ethay Me, a town of considerable importance, I hear. Bandoola, as we call him, has taken up his position there, with the remnant of the Acow toung force, and some new levies, in all about 7,000 men, with 30 pieces of ordnance of various calibre. The latter I do not entirely believe, though my information is good in most respects; probably jinjals are included. I know they are very much pressed for guns, and no wonder, when we remember how many have been captured. The men are intrenched, and not stockaded in the approved Burmese style, which probably they begin to find rather expensive. All the expelled Woonas have collected at Ethay Mu, whether for the purpose of mutual condolence or what, I am unable to discover. The Commodore's friend, the Dalla Woon, is one of the number. The Shaydoun Woon, the ex-Governor of Rangoon, who accused our officers of being intoxicated, and by his insolence and ignorance brought on the war, is now numbered amongst the dead. He had been some time in ill health, and circumstances were not calculated to restore him."

An officer of one of the Bombay steamers, it is said, went some distance up the river at Martaban, and attacked a body of inoffensive Burmese there (without any provocation), firing on them and slaying them.

A letter from Rangoon states that some charges were got up against the Dalla chief, which could not, however, be substantiated: the chief was accordingly acquitted.

It appears that Moun Chouk, the chief at Shou Ghen, is endeavouring by every means in his power to conciliate the inhabitants of Pegu.

The *Straits Times* contains intelligence from Siam which may ultimately prove of importance. It is said that the young king has issued orders for the collection of an army of 50,000 men upon his frontier, which will move in two divisions, one directed towards the Burmese frontier, and the other towards the north, to subdue certain rebellious tribes. The writer adds that the troops have been "extensively drilled" by Captains Impey and Knox. It is not probable that the young king, who is better acquainted than any man in his dominions with the extent of British power, should have resolved to assist his hereditary foes at Ava, and it may be presumed that he hopes, in the general dismemberment of the Burmese empire, to obtain a share. The wild region between his own dominions and the Sitang is probably the object of his ambition, and in that case our territories in Pegu, instead of being bounded by a number of petty tribes, will be contiguous to the dominions of Siam. He appears not to be indifferent to the acquisition of military renown, and besides having three armies in the field, one in Cambodia and the two mentioned above, he is fortifying the

river below his capital, to prevent the approach of armed steamers. This precaution is not, however, directed against the British, as he is expecting the arrival of Sir J. Brooke, in the character of British ambassador, and is repairing a house for his reception.

Our north-western frontier appeared to be quiet, but there are reports of combinations among the tribes, and it is asserted with some confidence that our authorities have resolved on a cold weather campaign. The *Delli Gazette* states that the Governor-General and the board of administration in the Punjab have come to the determination of effectually rooting out the wild hordes that keep that frontier in a constant state of disturbance.

An event of some interest is announced in one of the up-country papers, namely, that young Dhulleep Sing, the late sovereign of the Punjab and chief of the Sikhs, has, to all appearance, become a Christian. He has not yet been baptized, but he had appeared in church at Mussoorie, Bible and Prayer-book in hand, and behaved with the greatest propriety. The journalist who records this occurrence seems to apprehend the possibility of its creating dangerous discontents among the people of the Punjab, and exciting uneasy suspicions of compulsory proselytism in the minds of Indian princes.

Intelligence had been received at Bombay from Afghanistan, down to the 15th of July, stating that Ghoolam Haider Khan, governor of Ghuzni, was at the head of the troops of Dost Mahomed, numbering 15,000 men, and had reached the neighbourhood of Kelat-i-Ghilzie. On his approach the whole of the tribes of that vast tract of territory hastened to pay their respects to him. The Candahar sirdars, who had taken that place, were in the greatest consternation, and had commenced repairing the fort and citadel of Candahar, on which they were expected shortly to fall back.

The accounts from Oude and the Deccan speak of the affairs of those two native states as being in their customary state of disorder.

The rest of India was quiet.

The latest advices from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 11th September, inform us that the Caffre war still lingers on. Fort Grey had been twice attacked by the rebel Hottentots, who were repulsed by the garrison,—and this is the sum of the intelligence. The real cause of the Governor's short stay on the other side of the Kei is said to be the impossibility of procuring forage for the horses.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. F. Hardy, 75th, at Umballah, aged 22, Oct. 3.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. James Caulfield, C.B. 10th L.C. at Copswood Cottage, Pallas Kerry, Limerick, aged 66, Nov. 4; Lieut. gen. Thos. P. Smith, Bengal estab. at Paris, Oct. 27; Surg. James W. Ryan, E.I. Co.'s service, at Puthey, aged 44.

BOMBAY.—Capt. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 6.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

The advance on Prome, we are delighted to learn, has already commenced. A few troops have been sent up to occupy an island below that town, and about 2,000 men were under orders to embark for it on the 18th of September, under the personal command of General Godwin. He was then to return and take a second detachment of equal strength with him. Admiral Austen accompanies the general. For several days previous to the 15th of September there had been extraordinary activity in all departments of the service, and the ease and rapidity with which arrangements were made for transporting six or seven thousand men in a single week to Prome, with all necessary stores and ammunition, did infinite credit to the officers at the head of departments, and showed the inestimable advantage which we derive from our steam flotilla.

No authentic information could be obtained of the proceedings or the designs of the king. It was, however, the general opinion of the Burmese that there would be a strong effort made to resist us at Prome or in its vicinity; that in case of defeat the enemy would fall back on Ava, and there concentrate the resources of the empire for the final struggle. Intelligent Burmese state their opinion that it is contrary to the custom of their kings to fly from the seat of government during a war, and that if the monarch were to leave his palace he would forfeit his crown. In their wars with the Chinese, they observe, it was the presence of the king at the capital which saved it from destruction. Several accounts concur in stating that the governor of Rangoon, whose oppressions occasioned our first visit to the town, has been put to death by order of the king, and that his whole family, consisting of forty or fifty individuals, have been destroyed, by cruelties such as Burmese only can inflict. It is also reported that the fugitive governor, who insulted the commandore, and brought on hostilities, has been put to death for not having annihilated the enemy at Rangoon. In all our letters, very great stress is laid on the duty of conciliating the natives of the country by sparing their religious edifices, which, since our advent, have been in some cases most wantonly levelled with the ground. Hitherto, in all our expeditions, the religious feelings of the people have always been sacredly respected, and the Burmese war should not be allowed to present the solitary exception to a rule which has smoothed our way to supreme power in Asia.—*Friend of India, Sept. 26.*

The *Oriental* steamer has just returned from Rangoon, having conveyed the 37th regiment of Bengal infantry to Arracan, and carried on the 5th Madras infantry to the scene of action. By this vessel we learn that all the troops, stores, and ammunition destined for Prome, had left Rangoon, in the various steamers. General Godwin was the last to quit it, and he proceeded towards Prome on the 25th of September. The whole force, consisting of between 6,000 and 7,000 men, would be assembled in the neighbourhood of that town in the first week of October. There the Burmese are supposed to have concentrated their force; the heights of Prome, which we might easily have occupied two months ago, have now been fortified, and we shall in all probability have a more severe struggle than we have expected; of the result, however, there can be no doubt. It is generally understood that the Burmese intend, if defeated at Prome, to retire upon the capital, and there to make a last stand for the defence of the kingdom. There is every reason to believe that the king is altogether ignorant of the great danger which is impending; he has been constantly deceived by the mendacious reports of his own officers, who have represented the Burmese troops as in every instance victorious. The court is torn with factions, but there is no faction which will venture to propose to the king the necessity of submitting to the humiliation of suing for peace. Even the capture of Prome will scarcely serve to open his eyes.

Meanwhile, the enemy is working his way down on the eastern side towards Rangoon. The Burmese general, Moung Kyouk Longe, remains at Siwey-gyne, eighty miles north-east of Rangoon, and the officer next in rank is at Pegu, with a force of about 9,000 men. Some days before the departure of the steamer, this officer sent down his men, and succeeded in digging up eight guns and thirty jinjals, in and about Rangoon, which the Burmese authorities had buried before their flight. These arms were carried off in safety to Pegu. The principal agent in the affair is now in custody, but the Burmese deserve no little credit for having managed the abstraction of the guns with so much secrecy and tact. The Burmese forces at Pegu are committing dreadful ravages in the country which is within their reach. Their movement towards Rangoon is marked by desolation. About the middle of September, two entire villages were cut off at no great distance from Rangoon. In-

deed, it would almost appear as if the Burmese had some anticipation of the approaching annexation of Pegu, and had determined that we should obtain possession of a country entirely wasted by fire and sword. They are waiting for the subsiding of the waters to come down in bodies of two and three hundred, when they will sweep the country to the gates of Rangoon. Their agents are dispersed through the town, and working great mischief by their machinations. They have succeeded in creating an extraordinary panic among the townsmen, great numbers of whom have already left it and taken shelter at Pegu, because they have been informed that Rangoon is about to fall again into the hands of the Burmese troops, when they will all be executed as rebels. The outposts of the Burmese army are already within twenty miles of Rangoon.

While the enemy is thus sowing the seeds of revolt, the proceedings sanctioned by our own authorities serve to increase the general disaffection. The people complain that they are treated with less consideration than under their Burmese oppressors. Within fifteen days every native house in the town has been taxed twice over, in order to provide men, as it was said, for the boats required for the public service. The sum realized was small; indeed, compared with the alienation it was calculated to produce in the native mind, it was contemptibly insignificant. Yet it was not the amount of the tax which raised a feeling of irritation, so much as the insolence of the officials employed in collecting it. These evils will be at once cured by the capture of Prome, and the annexation of the country.—*Ibid, Oct. 7.*

ANNEXATION.

The *Citizen* gives us the following brief article. It is the most dismal and melancholy intelligence which has been announced since the campaign opened:—

"We fear that the signs of the times altogether betoken a resolution on the part of the Governor-General to be content with Pegu, for the present. We shall be very sorry to find this conjecture realized. The failure to march upon Ava will be sure to be construed by the barbarians with whom we have to deal into a confession of want of courage for such a step, and will lead to disastrous consequences. This has, we believe, been represented to Lord Dalhousie, by some who are well acquainted with the Burmese character, and his lordship is not insensible to the misinterpretation which may be put upon his moderation. At the same time, it is understood that moderation has been strictly enjoined from home, and Lord Dalhousie is anxious not to put forth his hand further than is consistent with the power of withdrawing it at his option."

If such has been the determination of the Governor-General, it must have been created by a desire to conform to those strict injunctions of moderation which the *Citizen* tells us have been enforced from home. Most unquestionably, no such fatal policy can have been suggested in this country. Lord Dalhousie is aware of the importance of capturing the capital of a kingdom in every eastern expedition. Nothing short of it can fully extinguish the hope, and the effort of continuous resistance, or bring the war to an auspicious issue, and thus prevent the recurrence of a subsequent war. One of the greatest errors of the last expedition was, our stopping short of the metropolis, and making peace forty miles below Amerspoora. Even the disavowance of two important provinces of the kingdom was insufficient to correct that error, and to repress the presumption which was created in the minds of the cabinet by the fact that the English had not planted their standard on its battlements. It is not our fault if we are on this occasion obliged to repeat the trite and commonplace remark that no Asiatic understands the principle of moderation, that it is invariably attributed to weakness or pusillanimity, and leads to presumption. Every transaction we have had with the natives for a hundred years has taught us this lesson, yet it is the first we forget on every new emergency. We are about again to try the effect of moderation on a barbarous court. Now, if the Burmese became presumptuous when we stopped forty miles short of the capital, to what extent will their arrogance and presumption rise when, after coming into the country with such power and resources as have filled their minds with dismay, we stop 240 miles short of Amerspoora, and refuse to march to the capital? It is scarcely possible to imagine a more calamitous mistake than that of neglecting to advance beyond Prome. We shall give the Burmese the strongest reason for refusing to make any peaceful overture, and prolong the war and its expenditure to an indefinite period.

The *Citizen* says, "it is thought that were we to march upon Ava, we might very likely find the golden footed monarch no where, and be obliged to annex from the very want of any one to whom to make restitution." For our part, though we have hitherto contemplated the annexation only of Pegu, yet, if the

march to Ava should involve the annexation of the whole country, we see not that this would present any valid argument against that movement. Why should we shrink from the occupation of the whole territory, if forced on us, after the experience we have had of the ease with which new provinces are governed in India, when we have substituted the equity of our own proceedings for the oppressions of native powers? We shall be able to govern the whole kingdom with as much facility and success as we should any portion of it. There is no principle of cohesion in the component parts of that empire, no ancient and venerable associations which would make the presence of a stranger galling, except to the officers of Government, who live only to oppress. As soon as the throne is overturned, the people will fall naturally under the control of a new power, and repose with delight under the influence of its mild and equitable institutions.

While, therefore, we continue to vote for the annexation of Pegu, at all events, we are bound to observe that the annexation of the whole country, if circumstances should render it indispensable, presents no subject of alarm to the mind. There can be no doubt whatever that we are destined to take the country, and to keep it, in spite of the President of the Board and Secret Committee, and it is only a question of time; if we do not annex it now, we shall only render it necessary to have two bites at the cherry, instead of one.—*Friend of India, Sept. 23.*

We saw a letter from the India House dated August 24, received by last mail, which contained words to the following effect:—"I regret to observe the Indian newspapers recommending this odious annexation. We want no more territory—we have too much already;" and if the whole of the home authorities are on one side, and are obstinate and determined on the subject, Lord Dalhousie is not the man to beard or disobey his lawful superiors, however unwise he may consider their views,—and on this occasion assuredly most unwise they do appear. The *Bombay Times* has throughout its career been one of the most steady and uniform denouncers of annexation, but the annexations we denounce are those made dishonestly whatever be their character,—or those which, though honestly acquired, weaken our frontier, drain our finances, or distract our attention from the country to which it ought to be directed. Scinde is open to the whole of these objections,—the first being fatal where the others are wanting. There are many cases—and we consider the present one—where none of all the objections enumerated present themselves, and where extension of territory such as can be lawfully made, is in the last degree desirable. We never could comprehend the meaning of the phrase of the mass of our oriental empire becoming such as to be weak or dangerous from its magnitude or unwieldiness,—or see the slightest difficulty, if we governed wisely, justly, and economically, with a considerable simplification of the home portion of the machinery of government, why we should not rule from the Caspian to the China Wall with as much facility and effect as from Kurrachee to Calcutta. The government of the north-west provinces and that of the Punjab should seem just as well in hand, as much under the control of supreme authority, and at least as efficient, economical, wise, and just, as the administration of Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta: we feel, indeed, assured that neither of the authorities first alluded to have one-tenth of the acts of insubordination to answer for for which the last are responsible, and that in this case the saying "the nearer the kirk the further the grace," may be preceded by another, "the nearer the sovereign authority the further from dutiful obedience."—*Bombay Times, Oct. 15.*

Pegu and Martaban would prove of infinitely greater value than the millions sterling which our army might extort under the walls of Ava. Their possession by us would restore to Pegu its old predominance in the valley of the Irrawaddy, and deprive the court of Ava of all its resources. We should have possession of the teak forests, the petroleum wells, the rice-fields, the *gnapees* trade, and, though last, far from least, the idol manufactory. We should be paramount with the three last in our hands; all Burmah, both proper and improper, would be dependent on us for its dinners and its divinities, and with such a monopoly we certainly ought to make the country pay. The *gnapee* monopoly would be in itself a California. *Gnapees* is no other than fish cured in a peculiar way. It is the national condiment of both Burmese and Peguers, and is only procurable on the sea-coast. The Burmese are not patriotic enough to do without their *gnapee*, and they would to a man be forced to buy it from us, for with Pegu and Martaban in our hands they would have left to them no sea-board of their own. Then throughout the empire there is only one sort of idol which it is orthodox to worship, and this sort is manufactured within the limits of Pegu. We of course would not have the British Government trade in idolatry; it has incurred too much disgrace from this already. But the annexation of the territory containing the idol-mine would of necessity add to our estimation in the eyes of the idol-

worshippers. And the natives would soon come to have a low idea of Guatama, who could not defend his own worship from foreign invaders.

We have here merely indicated a few reasons which lead us to believe that Pegu would pay us handsomely, and that its seizure would be a far heavier blow to the Burmese Court than any we could strike by a tedious progress to Ava, at a time of the year when an advance by water is out of the question.

There are those who would have the entire empire annexed at once. Now we have patience with men who talk about yielding to our "destiny," but none with those who would attempt to dictate to her. It may be our destiny to possess Burmah and Siam too. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and destiny at present tells our rulers to look nearer home.—*Delhi Gaz. Oct. 8.*

THE LONDON MAIL of Aug. 24th arrived at Calcutta on Sept. 29th, per *Pottinger*.

SILK MANUFACTURE OF LAHORE.—It is not generally known that numerous manufactures of silk, of considerable value, exist in Lahore, and that similar manufactures are carried on, to a much greater extent, in the neighbouring town of Umritser. The silk fabrics of Mooltan have been long known in Hindostan, because the Lohanee merchants purchased quantities at that place, on their way from beyond the Indus to Delhi, and thus widely disseminated a handsome article in the provinces subject to English rule, while the consumption in the Sikh capitals, by the well-dressed court of Runjeet Sing, and by his sirdars, many of whose military retainers were clothed in silk, gave ample and profitable employment to the numerous local weavers. Thus formerly, the article rarely found its way across the Sutlej. Besides this, the oppressive imposts at that time levied in the Sikh dominions must have materially kept down any spirit of mercantile enterprise that might have arisen in that direction. Mr. Cope, secretary to the Agri-horticultural Society of the Punjab, in an able paper laid before that society, states that the trade and manufacture in silk afford employment in Lahore to 935 persons, and in Umritser to 2,205 persons; and that the value of the silk, after passing through the hands of manufacturers of all classes, in both cities, is upwards of six lakhs of rupees. As the raw silk used is from Khorasan and Bokhara, Mr. Cope proposes to introduce the silk-worm into the Punjab. "The Government of India have bestowed," he observes, "a large amount of capital on, and devoted much attention to, the introduction of tea into this country, and success of no ordinary nature has attended their most useful efforts; why should they not open out a new, and equally important branch of industry, in their newly-acquired territories, whereby they may convert an indolent, and frequently mischievous, into an industrious population, and thereby secure the means of restoring a trade which is suffering a natural depression from the change which has taken place in the government of these provinces?" The society resolved that Mr. Cope's interesting paper be printed at the society's expense for circulation, and that a copy be submitted to the Board of Administration, with the view of suggesting this subject for their consideration, and that they be solicited to aid the society by taking any measures which may seem to them fit for the purpose of procuring the introduction of the silk-worm from Bengal into the Punjab.

ENSIGN CHESTER.—Letters from Simla inform us that the Governor-General has refused his sanction to the appointment of Ensign Chester to the Khelat-i-Ghilzie regiment. Considering that this young officer's commission dates back little more than two years, we cannot say that his lordship's objections are altogether unfounded.—*Agra Messenger, Sept. 11.*

FORGERY.—*Police, Sept. 10.*—Mr. W. T. Moyston, lately we believe an officer of H. M. 18th R. L., was placed at the bar on a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for 350*l.* on Messrs. Cox and Co. of London, purporting to be endorsed by Dr. O'Callagan. The bill was presented to Mr. David Mackinlay, a partner of the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., and cashed. The person in question stated to Mr. Mackinlay, that he had just returned from Rangoon, and wished them to negotiate a bill of exchange for 350*l.*, saying he had deposited in the hands of Messrs. Cox and Co., his agents, 1,100*l.* before leaving England; on these conditions the bill was cashed. Subsequently it was found to be a forged one. Dr. O'Callagan denies the signature to be his, and the prisoner has reserved his defence for the sessions. The case was finally committed.—*Englishman.*—Mr. Moyston was formerly of H. M. 75th. It is a painful case; he is a married man with a family, and was well known at Umballa a short time ago. His wife and child have fortunately left for England in the *Plantagenet*.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE CALCUTTA MISSIONARIES have petitioned Parliament against the Abkaree system and the opium trade.

THE 38TH REGIMENT AT DACCA.—For some time past, there have been various notices in the public journals of the mortality which prevailed in the 38th regiment at Dacca. We have just received a more particular account of the state of the regiment, and the cause of disease, which we lose no time in submitting to public notice. The 38th regiment is now to a man lying prostrate in hospital, suffering from fever and ague of the very worst description. Many of the patients have two paroxysms in the course of twenty-four hours. They are reduced to a state of the greatest helplessness, and even the sepoy who were told off to attend upon the sick have been themselves attacked, and there is no one now to assist the poor creatures to a drink of water or to raise them from their cots. All the regiments hitherto stationed at Dacca have suffered from disease, but scarcely any of them to such an extent as the 38th. In the month of August, 376 were admitted into hospital, and since the last day of that month, the admissions have been 134 a week upon an average. Last year the 74th N.I. was obliged to call in all the station-guards, and to maintain only a quarter-guard in their own lines. This year the 38th has been obliged to adopt the same course,—a month earlier.—*Friend of India, Sept. 23.*

CONVERSIONS.—On the 18th September, an interesting baptismal service was held at the Female Orphanage, Circular Road. The candidates for the ordinance were three of the elder girls of the institution, originally under the care of Mrs. Anderson, and subsequently under that of Mrs. Yule. We understand that another young native, a pupil of the Free Church Institution, was baptized by the Rev. T. Smith, at the Free Church, last Lord's day morning.—*Col. Christ. Advoc. Oct. 3.*

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO BOURBON.—It appears that the French Government has applied to that of Great Britain to allow the question of coolie emigration from India to Bourbon to be reopened, with a view to the removal of the present restrictions.

EUROPEAN ZEMINDARS.—The *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the draft of an Act to "Remove Doubts as to the Liability of all Subjects of her Majesty to the same Jurisdiction as Natives in respect of public and police Duties and public Charges incident to the Holders of Land or their local Agents or Managers." In other words, European holding zemindaries are to perform the duties of zemindars.

THE STAMP DUTIES.—The *Englishman* states, that the produce of the stamp duties in Bengal has latterly fallen off considerably, and that the average of commission received by the vendors does not exceed nine or ten rupees a month.

THE "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH," on her return trip, after having been towed down the river, and remaining at Saugor two or three days to rectify her machinery, got at last to sea, but was obliged to put back once more, as the bilge pumps had become choked, exactly as they were when leaving Plymouth. The agent was compelled to send down 100 men to pump out the vessel, and she left Saugor on the following day.—*Friend of India, Sept. 30.*

THE CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.—We are happy to be able to state that the last mail brought the concurrence of the Court of Directors in the proposal made to them some time ago in regard to the Civil Annuity Fund. Every civilian in future will be at liberty to retire from the service at the end of twenty-five years with a pension of 500*l.* a year, added to such amount of annuity as he may be willing to pay for, provided it does not exceed 500*l.* a year more. It is also understood that the court will, in future, pay half the value of the additional advantage of quarterly and to date of decease payments. On the other hand, however, the valuation of the pensions is to be increased six per cent. The result of this arrangement will be, that annuitants will in future have to pay about Rs. 1,000 more for an annuity of 1,000*l.* a year than their predecessors.—*Friend of India, Oct. 7.*

A YOUNG CIVILIAN has been suspended under somewhat unusual circumstances. He has appealed to the Court of Directors, and if his appeal is rejected, he will of course be sent to England.—*Ibid.*

THE "ORTHODOX" HINDOO PARTY, in every part of India, appear to be girding their loins for conflict in defence of their hereditary faith. In Bengal the movement takes the form of Anti-Missionary publications, and quasi philosophical attacks on Christianity, generally distinguished by the ribaldry of Voltaire, without his acumen, and the virulence of Paine, without his fanaticism. In Bombay, a Hindoo gentleman, Crishno Shastree Satoy, intends to deliver Sunday lectures in a Hindoo temple, to which everybody is admitted, except Europeans and Christian converts. This gentleman undertakes to resolve any doubts his hearers may entertain; but we are not informed whether he means actually to hold a "disputation" in the style of the fifteenth century, or to convince his audience by his eloquence. These things make men enquire, and enquiry is all that we want.—*Ibid.*

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The *Calcutta Chronicle* understands that several officers of H. M.'s 96th regt. are about to sell out of the service for the purpose of becoming settlers in Australia.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to assemble at Umballa, to investigate certain charges brought against "the youngsters" of H. M.'s 75th regiment.

THE STATION OF UMBALLA, hitherto considered unusually healthy, has been severely visited with sickness. No less than 450 men of the 43rd N.I. are on the sick list, and nearly half the men of the European Company, while almost all the civilians have been compelled to leave the station.—*De'hi Gaz.*

MAJOR TIERNEY, 28th regiment N.I., retires on a bonus of Rs. 18,000. The regiment may now be considered one of the fortunate ones.—*Lahore Chron. Sept. 29.*

CHURCH AT UMBALLA.—Lady Gomm got up a concert at Simla, in aid of the Umballa Church Fund, when Rs. 12,000 were realized by the sale of tickets.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.—We learn that the Kirk Sessions of St. Andrew's are about forwarding a memorial to the Court of Directors for an augmentation to the number of Presbyterian ministers on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment.—*Hurkaru.*

THE TENTH OPIUM SALE of the season came off on the 4th of October with the following results:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...1,920	1,195	1,160	1,177	2,260,550
Benares 880	1,200	1,190	1,195	1,052,275

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—One of the officers of a native regiment gave a bill for Rs. 1,500 in payment of a step. The bill was not drawn so speedily as it might have been, and in the interim the officer transferred his funds to Calcutta. When the bill was presented, there were "no effects." The moment the officer heard of this he paid the amount in treasury drafts. And yet his brother officers thought the affair dishonourable, and the commanding officer of the regiment supported the same view of the matter. The officer commanding the station took the other side, and thus the case stands at present.—*Delhi Gaz.*

KAMAOH TEA.—Government have again to congratulate themselves on the result of their tea speculation. We learn, that at the sale, which took place at Almora, on the 3rd of August, the following satisfactory proofs of the estimation in which Kamaoh tea is held, were furnished:—

Black Tea, Max. per lb.	Rs. 3 8 0
" " Min. "	" 1 8 0
" " Average "	" 2 7 1
Green Tea, Max. "	" 4 15 0
" " Min. "	" 2 0 0
" " Average. "	" 2 13 0

Thus it appears that nine shillings and nine pence per lb. have been paid for the fine green teas! When the prices realized in 48, 50, and 51, were mentioned by us, it was immediately remarked, and each time with equal accuracy:—"Oh! these are only fancy prices, and must fall." Instead of falling, they have risen. It is, however, a state of things that cannot continue very long. The increasing cultivation itself will bring the prices down.—*Lahore Chron. Sept. 11.*

A MYSTERY.—A singular transaction, in which a retired lieutenant-colonel, late of the commissariat, a high Government functionary, and a well-known contractor, have been parties, is shortly likely to become the subject of discussion in legal circles. It involves, it appears, some questionable proceedings that may not be considered quite creditable to those concerned.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR SHERER AND MAJOR EVANS.—We have heard from unquestionable authority that an ample and unqualified apology has been offered by Major G. M. Sherer, of the general staff, to Major D. F. Evans, of the same department, with expression of the former officer's sincere regret that he should ever have been induced to frame a charge which formed the subject of a late Court of Inquiry, held at Ghazee pore. The whole proceedings were laid before Government, and we are happy to see this termination to a very unpleasant affair, as it cannot fail to be received with satisfaction by the numerous friends of Major Evans, left in these provinces, where he was well known for many years, and his character respected.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept. 29.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ROORKEE COLLEGE.

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the undermentioned rules for the admission of officers to the Roorkee College, as sanctioned in a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the public department, No. 23, dated the 2nd June, 1852:—

1. European commissioned officers of the army under the rank of a field officer, will be permitted to study at the civil engineering college at Roorkee, on the following terms:

2. The candidate for admission must be qualified by acquaintance with his military duties, and by having passed the examination in the vernacular languages, to have charge of a company.

3. His application is to be addressed through his commanding officer to the principal of the college, who, after satisfying himself that the candidate is likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

4. Admissions to the college will take place from the commencement of March to the end of June. Applications should be forwarded so as to permit of the candidates joining not later than June 30th, after leave formally granted in general orders.

5. The duration of the first permission to study at the college will be till November 1st of the same year; but, if the progress of the student is satisfactory, and his conduct otherwise exemplary, the principal will be at liberty to forward his application to head-quarters, for permission to remain another year at the college with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. No student will be allowed to remain longer than the November year after his first admission, unless on special sanction granted under peculiar circumstances.

6. The principal of the college may at any time recommend to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that an officer be remanded to his regiment.

7. Officers studying at Roorkee under these rules, will be required to pay ten rupees a month to the college library fund.

8. Officers who obtain permission to study at Roorkee College, will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the regimental returns.

MEDICAL CHARGES OF ARTILLERY.

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1852.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, communicated in paras. 14 to 16 of their military letter to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 123, dated 5th November, 1851, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to abolish the rule, by which a full surgeon is appointed as a matter of course to each brigade or battalion of artillery.

2. In future no posting of a surgeon to a brigade or battalion of artillery shall be made at any of the presidencies, unless an adequate medical charge of that arm be available for him at a station where artillery are permanently located. Artillery thus assembled together must (to form an adequate medical charge for a surgeon) consist substantially of two European or three native companies, or of one European and two native companies, or of the head-quarters and a European troop of a brigade of horse artillery. Any smaller detachment, with or without the head-quarters of a brigade or battalion of artillery, must form an extra charge of a medical officer already at the station where it is located; except in circumstances under which the Commander-in-Chief may, according to existing rules or usage, nominate an assistant-surgeon on the usual head-money, without staff salary, to a troop of horse artillery, or to a light field battery and company of foot artillery, so situated.

3. When artillery are employed on field service, one or more surgeons may be attached, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, with general reference, when circumstances admit of it, to the preceding rule.

4. But at an army station, where the artillery present does not exceed the strength of a brigade or battalion, the senior surgeon should have medical charge of the whole of the artillery there located, whether horse or foot, the assistant-surgeons attached to troops and companies doing duty under him as in regiments of European infantry, and if in course of the relief, &c., the head-quarters of a second brigade or battalion should be ordered to such station, a surgeon will not be required to accompany them.

5. The surgeons of artillery drawing staff salary under these rules, will, as at present, receive also head-money for the European artillery under their medical charge at the usual rate of twenty-five rupees per hundred Europeans per mensem.

6. The general order by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 21st September, 1827, and 28th November, 1842, which direct medical officers of brigades and battalions to retain separate charge of the men of the arm to which they belong, are hereby cancelled, and at all stations where a detachment of artillery may be serving, equivalent to the strength of a wing, as detailed in the margin,* the senior assistant-surgeon serving with the detachment in the absence of a surgeon, will be appointed to the medical charge of

* A wing or its equivalent must consist of—

Two troops of horse artillery (even at Madras), or two companies of European foot artillery.

Or three companies of native foot artillery.

Or one troop of horse artillery and one company European foot artillery.

Or one troop horse artillery, or one European company of foot artillery with two native companies of foot artillery.

it and draw the staff salary for the wing; any other medical officers attached doing duty under his orders.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will issue the necessary instructions for arranging medical charges of artillery in those presidencies, conformably to the rules now promulgated.

QUALIFICATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

By the Governor of Bengal, Oct. 1, 1852.—With reference to the notification, dated the 9th March, 1852, the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the reward of Rs. 1,000, allowed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to military officers attaining to the standard of qualification in the native languages therein laid down, shall not be granted to officers about to retire from the service. The object of the Hon. Court, being to stimulate officers to attain a higher degree of proficiency in the native languages for the advantage of the public service, cannot be attained if the proficiency of an officer is evinced only on the eve of his retirement.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COCKS, A. H. ret. to duty Sept. 30, re-attached to N.W. prov. CUBT, R. N. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Benares, Sept. 23.
FIELD, G. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Shahabad.
GONNE, H. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. prov. Sept. 23.
RICHARDS, C. J. H. to be an asst. in Benares div. Sept. 23.
RICKETTS, M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra dur. abs. of Alexander (1 mo.)
SPANKIE, J. S. to act as offic. mag. of Jessore dur. abs. of C. S. Belli, on leave.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

LANE, B. Sept. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AINSLIE, W. 2 mo.
ALEXANDER, R. 1 mo.
BALMAIN, W. 1 mo.
BAYLEY, E. C. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 10 next.
BEGRIE, A. W. 1 mo.
BOLDERO, E. J. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 6.
CAMPBELL, C. H. 1 mo.
CAMPBELL, J. T. to Nov. 15, in ext. on m.c.
CHAPMAN, G. C. 1 mo.
COSTLEY, W. 1 mo.
CUNLIFFE, R. E. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20, prep. to resigning.
DESSA, J. P. 6 weeks.
GUBBINS, M. R. 1 mo.
LAUGHMAN, E. J. 1 mo.
LITTLEDALE, A. 1 mo.
LOWE, W. H. 1 mo.
NAESMYTH, J. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Kangra and hills adjacent.
PRATT, H. 1 mo.
SWINTON, A. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 11.
UNWIN, H. 25 days.
WYATT, A. 1 mo.
WYATT, G. leave cancelled.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARSHORE, Rev. Dr. to be chapl. of the stations of Jhelum and Murree, fr. Oct. 1.
D'AGUILAR, Rev. J. B. chapl. of Meerut, 1 mo. leave of absence.
HINDE, Rev. F. chapl. of Nainee Tal, 1 mo. leave of absence.
JAY, Rev. W. J. services pl. at disp. of the Lieut. gov. fr. Dec. 1. next for employ in N. W. prov.
PARISH, Rev. C. S. P. arrived Sept. 29, and services placed at disp. of the Gov. of Bengal, Sept. 30; to be chapl. of Mainmain.
TUSAN, Rev. H. leave of absence for 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANGELO, Lieut. F. C. 16th N.I. pl. at disp. of director of Ganges canal and sup. of canals N. W. prov. for emp. as dep. sup.
ARBuckle, Lieut. C. V. to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art.
AUBERT, Lieut. W. W. to act as 2nd in com. Stirrmoor batt. and to proc. and ass. ch. of post of Potoragurh.
BAILEY, Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. to do duty with conval. depôt at Landour dur. winter season, to join Sept. 16.
BEATSON, Lieut. W. S. 1st L.C. to contin. to be act. interp. and gr. mr. Sept. 17.
BEYNON, Lieut. W. H. to offic. as 2nd in com. Kotah contingent, to retain ch. of duties as adj.
BIRCH, Lieut. R. C. adjt. 4th regt. Inf. Scindiah's cont. perm. to change appt. with Lieut. B. W. Ryall, adjt. 2nd regt. Scindiah's cont. Oct. 1.

BIRD, Lieut. col. L. P. fr. 46th to 8th N.I. Sept. 11.
 BISHOP, Ens. G. A. rec. adm. to serv. to do du. with 26th N.I. at Dinapore.
 BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. jun. asst. to agent govr. gen. N.E. frontier and comm. of Assam, rec. ch. of duties of pol. agent, Upper Assam, dur. abs. of Maj. Vetch.
 BOILEAU, Brev. maj. F. B. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 6th batt. art.
 BOILEAU, Brig. S. B. to brig. staff, posted to Rawal Pindies.
 BOGLE, Lieut. A. H. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 5th batt. art.
 BOISRAGON, Lieut. T. W. R. Kumaon batt. to perf. du. of 2nd in com. v. Lieut. H. F. M. Boisaragon, Sept. 17.
 BRETTON, Brig. gen. H. W. div. staff, posted to Sirhind div. Sept. 21.
 BRIMFIELD, Lieut. and adjt. H. to ch. of interpreter and qr. mr.'s office, 17th N.I.
 BROUGHAM, Capt. T. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 7th batt. art. and to accompany head qrs. to Noorpoore.
 BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 10, in succ. to Hickey, dec.
 CAKE, Capt. W. M. 56th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 29.
 CHESTER, C. W. R. 19th N.I. appt. to reg. of Kbelat-i-Ghizie conc. his withdrawal fr. regt. du. being obnoxious to regulations.
 COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 29.
 COVENTRY, Lieut. col. C. fr. 58th to 9th N.I. Sept. 21.
 DAUNT, Ens. J. C. C. rec. adm. to serv. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. to be sub-asst. comm. gen. on probation, Sept. 29.
 DAY, Maj. E. F. 1st brig. to 9th batt. art.
 DELANE, Lieut. G. 6th L.C. to be 2nd in com. to the body guard of the Governor-General, Sept. 29.
 DEMPSTER, Lieut. C. fr. 6th to 3rd comp. 7th batt. art.
 DOWELL, Lieut. W. art. fr. 1st to 8th comp. 8th batt.
 EARLE, Lieut. E. L. fr. 5th to 1st comp. 8th batt. art.
 ELTON, Capt. R. W. 59th N.I. to perform duty of adjt. to 4th Scindiah's contingent, dur. abs. of Lieut. R. C. Birch.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. col. G. fr. 5th to 46th N.I. Sept. 11.
 FENDALL, Lieut. J. to ch. of offices of adjt. to 17th N.I.
 FISHER, Lieut. J. F. L. 19th N.I. to act as adjt. to Sirmoor batt. v. Aubert, Sept. 14.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. W. R. 4th comp. 5th to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art.
 FOOKS, Lieut. W. K. fr. 8rd to 4th comp. 6th batt. art.
 FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. 22nd N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of 6th Inf. Scindiah's contingent, v. Sale.
 GILLESPIE, Lieut. A. art. 1st to 6th comp. 7th batt. art.
 GRANT, Maj. W. to be post-mr. to camp of Hon. Lieut. Governor N.W. provinces, Oct. 6.
 HODSON, Lieut. W. S. R. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to offic. as com. of guide corps dur. abs. of Lieut. Lumsden, Sept. 27.
 HYSLOP, Ens. H. F. M. 74th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 29.
 LANE, Lieut. col. J. T. com. art. div. at Sealkote, to proc. to Benares, and join hd. qr. of 3rd batt. art. Sept. 14.
 LAW, Lieut. W. G. ret. to duty, Sept. 29.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. Sir H. M. 9th batt. to 1st brig. art.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. fr. 47th to 58th N.I. at Hoohaypore.
 LIND, Lieut. J. B. 24th N.I. to do du. with Kbelat-i-Ghizie regt. v. Ens. C. W. R. Chester (this cancels app. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr. of 1st L.C.)
 LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. J. D. 2nd in com. 7th regt. Inf. Scindiah's contingent, to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Dorin on field service.
 MACGREGOR, Maj. G. H. C.B. dep. com. at Lahore, services pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal, Sept. 24; to be agent to the Gov. Gen. at Moorsheadabad.
 MAXWELL, Capt. W. fr. 6th co. 7th to 2nd co. 6th batt. art.
 NICHOLL, Lieut. T. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 6th batt. art.
 PILLANS, Brev. maj. W. S. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 4th batt.
 PLUMB, Lieut. S. E. 6th N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 21.
 READ, Lieut. F. E. 50th N.I. placed at disp. of director of Ganges canal and supt. of canals N.W. provinces, for emp. as dept. supt.
 REID, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. has received a certificate of high proficiency in the Persian language, Sept. 20.
 REID, Capt. D. fr. 5th to 1st comp. 8th batt. art.
 REMINGTON, Lieut. F. F. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 1st batt. art.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. J. H. 53rd N.I. to act as asst. agent and comdt. Delhi palace guards, dur. abs. of Douglas on leave.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. F. S. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 2nd comp. 4th batt. art.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. fr. 5th to 1st comp. 8th batt. art.
 ROTTON, Lieut. A. fr. 1st comp. 5th to 1st comp. 7th batt. art.
 RYALL, Lieut. B. W. adjt. 2nd regt. Infantry Scindiah's cont. perm. to change appointment with Lieut. R. C. Birch, adjt. 4th regt. Infantry Scindiah's cont. Oct. 1.
 SALE, Capt. R. H. 9th N.I. to offic. as com. 6th Inf. Scindiah's contingent, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. S. J. Grove.
 SANKEY, Lieut. M. C. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.
 SHIRREFF, Capt. F. 65th N.I. to perform du. of adjt. to 1st Inf. Scindiah's contingent, dur. abs. of Lieut. Irwin, Sept. 27.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. A. qu. mr. of art. reg. to com. depot of 5th batt. art.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. G. 63rd N.I. to d. d. with Kbelat-i-Ghizie regt. dur. abs. of Hickey, Sept. 14.

SMALFAGE, Lieut. F. E. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 6th batt.
 SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. fr. 9th to 47th N.I. Sept. 21.
 SMYTH, Capt. R. fr. 5th to 1st comp. 6th batt. art.
 STOKES, Lieut. S. W. fr. 5th to 1st comp. 8th batt. art.
 SWINLEY, Brev. maj. G. H. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 1st comp. 7th batt. art.
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. art. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 22. v. Wheelwright.
 THOMSON, Lieut. D. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 6th batt. art.
 THURBURN, Lieut. F. A. V. adjt. of the Bhopal contingent, resu. ch. of duties, Sept. 12.
 TOMBS, Capt. F. C. 18th N.I. to be superint. and paym. of native pensioners in Dinapore circ. v. Maj. H. C. Boileau, dec. Sept. 27.
 TULLOCH, Lieut. E. 69th N.I. to be actg. adjt. of the Kotah cont. Oct. 1.
 TURNER, Brev. capt. A. 1st N.I. to be capt. from Sept. 10, in succ. to Hickey, dec.
 WELSH, Lieut. J. D. art. fr. 1st to 5th comp. 8th batt.
 WHITEFORD, Capt. J. art. fr. 1st to 5th comp. 8th batt.
 WILLIAMSON, Brev. maj. F. A. 63rd N.I. to rec. ch. of commiss. of fr. Lieut. L. R. Christopher, Sept. 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

CUMBERLAND, W. B. Sept. 29.
 PEARSON, J. R. Sept. 30.
 SALWEY, E. Sept. 29.

INFANTRY.

BOND, E. E. B. Sept. 26. MANNING, D. G. Sept. 29.
 CAMPBELL, J. W. Sept. 29. SPENS, H. G. W. Sept. 29.
 TYNDALL, H. Sept. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 58th N.I. fr. Aug. 18 to Feb. 18, 1852, to Bombay, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 BACHER, Lieut. J. R. dept. com. Punjab, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1.
 BLAUGRAVE, Capt. T. C. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 3 mo. to Calcutta.
 BROCKMAN, Capt. H. J. 4th asst. to commiss. of Mysore, 1 mo.
 CAWTER, Ens. J. E. 15th N.I. fr. July 24 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. B. R. 18th N.I. Sept. 5 to Dec. 20, Almorah hills, on m.c.
 COVENTRY, Lieut. col. C. 58th N.I. Sept. 25 to March 25, 1853, prep. to sea and Europe, on m.c.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. G. 1 mo.
 FELLOWES, Lieut. C. M. M. leave cancelled.
 FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. leave cancelled.
 GASCOYNE, Capt. C. M. inval. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, to apply for leave to Australia.
 GRANT, Ens. B. D. 38th N.I. to be lieut. v. Norton, dec. with effect fr. May 10, 1852.
 HAINES, Capt. G. supt. Bangalore div. 1 mo. to Madras.
 CASSELL, Capt. C. 48th N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to March 15, 1853, to Narsingpore.
 HICKS, Brev. capt. E. W. 67th N.I. Aug. 25 to Dec. 25, on m.c.
 JERVIS, Capt. T. S. inv. est. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1853.
 LAMB, Lieut. T. 20 days fr. Aug. 12, on m.c.
 MACLEAN, Capt. W. G. M. 71st N.I. fr. June 8 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Multan, and enable him to rejoin.
 MACMULLEN, Lieut. H. K. invalid, to Europe, on furl.
 MORRISON, Lieut. J. W. 57th N.I. fr. May 25 to July 25, in ext. to enable him to join.
 MURRAY, Lieut. C. 70th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to March 20, 1853, to presidency.
 PRENDERGAST, Capt. G. M. 44th N.I. Sept. 2 to Dec. 2, prep. to sea, on m.c.
 REED, Lieut. B. T. to Dec. 15, in ext. on m.c.
 STRANGWAYS, Capt. G. 71st N.I. fr. June 8 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Multan, and enable him to rejoin.
 THOMSON, Capt. R. W. capt. of police, Multan div. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to South Australia.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 VANRENNEN, Lieut. D. C. 1 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, civ. asst. surg. R. J. to affd. med. aid to the detach. of 33rd N.I. at Ghazepore, Sept. 11.
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 13.
 CATMCAST, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. 9th N.I. to 8th N.I. Sept. 17.
 GRANT, Asst. surg. A. surg. to Gov. Gen. to be sec. to med. board, v. Forsyth.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. recd. med. ch. of civil estab. of the Seonee district, Aug. 26.
 KIRK, Asst. surg. K. W. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 3rd irreg. cav. and staff of the Rohilcund brigade, Sept. 9, to be surg. fr. Oct. 1, v. Ross retired.
 M'KINNON, Surg. K. M.D. med. storekeeper, Cawnpore, to offic. as sec. to med. board until arrival of Grant.

OWEN, Asst. surg. M.D. to proc. to Shahjehanpore, and afford med. aid to 8th N.I. as a temp. arrangement, Sept. 9.
 PERKINS, Asst. surg. R. H. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Noacolly dur. abs. of Baker.
 RUMLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to med. ch. of Mussoorie, Sept. 14.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. on furl. fr. 5th N.I. to 9th N.I.
 SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. 29th N.I. to proc. with detach. of that corps into district on service, and to aff. med. aid to detail of art. and cav. emp. on same duty.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. to aff. med. aid to sick of 4th regt. Sikh local inf. left at Umballah.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. M.D. 14th irreg. cav. to proc. to Govindghur, and d. d. temp. with 43rd N.I. Sept. 11.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 58th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 14th irreg. cav. dur. Tucker's absence.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. 71st N.I. to aff. med. aid to head qrs. 29th N.I. at Peshawur.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

TOWNSEND, S. C. Sept. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLARKE, Asst. surg. S. 1 mo.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. 3 mo. to sea, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

3rd lt. drags. Capt. E. Fellowes, to be ex. a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Staveley, fr. April 4, in add. to duties of Persian interp.

CAVALRY.

10th hussars. Capt. Hon. F. A. G. Fitzclarence, perm. to res. app. of ex. a.-d.-c. to gov.—14th lt. drags. Lieut. col. C. Stewart, fr. Sept. 9 to Nov. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.; Maj. W. Clarke, fr. March 17 to Dec. 31, 1853, in ext.

INFANTRY.

10th. Ens. A. R. Bayly, fr. 8th, to be lieut. by purchase, fr. Sept. 6, v. Maher, retired, to continue to do duty with 8th foot.—22nd. Lieut. L. S. Cotton, leave cane.; Lieut. R. Blackall, fr. Sept. 7 to Oct. 31, to Murree; Lieut. F. G. King, to do duty at Murree depôt.—24th. Surgeon Burke, 2 years, to England; Capt. W. Hartshorn, to com. of Calcutta party of invalids, to ass. com. at Meerut; Ens. W. Werge, fr. Oct. 15 to 31, in ext.—32nd. Lieut. Williams, 4 mo. to Bombay, on m.c.; Capt. J. Moore, fr. Aug. 31 to Oct. 15, to Murree.—51st. Asst. surg. G. C. Meikleham, M.D. 2 years, to England, on m.c.—53rd. Lieut. B. Walton, 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m.c.—60th. Lieut. J. A. Macqueen, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 16, in ext.; Lieut. N. Tongue, fr. Nov. 8 to Feb. 2, in ext.; Brev. col. F. S. Hawkins, c.m. to Europe on furl. on m.c.; Lieut. E. Bowles, 1 mo. fr. July 24, to Simla.—64th. Lieut. Morphy, to Oct. 28, in ext. to enable him to rejoice.—70th. Lieut. J. T. M. O'Brien and Lieut. W. T. M. McGregor, passed exam. in Hindustani.—78th. Lieut. Hastings, 2 years to England; Lieut. Sydenham, leave cane.—80th. Lieut. G. Sullivan, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to be interp. fr. Aug. 20, v. Hunt, on leave.—84th. Lieut. J. T. E. Holmes, to be capt. without purchase fr. Aug. 15, v. Armstrong, dec.; Ens. Brown, to be lieut. without purchase fr. Aug. 15, v. Holmes.—86th. Lieut. T. R. Hamilton, fr. Oct. 1 to March 31, to Calcutta.—87th. 2nd Lieut. C. E. Goddard, passed exam. in Hindustani; Lieut. J. M. Elliott, 6 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Calcutta; Lieut. H. Fitzgerald, to ch. of invalids at Umballah, and proc. with them to Meerut.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, the lady of Capt. H. E. S. 74th N.I. d. at Garden Reach, Oct. 1.
 AULDJO, wife of Lieut. J. R. 36th N.I. s. at Moradabad, Sept. 21.
 BEAUMONT, wife of C. A. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 27.
 BREMNER, Mrs. Charles, s. at Howrah, Oct. 3.
 CHRISTIE, the lady of Capt. S. T. H.M.'s 80th, s. at Barrackpore, Sept. 27.
 CLARKSON, wife of Capt. J. P. 44th N.I. s. at Dinapore, Sept. 17.
 DE CHAL, wife of E. s. at Berhampore, Sept. 16.
 GRIFFITHS, wife of E. P. s. (still born), at Ballygunge, Sept. 23.
 HAWKINS, wife of Henry, s. at Loodianah, Oct. 2.
 HEBBERT, wife of Lieut. art. s. at Cawnpore, Sept. 25.
 HOBDAV, the lady of Capt. T. F. dep. asst. comm. gen. s. at Ferozepore.
 IMPRY, wife of A. d. at Burdwan, Sept. 18.
 JACKSON, wife of Wm. d. at Calcutta.
 JOHNSTONE, wife of Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. d. at Sealkote, Sept. 25.
 LARKINS, the lady of T. P. C.s' s. at Sylhet, Sept. 26.
 MANNING, wife of Lieut. Henry D. 19th N.I. d. at Boode Pind, Sept. 25.
 MANSEL, the lady of C. J. C.s. s. at Nagpore, Sept. 21.
 MARSHALL, Mrs. H. P. d. at Garden Reach, Sept. 22.
 MATER, wife of C. N. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 30.
 PETERS, the wife of G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
 BENNY, wife of Capt. R. 47th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Sept. 24.
 ROSE, the lady of Lieut. H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. d. on board the ship *Nile*, Sept. 27.

SAGE, wife of Lieut. 30th N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Sept. 15.
 SMITH, wife of W. M. s. at Kishnaghar, Oct. 1.
 THOMPSON, Mr. G. S. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
 VANDER BEEK, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.
 WEGUELIN, wife of F. W. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 27.

MARRIAGES.

ARATON, Samuel C. to Irene, d. of the late J. Zernin, at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
 ARCHER, Charles, M.D. to Hannah Maria, d. of J. C. Browne, at Kishnaghar, Sept. 27.
 BOSWELL, Capt. A. C. inv. estab. to Mary Anne, d. of the late T. Coxton, at Landour, Sept. 28.
 FERRIS, F. A. to Catherine, d. of the late A. Chaser, at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
 FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. to Elizabeth F. d. of John Davidson, at Benares, Oct. 2.
 HOLT, James, to Mrs. A. Shaw, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
 LANE, Lieut. C. S. 26th L.I. to Anne J. d. of the late Rev. R. B. Boyes, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
 LAWLER, Wm. to Harriet Eliza, d. of T. W. Smyth, at Calcutta, Sept. 24.
 NYSS, W. B. to Maria R. d. of the late J. Dias, at Calcutta, Sept. 28.
 POLLOCK, A. R. C.s. to Janet J. d. of John Davidson, at Benares, Oct. 2.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. W. T. F. 36th N.I. to Emily Mary, d. of the late Maj. G. Young, at Simla, Sept. 23.
 WITTINGBAKER, Geo. to Aurelia Z. d. of the late A. Gego, at Durrumtollah, Oct. 2.

DEATHS.

BAILEY, Ponsonby S. s. of Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. at Simla, Oct. 2.
 BICKERS, Sophia Charlotte, wife of John, at Futtchgurh, Sept. 25.
 BOSCAWEN, G. at Ballygunge, aged 45, Sept. 23.
 CAULFIELD, inf. d. of Capt. 3rd N.I. at Jhelum, Sept. 17.
 DIAPER, inf. s. of Dr. at Gyah, Sept. 27.
 D'SILVA, John, at Calcutta, 75, Sept. 22.
 FELL, Robert, at Shahgunge, Sept. 18.
 GORDON, J. C. late 39th N.I. at Wuzerabad, Sep. 5.
 HARDY, Lieut. F. H.M.'s 75th at Umballah, aged 22, Oct. 3.
 HERDMAN, James, A. K. inf. s. of Rev. J. C. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
 LANDALE, E. Sophia, d. of B. R. at Shahabad, aged 3, Sept. 16.
 MCKAY, Wm. at Jhelum, Sept. 22.
 PRATT, Georgina, wife of Maj. 9th lancers, at Umballah, Sept. 23.
 PRESGRAVE, Edward, at Calcutta, aged 34, Sept. 28.
 REID, C. R. at Calcutta, Sept. 26.
 SANDERSON, Alex. at Calcutta, aged 45, Sept. 24.
 SMITH, Capt. G. drowned at the Sandheads, Sept. 4.
 STEVENS, Geo. H. inf. s. of George, at Seepore, Sept. 23.
 STUDDERT, M. near Commercially, aged 52, Aug. 30.
 VANRENEN, Donald C. inf. s. of Lieut. D. C. art. at Nynce Tal, Sept. 29.
 WASMUS, Eliza, widow of Dr. C. at Calcutta, aged 80, Sept. 29.
 YEATHERD, T. at Calcutta, aged 58, Oct. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 21. *Bucephalus*, Ferguson, Greenock; *Waterwitch*, Mann, China; *Colonist*, Somerville, London; *Rockall*, Martin, Boston; *Shaw Allum*, Wadge, Bombay.—23. *Senegal*, Hall, Juddah; *Norton*, Bristow, Bombay; *Water Lilly*, Tullock, Port Adelaide; *Rene*, Rosse, Mauritius and Bourbon; *Admiral Duperré*, Dibia, Pondicherry.—24. *Helen Douglas*, MacFarlane, Bombay; *Nile*, Nisbett, Portsmouth and Madras; *Wellesley*, Parish, Gravesend and Madras; *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Rangoon; *Hydroose*, Browne, China, Singapore, and Penang; *Mozuffer*, Hewett, Rangoon.—26. *Hindoo*, Hohlman, Penang.—27. *Leland*, Hall, Boston; *Thane*, Crisp, Moulmein; *Screw steam-ship Harbinger*, Lane, London.—28. *Curraem Bux*, Ross, Singapore; *Linchouse*, Chester, Penang; *Malonia*, Dannet, San Francisco; *Delhi*, Barnes, Madras; *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Liverpool; *Ardencraig*, Lowen, Bombay; *Camertonian*, Shear, Liverpool; *Rockampton*, King, New Castle.—29. *Mona*, Morris, Point Pedro; *Indian Queen*, Nacoda, Porto Novo; *Sea Gull*, Nacoda, Tellicherry; *George Hallett*, Howes, Boston; steamer *Poltinger*, Field, Suez; steamer *Berence*, Nisbett, Rangoon; steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Rangoon.—Oct. 1. *Hydroos*, Eaglesham, Bombay.—4. Steamer *Shanghai*, Christian, Hong-Kong; *Glendaragh*, White, Liverpool.—5. *Wm. Jardine*, —, Swan River.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bucephalus* (Sept. 21), from GREENOCK.—Messrs. W. Kinloch, J. Thomson, and W. Connell.
 Per *Water Witch* (Sept. 21), from CHINA.—Mrs. Mann and child.
 Per *Senegal* (Sept. 23), from JUDDAH.—Miss Isabella Hall and Master W. Hall, captain's daughter and son.
 Per *Water Lilly* (Sept. 23), from PORT ADELAIDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. R. Ilbery.
 Per *Nile* (Sept. 24), from LONDON.—Mr. and Master F. Shaw, c.s.; Mr. G. Adams and child, c.s.; Mr. Gilbert and two children; Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, H.M.'s 14th Light Drags.; Lieut. and Mrs. M. Adams, 10th regt. Mad. army; Misses J. and M. Gerrard, Misses E. and H. Parker, Miss A. Doretton, Mrs. M. and C. Ainslie,

Miss M. Sweedland, Capt. W. M. Cape, 56th regt. Bengal army; Lieut. E. A. Rowlandson, 37th ditto; Ens. H. T. Hyslop, 74th ditto; Mr. B. A. Townsend, asst. surg.; Mr. Bond, cadet; Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Mudge, Mrs. Hallemeck, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Flanagan. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Mainwaring, 2nd regt. M.N.C.; Lieut. Cleghorn, 7th Madras cav.; and Mr. Duncan. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two children.

Per *Hydroos* (Sept. 24), from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Browne.
Per Steamer *Moozuffer* (Sept. 24), from RANGOON.—Mrs. Miller, lady of Dr. Miller.

Per *Wellesley* (Sept. 24), from LONDON.—Mrs. Duperin and 2 children, Mrs. Pariah and child, Miss Amsnick, 3 Misses Hughes, Lieut. Duperin, H.M. 80th regt.; Lieut. Beron, H.M. 87th regt.; Ens. Twedie, H.M. 80th regt.; Ens. Swift, H.M. 87th regt.; Mr. Law, B.C.S.; Mr. Renfrey, Mr. Lave.

Per *Hindoo* (Sept. 26), from PENANG.—Mr. Adely, from SINGAPORE.

Per steamer *Harbinger* (Sept. 27), from LONDON.—Capt. Seymour, R.N.; Mr. J. B. Richardson and servant. From MADRAS.—Mons. Chubrier.

Per *Leland* (Sept. 27), from BOSTON.—G. F. Wilde, esq. and Mr. N. G. Goula.

Per *Delhi* (Sept. 28), from MADRAS.—J. K. Dallison, A. Brown, E. De Revolle, J. W. Dulles, lady, and 4 children.

Per *Ardencraig* (Sept. 28), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lowen and Mr. J. Reynold.

Per *Mona*.—L. H. Roch, student.

Per steamer *Berenice* (Sept. 29), from RANGOON.—Dr. Blenkins, med. est.; Lieut. Price, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Halliday, wife, and child; Capt. Pheche.

Per steamer *Pottinger* (Sept. 29), from SOUTHAMPTON. From SUZ.—Mr. Christoprie. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Spens, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Manning, Mr. Salway and Mr. Cambell, cadets; Mr. Patten, Rev. M. Parish, assist. chaplain; Lieutenants Law and Cole, 10th regiment B.N.I.; Mr. Smart, Mr. Batten, writer; Mr. Ralli, Mrs. McRitchie, Miss McRitchie, Mr. McRitchie, Dr. Lane, H.M.'s 80th regiment; Mr. Cocks, Mrs. Willisford, Dr. Black, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Adie, Mr. Crozier, Mr. Abadie, Mr. Plowden, writer; Mr. Miller and Mr. Tyn-dal, cadet. From MALTA.—Mr. Tuckerman. From Galle.—Mr. Batchelor, Capt. Rennie, I.N. and servant; Mr. Rennie, Mr. Llewellyn, Capt. Raleigh and Anjee Anat. From MADRAS.—Lieuts. Wilkinson and Little, H.M.'s 18th B.N.I.; Miss Tucker, Cornet W. T. Byam, Mrs. C. Browne, Capt. O. Lake and servant; Mr. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, child, and servant.

Per steamer *Shanghai* (Oct. 4), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. L. Jackson, B.C.S., Mr. D. Jardine, and Messrs. Jardine and Skinner. From SINGAPORE.—Col. William, Madras army. From PENANG.—Mr. Kinlock, B.C.S. and Mrs. Kinlock and three servants.

Per *William Jardine* (Oct. 6), from SWAN RIVER.—Mr. Dorant.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 21.—Colonel Burney, Perry, Rangoon and Mouline; *Emperor*, Paxton, Rangoon.—23. *Bore*, Saffstrom, London; *Gevalia*, Liberg, London; *Ingleborough*, Ren, Mauritius; steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez; *Sydney*, Lemon, London.—24. *Cecilia*, Perry, Rangoon and Mouline; *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay.—25. *Napario*, Paige, Whampoa.—26. *Deogaum*, Evans, Liverpool; *Rao*, Shaon, Wade, China; 30. *Marie*, Samuel, Marseilles; *Regina*, Quilton, Singapore and China; *Comtesse de Brionne*, Merlin, Dunkirk; *Jessore*, Charles, Havre and Bordeaux; *Nouvelle Antigone*, Gubur, Bourbon; *Arrow*, McKenzie, Singapore; *Bowditch*, Stickney, Boston; *Joseph Bushby*, Davey, Liverpool; *Kosuth*, Markham, London; *Tenasserim*, Conry, Rangoon and Mouline.—Oct. 1. Steamer *Perose*, Lynch, Rangoon; steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Rangoon; *Chinsurah*, Furness, Rangoon.—2. *Eliza Penelope*, Bennett, Rangoon.—3. *Aboukir*, Cawell, Mauritius.—4. *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Rangoon.—5. *General Godwin*, Mock, Mouline and Rangoon.—7. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental* (Oct. 7), for MADRAS, SUZ, MALTA, and SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. R. Nelson, Lieut. Smith and 2 servants, Mr. Bleakin and servant, and Mr. G. Fiaack. For SUZ.—Mr. A. Gouger. For MALTA.—Mr. Chabrier and Lieut. Turnbull. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Phillott, Mr. John Lyall; Lieut. H. K. MacMullen, infant, and servant; Miss Howey, and Dr. Harrison.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7	0	to	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	do.	3	12	..	4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	6	8	..	6 12
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	10	4	..	10 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	8	4	..	8 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	585 to 590
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	.. 5 1/2 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	.. 6 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	15 10 .. 16 2
Gold Dust	.....	13 0 .. 13 8
Spanish Dollars	220 12 .. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	220 6 .. 220 12
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	.....	16 0 .. 16 3
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	20 7 .. 20 9

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 0 1/2 d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0 d. to 2s. 0 1/2 d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0 d. to 2s. 0 1/2 d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 12s.

MADRAS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Aug. 24th arrived at Madras on Sept. 26th, per *Pottinger*.

THE MURDERER OF LIEUTENANT JOHNSTONE, adjutant of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, who was assassinated at Jaulnah in April, 1851, has at last been brought to justice. Khader Khan, a private of the corps, was convicted of the crime by an European general court-martial, and sentenced to be hanged. The commander-in-chief (Sir R. Armstrong) confirmed the finding, but has commuted the sentence. He observes:—"The prisoner has been justly sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the crime of which he has been convicted; and as that crime was committed under the malignant workings of a truly diabolical heart, without extenuation or excuse, it would in ordinary circumstances have been carried into effect. But the awful suspense in which the prisoner has been kept during an imprisonment of sixteen months, alike torturing to body and mind, although unavoidable, has its influence with me, together with some other considerations, to exercise the power vested in me by law, and I therefore commute the sentence of death awarded against the prisoner, private Khader Khan, into imprisonment with hard labour and transportation for life. Whatever life may be to others, I feel it can be no boon to the prisoner; followed by the detestation of his comrades, and that of all good men, he will be placed beyond the means of doing further injury, and remain a wretched spectacle of a man deprived of liberty, working in fetters, away from all relatives and friends, dragging on an uncommiserated, hopeless, and wearisome existence, until death releases him from his troubles."

THE VASAREDDY CASE.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* says, that further proceedings in the Vasareddy case will shortly be commenced, and it is believed that the Board of Revenue will yield at once as far as regards the purchase of the estates; that is to say, they will resign the whole of this immense zemindaree, larger even than that of Burdwan, into the hands of Vasareddy Naidoo, according to the terms of the decree of the Privy Council. They will probably then endeavour to obtain the liquidation of arrears from the holder of the estate; but even in this, it is said, they will be met by a demand for mesne profits.

CAPTAIN GRIFFIN.—The same journal informs us, that the Court of Directors have replied to the memorial of Captain Griffin, who was removed from his appointment because he had failed to pass an examination in Hindoostanee, although the order had not reached him through the regular official channel, "praying for a reconsideration of the Governor-General's order, removing him from his appointment in the Nizam's service." The Court express a full approbation of the Governor-General's determination, but leave the matter in his lordship's hands.

GOLD IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The *Bangalore Herald*, 21st September, publishes a letter, stating that gold has been discovered about seventy miles from that station, in the Chittledroog division. A nugget of gold, of the purest quality, had reached Bangalore.

RAJAH OF NAGPORE.—Intelligence has been received from Kamptee that the affairs of the Rajah of Nagpore are undergoing searching investigation by the resident; extensive changes in the mode of government are talked of, but nothing decided is known. The rajah's principal vakeel has been suspended, and a tour into the interior of the country by the rajah, accompanied by the resident, is on the tapis.—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 2.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON STANBROUGH has been placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief, upon charges growing out of certain imputed dealings with the late Sheristadar of Masulipatam, and a subordinate in the medical department.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY begins to "loom in the distant future!" Its outlines are, we are happy to say, somewhat more distinct than the hazy object described by the prophetic eye of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The sanction of Leadenhall-street to the commencement of the work has been received, but to the Supreme Government has been reserved the selection of the particular line. Why Madras is not competent to decide in what direction a railway will be most serviceable, or what superior advantages for a correct decision Bengal may enjoy, it is not easy to say.—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 13.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, C. J. coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, resu. ch. of dist. for C. Whittingham, Sept. 24.
FORBES, G. S. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar, dur. employ of Chafield, Sept. 28.
GREENWAY, G. S. civ. and sess. jud. of the Zillah Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of the court, Oct. 1.
HOLLOWAY, W. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanore, Sept. 28.
SWINTON, G. M. del. over ch. of the court of civ. and sess. jud. of Trichinopoly, Oct. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMES, C. H. to Dec. 31.
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. to Oct. 31. in ext. to remain on the Neilgherries, on m.c.
ELLIS, R. S. 10 days.
GORDON, J. 4 mo. to Putney-hills and Madras.
MINCHIN, J. J. 9 mo. to Coonoor and Ootacamund, on m.c.
ROBINSON, W. 1 mo. to Madras and eastern coast.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Capt. G. 3rd L.I. to be dep. qr. mr. gen. to force, proc. to Ava, under orders of Maj. gen. Godwin.
ALLAN, Capt. J. S. 47th N.I. to act as paymr. to Hyderabad subsidiary force dar. abs. of Capt. Herbert, on leave.
BRUCE, Brig. E. E. assu. ch. of pol. du. Vellore, Sept. 27.
CHAMBERS, Capt. J. A. with 21st N.I. posted to 44th N.I. v. Jacob, prom.
CHAMBERS, Ens. E. H. R. 44th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 26.
CHARTERIS, Capt. J. M. 49th N.I. services pl. temp. at disposal of the C. in C. for emp. with his regt. on foreign service.
DARROCH, Capt. D. G. A. 2nd inf. brigade, to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to army of Ava, Sept. 28.
FOORD, Brig. H. S. art. to com. art. of the force, proc. to Ava, under orders of Maj. gen. Goodwin.
FRANKLYN, Lieut. col. C. F. 84th foot, to be brig. of 2nd class and com. Trichinopoly, v. Sargent, Sept. 28.
FRASER, Lieut. A. R. 3rd L.C. to be capt. by brevet, Oct. 5.
FRASER, Ens. W. M. to d. d. with 50th N.I. to join Oct. 7.
GILL, Brev. maj. R. 44th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. posted to 2nd N. V. B.
GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. to act as paym. at Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Russell, Sept. 28.
GROUBE, Capt. G. B. 5th L.C. ret. to du. Sept. 24.
HAINES, Capt. T. 9th N.I. to be brig. maj. to 2nd inf. brig. v. Darroch, Sept. 28.
JACOB, Ens. V. G. to be lieut. 44th N.I. fr. Oct. 1.
KEMPSTER, Lieut. F. G. 6th N.I. to be capt. by brevet, Oct. 5.
MOLYNEUX, Capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to du. Sept. 26.
PAXTON, Lieut. C. 44th N.I. to superint. the cotton roads in the Tinnevely dist.
RIDEOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SARGENT, Brig. H. Comdg. Trichinopoly, to the general staff, and to command the ceded districts, with rank of brigadier gen. dur. emp. of Brig. Steel commanding the Madras div. of the army of Ava.
SMITH, Lieut. J. J. to be qr. mr. and int. to 8th N.I. Oct. 8.
STODDARD, Lieut. J. F. 23rd L.I. services replaced at disposal of C. in C. for reg. du.
STONE, Brev. capt. W. H. to be capt. 44th N.I. fr. Oct. 1, v. Gill, inv.
TREVOR, Maj. S. S. art. ret. to duty, Sept. 26.
WOOD, Capt. M. 9th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

TREVOR, F. C. Sept. 26.

INFANTRY.

FRASER, W. M. Sept. 26. GRANT, A. Sept. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLACKBURN, Lieut. J. J. 30th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. R. 30th N.I. 1 year to Europe.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. Aug. 29 to Nov. 15.
FAUNCE, Brev. maj. R. N. 2nd N.I. perm. to visit Colaba.
FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
GUMM, Capt. G. M. in ext. to Dec. 15.
HAYNE, Brev. maj. J. 36th N.I. leave to sea cane.
HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. fr. Oct. 3 to Nov. 15, to pres. and eastern coast.
HOLLAND, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. 3 mo. in ext.
HUTTON, Capt. W. F. 34th L.I. to July 31, in ext. to the Neilgherries, on m.c.
JERVIS, Lieut. S. W. 36th N.I. 18 mo. to sea, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales, on m.c.
KEY, Ens. C. J. 35th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
LEGGATT, Lieut. and adjt. E. O. 35th N.I. in ext. to May 31, 1853, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
LEIGHTON, Capt. A. A. 35th N.I. 1 mo. to sea, the Cape of Good Hope, and New S. Wales, on m.c.
MILTON, Lieut. J. E. 9th N.I. 1 year in ext. fr. Oct. 1, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. in ext. to June 1, 1852, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. 1 year to sea and Ceylon, on m.c.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. R. S. J. 2nd L.C. Sept. 25 to Oct. 25.
RATCLIFFE, Capt. G. T. 7th L.C. Dec. 1 to Feb. 28, 1853.
RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. fr. Oct. 1, 1 mo. to Bangalore.
SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. leave cane.
WALPOLE, Capt. H. E. 16th N.I. Sept. 1 to Sept. 10, 1853, to Neilgherries.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. leave cane.
WILLIAMS, Ens. G. W. 30th N.I. fr. Sept. 17 to Jan. 15 to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. to rank fr. May 24.
CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. M.D. to act as surg. to 4th dist.
COX, Asst. surg. J. A. 35th N.I. to afford med. aid to detach. for Rangoon.
DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. to be civ. surg. of Malabar, to continue in med. ch. of 29th N.I. until relieved, Sept. 21.
GILL, Surg. J. retired fr. the service of E.I.C.
RANKING, Asst. surg. J. L. app. to act as surg. of 4th district is cancelled, Sept. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. 4th L. C. leave cancelled.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Lieut. H. J. 34th L.I. s. at Waltair, Sept. 29.
CHAPMAN, wife of Ens. W. D. 17th N.I. s. at Baitool, Sept. 16.
COATES, the lady of Major J. W. 6th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Sept. 30.
COOKSON, wife of T. d. at Nangumbankum, Oct. 10.
CRICHTON, wife of Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. s. at Kamptee, Sept. 17.
CUNLIFFE, the lady of B. d. at Adyar, Sept. 30.
DE ROZARIO, wife of J. s. at Nursingspooram, Oct. 5.
DRANE, wife of Joseph, d. at Colaba, Sept. 22.
GRANT, the lady of Capt. W. D. 50th N.I. d. at Vepery, Sept. 22.
HAZLE, Mrs. J. R. d. at Bangalore, Sept. 17.
JARBO, wife of P. J. s. at Tinnevely, Sept. 23.
MCNAIR, wife of D. d. at Palamcottah, Oct. 1.
MILLS, wife of J. s. at Negapatam, Sept. 21.
MORTON, wife of E. s. at Pinnervalkum, Sept. 22.
POPE, wife of the Rev. John P. d. Oct. 3.
SERLE, the lady of W. A. d. at Adyar, Oct. 8.
WARD, wife of Conductor J. J. d. at Fort St. George, Oct. 1.
WEST, the lady of C. W. d. at Bangalore, Sept. 19.
WOODGATE, the lady of C. H. c.s. s. at Madras, Sept. 23.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES, T. E. to Miss Matilda Ashton, at Madras, Sept. 15.
SHAW, Surg. James, to Anne Jane, d. of Richard Goulden, at Madras, Sept. 30.
SHOPMAN, Edward F. to Clarissa H. d. of the late M. Carrapiett, at Vepery, Sept. 29.
SMITH, Alex. C. to Sarah Ann, d. of the late Rev. Thos. Norton.
THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. 5th L.C. to Margaret, d. of Maj. C. Davidson, at Hyderabad.

DEATHS.

BRITAIN, G. S. at Vepery, aged 47, Sept. 21.
CORNER, Caroline R. wife of C. S. at Vepery, Sept. 25.
HOPLAND, George, at Vizagapatam, Sept. 17.
HOLLAND, George, at Vizagapatam, aged 60, Sept. 17.
IGNATIO, Joseph C. inf. s. of A. at Black Town, Sept. 27.
INNES, Maria J. C. inf. d. of Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. at Secunderabad, Oct. 1.
IRION, Sarah L. widow of the late Rev. J. L. at Madras, aged 45, Sept. 20.

MARSHALL, Joseph, at Black Town, aged 78, Oct. 8.
MILLS, W. J. inf. s. of J. at Negapatam, Oct. 2.
RAIKES, W. F. s. of Lieut. T. 1st Eur. fus. at Madras, Sept. 29.
SHEPHERD, inf. s. of Maj. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Ootacamund, Sept. 26.
WARNER, Louisa Emily, inf. d. of Lieut. 24th N.I. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.
WILLIAMS, wife of C. A. at Royapettah, Sept. 25.
YOUNG, Thomas, at Bimlipatam, aged 31.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 25. *Sir George Seymour*, Nalor, Sydney; *Queen of the South*, Hyde, Calcutta.—26. *Steamer Pottinger*, Field, Suez; *steamer Precursor*, Griffin, Calcutta.—30. *Gilmore*, Mow, Bimlipatam.—OCT. 1. *Albion*, Aston, Mauritius; *Gazelle*, Leslie, Port Louis; *Elise*, Peyrusset, Calingapatam.—5. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Rangoon; *Talavera*, Scott, Coringa.—11. *Bucephalus*, Bell, London; *William Prouse*, Williams, Port Louis, Mauritius; *Euphrates*, Muaro, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sir George Seymour* (Sept. 25), from SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. Charteris, Lieut. E. G. Campbell, A. C. Daniell, Esq.; C. G. D. Betts, Esq.; J. G. Vos, Esq.; and W. W. Burt.

Per *steamer Pottinger* (Sept. 26), from SUEZ.—Mr. Spens, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Manning, Mr. Salwey, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Patten, Rev. Mr. Parish, Mr. Law, Mr. Cole, Mr. Smart, Mr. Batten, Mrs. Ralli, Mrs. McRitchie, Miss McRitchie, Mr. McRitchie, Mr. Lane, Mr. Cocks, Mrs. Willisford, 2nd class; Dr. Black, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Adie, Mr. Crozier, 2nd class; Mr. Abadie, Mr. Plowden, Lieut. Miller, and Mr. Tyndale. From MALTA.—Mr. Tuckerman. From GALLE.—Lieut. Batchelor, Mr. Reanie, Capt. Raleigh, Mr. Llewellyn, Capt. Reanie, and N. M. servant, and Agee Auab; Capt. Gordon, Mr. J. Kieckwick, and N. M. servant. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Trevor, Capt. Wood, Mr. Grant, Maj. and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux and 2 children, Mr. Westropp, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Hillier and 1 child, Lieut. Wilkinson, and Lieut. Lillie.

Per *steamer Precursor* (Sept. 26), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Power, and two servants; Mr. W. Q. Richards, Col. Bremermergy, Capt. Delbeck, Mr. J. B. French and Johnson Jabb. To MADRAS.—Bhim Row Lachman and four natives.

Per *Gilmore* (Oct. 30), from BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Paroy, and Miss Sheppard.

Per *Popey*, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Darham, Miss Ridman, and Mr. French.

Per H. C. *steamer Hugh Lindsay* (Oct. 5), from RANGOON.—Asst. apoth. Woodbridge.

Per *Bucephalus* (Oct. 11), from LONDON.—Mrs. Dick, Lieut. Dick, 3rd M.N.I. Lieut. Hilliard, 50th M.N.I., Dr. Foster, Madras army, and Mr. Douglass, esq. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Boyd and one child; Misses Wilson, Tarton, Steel, and Paery, Lieut.-col. Wilson, Bengal army; Capt. Boyd, 68th B.N.I., Lieut. Follows, H.M.'s 53rd. comg. troops; Lieut. Ellis, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish; Ensign Faithful, H.M.'s 75th; Ensigns Hales and Pocklington, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, and Mr. Bowers.

Per *William Prouse* (Oct. 11), from MAURITIUS.—Dr. M. D. Campbell and Mr. S. G. Arlanda.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 25. *Agrippina*, Rogers, Port Phillip; *steamer Pottinger*, Field, Calcutta; *Joom Corina*, Tannen, Northern Ports; *Lord Epsilstone*, Roberts, Calcutta; *Queen of the South*, Hyde, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—27. *Kerr*, Dickson, London; *steamer Precursor*, Griffin, Suez.—29. *Margaret Connell*, Edwards, London; *Albion*, Adams, London.—30. *Barham*, Valle, Calcutta.—OCT. 1. *Asia*, Cons, Nantes via Pondicherry.—2. *Amavry*, Pascal, Masulipatam and Coringa.—3. *Diana*, Grant, Penang and Singapore.—6. *Faithful*, Manning, London.—6. *Charles Dumergue*, White, Northern Ports.—7. *James Hall*, Harris, Malabar coast and Bombay.—9. *Hempyske*, Barlow, London.—11. *William*, Stephens, London.—13. *Oriental*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Agrippina* (Sept. 25), to COBINGA and PORT PHILLIP.—Mrs. Whannel, Mrs. Gordon, P. B. Whannel, Esq.; Messrs. F. A. Gordon, Ashton, W. Elliott, G. French, and Apoth. T. Hogg; Messrs. W. G. Lemming, Stanhope, and H. Goorhe; Messrs. C. McMillan, W. Shaw, Barrow, Clingh, W. Vetch, J. Byrne, and McGeehan.

Per *steamer Pottinger* (Sept. 26), for CALCUTTA.—Miss Tucker, Cornet W. T. Byam, Mrs. C. Browne, Capt. A. Lake and n. servant; Mrs. Stephenson, infant, and servant; Mr. Stephenson.

Per *steamer Precursor* (Sept. 27), for SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. T. Bramley, three children, and servant.

Per *steamer Queen of the South* (Sept. 25), to CEYLON, MAURITIUS, CAPE, CAPE DE VERDES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.—To LONDON.—Maj. and Mrs. Whistler, Mrs. Carr, infant, and servant; Capt. Cadenhead, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and servant.

Per *Amavry* (Oct. 2), to MASULIPATAM and CORINGA.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, 2 children, and 2 servants; and Mr. A. Ferry.

Per *Diana* (Oct. 3), to PENANG and SINGAPORE.—Lieut. High-moor, art.

Per *steamer Oriental*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. J. J. Blackburne, Rev. W. Parkie, Mrs. Parkie, Lieut. W. R. Campbell, A. C. Daniell, Esq.; Mrs. Maj. W. Hill, Lieut. S. G. Carter, J. Gill, Esq., Mrs. Gill, and 2 children of Capt. T. Thompson. To MALTA.—Capt. A. T. Rice. To SUEZ.—Rev. Dr. Graul and Mrs. Graul; Lieut. Smith and 2 servants; Mr. Blenkin and servant; Messrs. G. Franck, Carruthers, and Rhodes.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 13, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	4½ to 5 prem.
1829-30	4½ to 5 prem.
1841	7 to 7½ prem.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	8½ to 9 dis.
1835-36	7½ to 8 do.
1843	
5 per cent. transferable	9 to 9½ prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	8 to 8½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	23 to 23½ prem.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 5 per cent.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. 5 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 3 per cent.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 "
Ditto above 30 days 7 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-3 to 10-3-3 ea.
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0d.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0d.
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, par.
Sell, par.
Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. dis.
Sell, par.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Advances to the public Rs. 28,88,795 8 4
Circulation and Deposits 24,15,486 13 0
Specie in the Bank 25,24,653 2 2

BOMBAY.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, SEPT. 25.

In the matter of *Ballaram Gunput*.—Mr. Dickinson, on behalf of a Hindu convert to Christianity, named Ballaram Gunput, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be served on the relations of the wife of that person. The application had been made in chambers; but the Chief Justice had directed that, as it was a novel one, it should be brought forward in open Court. He then read the following affidavit: "I, Ballaram Gunput, of Bombay, a Hindoo of the Shenvee caste by birth, and a Christian by faith, make oath and say that, in the Christian year 1813, I, then being of the age of thirteen years, and professing the Hindu religion, was married to Pootlabae, then of the age of seven years or thereabouts; that, in the year 1850, Pootlabae, having arrived at womanhood, came to live with me and did live with me as my wife for about eighteen months, up to March last, when, on my refusing to conform to and join in the ceremonies of the Hindu religion, she, by the advice and instigation of her relations, left my house, and went to live with her mother, Keekee Bae, a widow, at the house of her grandfather, Bappoo Bhace Sooruthur, where she has remained ever since, and is now. And I further say, that, some time ago, after very long and mature consideration of the grave importance of the step I was about to take, I determined on renouncing the Hindu religion, and embracing the Christian faith; and on the 16th of September instant, I was admitted by baptism, received at the hands of the Rev. W. S. Price, a clergyman of the Church Missionary Society, a member of the Church of England; and that, since

my renunciation of the Hindu religion, my wife Pootlabasee has remained closely shut up with her mother in the house of Bappoo Bhasee; that I have never been able to gain admission to her presence, or speak with her; that I am much attached to my wife, and that during the period hereinbefore-mentioned, in which we lived together as husband and wife, she evinced great affection for me, and we lived very happily together. And I further say, that I am very desirous of again enjoying the society of my said wife and resumption of my marital rights; and I believe, if I were enabled to see and reason with her, I might be able to overcome any religious scruples she may at present entertain in acceding to my wishes."

Mr. Dickinson supposed that the writ would be granted as a matter of course.

The Chief Justice said, on the contrary, had the application come regularly before him in Chambers, he would have refused it as a matter of course. He was at a loss to know what grounds could be adduced for granting the writ as a matter of course.

Mr. Dickinson said, the legal custodian of a wife was her husband. This principle was clearly laid down in the case of *Cochrane*, which he read, and referred to a case, which he stated to be exactly similar to the present, decided by the Chief Justice of Madras.

The Chief Justice said that *Cochrane's case* was very different from the present.

Mr. Dickinson confessed he could not see the great difference. In *Cochrane's case* it was clearly laid down that a husband was the proper guardian of his wife, unless she could show that she was entitled to live apart from him on account of ill-usage or other cause: this was the law of England.

The Chief Justice said he had formed his opinion on the point, and had entertained it for many years; and he felt not the slightest reluctance in refusing the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case. He would have made the same order in it when the case came before him in Chambers, but that he remembered that the passions and prejudices of the multitude were enlisted on one side, and very strong feelings also on the other, and, therefore, did not consider that it would be satisfactory to dispose of it in that summary manner. The restitution of conjugal rights could only be obtained by a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, and that alone would have been sufficient ground on which to refuse the writ. The *habeas corpus* writ was a most important provision of the English constitution; but the most erroneous notions prevailed regarding it in this country. When the last writ of *habeas corpus* had issued from the Supreme Court, it was made matter of complaint by a portion of the public press, and even by members of the bar, that an immediate return was called for. But the principle which guided the Court was, that the object of the *Habeas Corpus* Act was to prevent illegal imprisonment; and wherever it was sworn that this evil existed, the writ issued at once, and an immediate return was of course called for. There was, however, one exception, which included most of the cases of this nature that came before Indian Courts—it was that of parent and child. A child adopts opinions contrary to those of his parents, and when the parent seeks to have his rights upheld,—rights which every father has by English law,—the will of the child is put forward in opposition to the rights of the father. In 1844, a Parsee case came before the Court, in which the learned Counsel (Mr. Dickinson) was engaged, and in which the Court laid it down that a father, whatever his religion might be, was entitled to be the custodian of his children, so long as his conduct was in accordance with the laws of morality, and that whoever interfered with parental authority did so at their own risk. In that case it was a Parsee converted to Christianity that sought to recover his child, and the consequence of the principle then laid down by the Court was, that the Christian father walked off in triumph with his child, much to the discomfiture of the native community. In the same year, the tables were turned; for a case came on in which the Court enforced the rights of a Hindu father in opposition to the will of his son, who was stated to be desirous of joining himself to the Christian faith,—the Court holding that the father was entitled to his control, custody, and moral government. This he held to be the principle of the English law. The judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta had taken a different view, in a case in which, in opposition to the rights of the father, they allowed a child to remain under the protection of Dr. Duff. He was, however, glad to see that this contrariety of opinion had subsided; for, in the recent case of Brigadier Warren, the judgment of the Calcutta Court contained the expression of the principle which he had advocated, and in equally strong terms. In laying down the right of a father to the custody of his child, he would say nothing as to the age of the child—he was indisposed to set up the rights of mere chicks. With regard to the present case,

the application was by a young man of twenty-two for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of his wife, who was sixteen years old. Now if the principle laid down by him, that the object of the writ was to prevent illegal imprisonment (except in the exceptional case of father and child), was sound, it followed that there were no grounds for the present application, inasmuch as it had not been sworn that the girl was detained against her will. In England an affidavit of illegal imprisonment was necessary before the writ could issue. The case cited by Mr. Dickinson was quite different in its features from the present. In that case it was alleged that the wife had been illegally imprisoned by her husband, and the writ accordingly issued; but when it was found that the liberty she wanted was to go to masqued balls and to withdraw her children from their father,—and, in fact, to run away from him,—the Court took its course at once: it respected the rights of the husband, and ruled that, as he had not ill-treated his wife, she must return to him. The case decided at Madras, to which allusion had been made, certainly militated very strongly against the principle which he had laid down; but, with every respect for the opinion of Sir William Burton, he (Sir E. Perry) felt it his duty to say that he disagreed with it entirely; and he had thus no hesitation in refusing the present application. The applicant had his remedy by suing for the restitution of conjugal rights, and he could compel his wife in this way to live with him, unless she had valid reasons against it. Her objection at present to live with him was obviously his abjuration of the Hindu faith; and whether that reason was valid or not, this was not the time to decide. The question was too important to be disposed of in that summary way. He had no difficulty in dealing with cases like the present. He put to himself the case of a Christian family living in a country under Mahomedan rule—in Turkey for example. Now suppose that the husband were to become a convert to Mahomedanism, and to indulge himself in the luxury of four wives, and to wish his Christian wife to become the inmate of a harem along with three Mahomedan associates. In such a case he would ask what Christian wife would consent to her husband's wish? or what court of law would force her to live with her Mahomedan husband? Certainly, there was none that would. The same principle, in his opinion, was applicable to a Hindu wife, who could not live with her Christian husband without pollution. That such was his opinion might seem a melancholy fact to some of the gentlemen in Court; but it was an opinion in accordance with law; and he was convinced that the principle thus laid down by the law would be felt by calm judging men to be in unison with the dictates of common sense.

Application refused.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 8th arrived at Bombay on Oct. 9th, per *Ajdaha*.

Brevet-Major Clarkson, 12th N.I., who died at Ahmedabad on the 6th October, entered the service in 1823. He served with the 12th regiment during the campaign against Kolapore in the year 1827; in 1828 with a light field detachment in pursuit of the Ramoosee chief Oomeahjee, and with the regiment during the whole of the Scinde campaign under Sir C. Napier in 1842-43; was present with it at the Battle of Meeanee, 17th February, 1843; at the Battle of Hyderabad, 26th March, 1843; and in pursuit of Meer Shere Mahomed in June, 1843.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 16.

DISGUSTING QUACKERY.—Mustan Lateef Shah, a Mussulman widow of Kurrachee, charged a native before the magistrate of Bombay with stealing a box of money and medicines. When asked her profession, she said she lived by selling medicines, one of which was a panacea for all diseases. This medicine consisted of a "living Abyssinian boiled to death in ghee," which operation she had witnessed on Russian territory at the town of Sham,—El-Sham, or Damascus, we presume, is intended. The sale of this medicine had brought her wealth, and she confidently offered to cure the magistrates of any disease to which he might be subject.

MILITARY MISDEEDS.—The *Bombay Times* has an article on some instances of roguery in the army of this presidency. In one instance an Ensign Wigny is mildly told by the first judge of the Small Cause Court, that "young military men are careless in their money matters. You want to victimise poor people after contracting debts. This vice is common to young military men in Bombay." Another officer, "of honourable name," lately ordered some thousands of rupees' worth of goods from tradesmen, and promised to pay them on the very day on which he intended to leave the island, and would have escaped with his booty but for an accident. A third officer ordered a quantity of goods from different tradesmen, giving them all promises to pay, after he had applied for the benefit of the act.

NATIVE ATTORNEYS.—The *Bombay Gazette* states, that the question of the admission of native attorneys at that presidency has at length been decided. The local Government has, it is said, expressed to the Company's solicitor its opinion, that native attorneys ought to be admitted on the roll. Of course, the solicitor has the power of taking native article clerks, and the remaining attorneys of the Presidency have given up their opposition.

THE SUPREME COURT has resolved, for the future, to compel every plaintiff who arrests a defendant for an amount greater than that which is actually due, to pay the entire costs even of a successful action. "The Court," said Sir W. Yardley, "could not afford to throw away the only safeguard it possessed, to prevent the arrest of a defendant for more than what was actually due by him."

SIR ERSKINE PERRY, the Chief Justice, it is said, was to leave India, for good, in November.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, composed of the most respectable portion of the native community—Hindus, Parsees, Mahomedans, Portuguese, and Jews—have, it is stated, prepared a petition to both Houses of Parliament, which will be dispatched by the present mail. The business of the managing committee, presided over by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., is managed with great ability and prudence by the secretary, Dr. Bhaoo Dajee, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and a very successful practitioner. The petition has been entirely drawn up by him. Its contents have not yet transpired, but we learn from a good source that its recommendations and requests are nearly as follows;—The abolition of the Board of Control and formation of a council for India, upon views very similar to those of Lord Ellenborough, so as to provide a responsible instead of an irresponsible Government for India. The dispensation of patronage and promotion in strict relation to merit—without regard, as at present, to the personal feelings or interests of the individual patron, and without regard to security. It also asks for provision for the admission of natives to higher appointments; the Charter Act of 1833—which provides that no native of India, or natural born subject resident therein, shall be disqualified from office by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent or colour—having remained altogether a dead letter. The abolition of councils at the minor presidencies is also supposed to be advocated: also a provision for submitting the conduct of the civil service, like that of the other servants, to inquiry, and if requisite, to punishment. The abolition of sinecure appointments. More liberal grants to education and works of public utility.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 16.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, to act as jud. and sess. jud. of the Konkan.
DAVIES, C. J. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.
D'OYLY, W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.
DOWN, E. P. asst. to pol. agent S. Mahratta country, to proc. into the districts under his political charge, fr. Oct. 1.
ELLIOT, E. E. acct. gen. resum. ch. of his duties, Oct. 1.
ELPHINSTONE, A. to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
GORDON, S. St. J. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, pl. in ch. of Talooka, Oct. 13.
HADOW, J. J. W. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, but to act as supernum. 1st asst. at Khandeish.
INVERARITY, J. S. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
INVERARITY, J. D. coll. of Belgaum, to proc. into districts on duty, Oct. 11.
JONES, E. C. coll. of Poona, has been allowed to proc. into the districts of his collectorate, on duty, fr. Oct. 1.
KARR, G. B. S. to be agt. at Colaba and sub. coll. of Tanna.
LIDDELL, H. to resume his appt. as coll. and mag. of Kaira.
LOCKETT, H. B. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
MANSFIELD, S. to be coll. and mag. of Khandeish.
RIVETT, L. C. C. assu. ch. as act. senior mag. of police, Oct. 5.
ROBERTSON, J. T. W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
ROGERS, A. to be 1st. asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
SHAW, C. F. H. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, placed in ch. of Sumpgaon and Bedee Talookas. Oct. 13.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ERSKINE, J. M. 1 month.
KEYS, R. 12 days.
RICHARDSON, A. S. J. 1 month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MITFORD, Rev. G. N. to Oct. 31.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Maj. W. S. senior. asst. qr. mr. to be dept. qr. mr. gen. v. Del Hoste, retired, Oct. 2.
AGAR, Capt. E. W. to exercise powers of a maj. at Ahmedabad.
ANDERSON, Lieut. G. S. H. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 2, in succ. to James, prom.
AULD, Lieut. J. W. to exercise powers of mag. at Ahmednuggur.
BIRCH, Ens. H. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct.
BRODIE, Lieut. W. M. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. fr. Sept. 1 dur. abs. of Maude, on leave.
BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. A. 15th N.I. to be acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Haig, Oct. 2.
CORMAC, Capt. F. W. to exercise powers of a mag. at Dharwar.
COTGRAVE, Lieut. asst. to executive eng. Lower Scinde, to act as executive eng. Upper Scinde, dur. emp. of Fyfe, on special duty.
DES VORUX, Lieut. A. A. 5th N.L.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 14.
DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. B. 28th N.I. to act as dep. coll. of Hyderabad.
EALLES, Lieut. G. D. 29th N.I. to conduct du. of fort adj. &c. at Surat dur. abs. of Lieut. Piers.
FORD, Lieut. to act as offic. dep. coll. Shikarpore.
HAIG, Lieut. M. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be act. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Phayre, on detached employ, Oct. 2.
HARPER, Lieut. J. to be asst. mag. at Surat, Oct. 7.
HASLEWOOD, Capt. A. M. to exercise powers of a mag. at Rutnagherry, Oct. 7.
HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses, No. 5 light field batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Graham.
HEATHORN, Lieut. T. B. art. to do du. as adj. and qu. mr. of art. south div. v. Lieut. Gage, on leave.
HOBSON, Ens. J. C. 3rd N.I. to act as interp. to 27th N.I.
HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. to be superint. of police in Broach, Oct. 5, to be asst. mag. at Broach, Oct. 7.
HOTCHKIS, Ens. R. J. to do du. with 4th N.I. at Belgaum, to join Oct. 5.
JAMES, Sen. Major H. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 2, v. Camming, dec.
JEBB, Ens. R. G. attached to do du. with 14th N.I. at Bombay to join.
JOFF, Capt. K. to be asst. mag. at Kaira, Oct. 7.
LEATHERS, Ens. G. G. posted to 18th N.I. Oct. 1.
MACLEAN, Lieut. H. T. 27th N.I. to be adj. fr. Oct. 1, v. McCulloch, prom.
MARSH, Ens. E. N. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 2, in succ. to James, prom.
MCCULLOCH, Lieut. E. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 1, in succ. to De Hoste, retired.
MELLERSH, Lieut. G. B. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses, No. 5 light field battery, dur. abs. of Lieut. Hatch.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. resu. ch. and to proc. to Mahabaleshwar, to relieve Maj. Maughan.
MORRIS, Maj. W. J. to exercise powers of a mag. at Khandeish.
NEWMHAM, Lieut. F. G. assu. ch. as ag. for Bheels in west. dist. of Khandeish, and 3rd in com. of Khandeish Bheels Corps.
PARTIDGE, Brev. maj. S. H. 18th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 2, in succ. to James, prom.
PIERS, Lieut. fort adj. Surat, to act as comm. agent, Oct. 2.
SANDFORD, Lieut. H. B. 2nd asst. commis. at Sattara, returned to duty, Sept. 27.
SHORTT, Ens. J. R. G. G. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Robinson on leave, Oct. 2.
WALLACE, Ens. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 2nd N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Harding, on m.e. Oct. 7.
WATSON, Lieut. col. princ. commissary of ord. pl. at disp. of com. of forces for committee duty, Oct. 7.
WEBSTER, Lieut. F. B. to act. as offic. dep. coll. Shikarpore.
WELLS, Maj. W. J. to exercise powers of a mag. at Poona, Oct. 7.
WHITEHILL, Capt. S. J. K. to be asst. mag. at Sholapore, Oct. 7.
WHITTAKER, Ens. F. L. posted to 27th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. to perform duty of adjt. of 28th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Lyons.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

HOLBORTON, T. V. Sept. 23.
STURGES, O. Sept. 27.
TURNER, T. H. Sept. 27.

INFANTRY.

JEBB, R. G. Sept. 22.
POPE, G. S. Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay, on m.e.
BINGHAM, Lieut. R. 1 mo.
BRUBER, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. fr. Sept. 27 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.e.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. act. dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. reported fit for duty, Oct. 8.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. A. staff, Oct 1 to Oct. 31, in ext.
 DOBREE, Esq. J. R. P. 10th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 10, to remain in Bombay.
 ELLIOT, Corn. H. H. 1st L.C. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 FANNING, Capt. act. coll. for Hyderabad, 1 mo.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. superint. eng. 4 mo. to presidency.
 HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 HEFFERNAN, Lieut. T. on m.c.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. fr. Oct. 6 to Nov. 6, to Kurrachee.
 MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to Mahabuleshwar, on m.c.
 MCKENZIE, Lieut. F. W. 8th N.I. 2 years to Australia, on m.c.
 MELVILL, Lieut. col. leave cancelled, fr. Oct. 9.
 MILFORD, Esq. C. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to remain in Bombay on m.c.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, in ext. to remain at Poona on m.c.
 PRESCOTT, Capt. A. 2nd L.C. Nov. 10 to Jan. 10, 1853.
 ROSE, Capt. J. Bheel ag. at Kanbur, 1 mo.
 SALMON, Esq. E. B. 9th N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to Oct. 31, to sea coast, on m.c.
 SHORTT, Lieut. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. fr. Oct. 5 to Oct. 31, in ext. to Mahabuleshwar, on m.c.
 TREMENHERE, Capt. ensg. 1 month.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DEANE, Asst. surg. to relieve Surg. Nicholson, of med. ch. 3rd N.I. and to retain same Oct. 6.
 LOWNDS, Asst. surg. to proc. to Sub-Kur, and afford med. aid to 22nd N.I. at Shikarpoor.
 SANDWICH, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. reg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd N.I. v. Deane, m.c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEAWARD, Asst. surg. G. M. S. to presidency, on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAIN, Asst. surg. fr. the *Euphrates*, to the *Hastings*, Oct. 7.
 BARDIN, Mids. fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Hastings*, Oct. 8.
 CARPENDALE, Mids. T. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore; 1 year to Europe, on m.c.
 DAKERS, Lieut. R. to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleshwar hills, on m.c.
 DYER, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Victoria*; fr. the *Victoria* to Butcher Island.
 EDLIS, Lieut. H. R. 1 mo. on m.c.
 HEATHCOTE, Mate J. A. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 1, v. Rennie.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Hastings*, Oct. 7.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. R. to join the *Hastings*, Oct. 5; to the *Elphinstone*, Oct. 7.
 McMULLIN, Volunt. H. A. arr. Sept. 23.
 PENNINGTON, Mids. E. H. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 PRIKE, Asst. surg. perm. to ret. to duty, Oct. 7; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Euphrates*.
 RENNIE, Lieut. J. to be com. fr. Sept. 1, v. Ball.
 SKOTTOVE, Mid. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Victoria*; fr. the *Victoria* to Butcher Island.
 WARD, Asst. surg. to China, via Calcutta.
 WILLIAMS, Mids. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Euphrates*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CASELETT, wife of W. H. s. at Bombay, Oct. 19.
 FATUN, wife of E. d. at Colaba, Oct. 5.
 HARRISON, wife of J. C. s. at Girgaum, Sept. 29.
 HENDERSON, wife of A. d. at Colaba, Oct. 6.
 HURST, wife of J. s. at Bombay, Oct. 23.
 LORION, Mrs. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 2.
 MILFORD, wife of Lieut. S. C. 6th N.I. d. at Colpetty, Oct. 8.
 PORTT, wife of Vet. surg. A. J. h. art. s. at Poona, Sept. 26.
 PYM, wife of Cornet J. A. 2nd L. C. d. at Rajhote, Oct. 3.
 RICE, wife of P. J. s. at Sakkar, Sept. 11.
 TINKOMB, wife of W. C. s. at Bombay, Sept. 6.
 WRIGHT, wife of John, d. at Colaba, Oct. 7.

DEATHS.

BERTIE, Joseph, inf. s. of Mr. at Bombay, Sept. 7.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 6.
 MONTEFIORE, Dr. A. J. near Ahmedabad, Sept. 29.
 VAUFELL, Mary M. widow of the late John, at Bandora, aged 47, Oct. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—7. Steamer *Sir Jejeebhoy*, Clarke, Surat.—8. *City of Palaces*, Jones, Mauritius; *Adam Carr*, Stewart, Mauritius.—9. Steamer *Dwarka*, Woolly, Surat; steamer *G. R. Clerk*, Menasse, Bancote; steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Suz.—11. Steamer *Loujee Family*, Simon, Surat.—13. *Joseph Sheppard*, Down, London; *Janet Wilks*, Nahels, China; *Ferozepore*, Grant, Whampoa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Oct. 9. From Suez.—Col. and Mrs. Melvill; Capt. and Mrs. Daniel, I.N.; Mrs. Barker, child, and servant; Col. Moore; James Young, esq.; T. J. A. Scott, esq. Mr. Laurent, cadet; Fathers Paolo, Francis, Canded, Lewis; Mr. De Ville, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Des Avanches, Mr. Juanasterio.
 Per *Dwarka* (Oct. 9) from SURAT.—Mrs. Lucas and three children.
 Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—From SURAT. Mrs. Reid and infant; Mrs. Compton, Mr. L. Reid, c.s. and several natives.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1. Steamer *Comet*, Hutchinson, Kurrachee.—2. *Courser*, White, Zanzibar.—5. *Jeremiah Garnett*, Huntress, Tuticorin.—7. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—9. *Jona*, Young, Moalmain.—12. *Jane Glassia*, Simpson, Liverpool; *Lord Stanley*, James, Liverpool.—15. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—16. Steamer *Victoria*, —, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Courser* (Oct. 2), to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. G. A. Chinery.
 Per *Jeremiah Garnett* (Oct. 5), to TUTICORIN.—Miss Rinchess.
 Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Robison, Miss Mabbet, Major Turner, Mr. Prince, Lieut. Hatch, art.; Mr. Ford, B.C.S.; Lieut. M'Donald, 12th regt. N.I.; Capt. Peacock and Lieut. Barton, 1st grenadiers; Lieut. James, 6th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Bellasis.
 Per steamer *Victoria* (Oct. 16), to SUZ.—Mrs. Henry Moyle, Lieut. E. H. Couchman, Madras horse art.; H. H. Elliott, Esq. 1st Bombay Lancers; I. N. Rose, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 16, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 116½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 116½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 93½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 93½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 24½ p. ct.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 50 per ct.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 12 sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 36 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,000 do. 22,000 sales.
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do. 25,500
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,800
Bombay S. N. Com...	510 each 400 do. 65 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	10 Rs. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10.5½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10.5.16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns ..	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London—at
 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 6d. For doc. bills.
 6 2s. 6d. to 9-16ths. For cred. bills.
 On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 99½ to 100
 30 days' sight, 100½
 at sight 100½
 On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dms. to 225

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £2. 10s. and Liverpool, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.

CEYLON.

The Colombo journals are filled with local matter of little general interest. We subjoin a few extracts from the *Observer* of Oct. 14:—

Subsequently to the departure of Archdeacon Bailey for England, his friends published, through the *Ceylon Times*, a correspondence which reveals good grounds for the compulsory retirement of the old clergyman, not on the score of his discussion of the Buddhist question, but in view of his ungovernable

tamper and rebellious spirit, as revealed in his attack on the bishop in St. Peter's vestry, while the two dignitaries were rpled for divine service.

It is again rumoured that Sir George Anderson will shortly be promoted to the government of one of the Indian presidencies.

Mr. Cargenven and Lieuts. Webb and Larnox have each been fined \$50. for an assault committed on Mr. Herwick, Deputy Queen's Advocate at Galle. A jury recommended the prisoners to mercy because they were "respectable gentlemen."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARNES, wife of Henry, twin d. at Gampola, Sept. 27.
CLARK, the lady of T. a. at Jaffa, Sept. 13.
PATTERSON, wife of T. H. d. at Colombo, Sept. 19.
SMITH, wife of John, d. at Ceylon, Sept. 24.
VANE, the lady of G. a. at Colombo, Sept. 18.
WOOLER, wife of J. G. d. at Galle, Sept. 18.

MARRIAGE.

MACNEIL, Robert, to Annie M. d. of the late P. Brown, at Pahluna, Oct. 5.

DEATHS.

Coca, Elizabeth, wife of A. H. R. at Point de Galle, Oct. 2.
GUTHRIE, inf. d. of A. at Ceylon, Sept. 28.
PREMERA, Andreas, at Colombo, aged 30, Sept. 26.
STEPHEN, Mrs. P. widow of the late John, at Galle, aged 54, Sept. 29.
WILLS, Thomas, at Ceylon, aged 38, Oct. 1.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Hong Kong on Sept. 29th, per *Ganges*.

We have again the usual monthly amount of report of battles fought between the government and insurgent forces—sanguinary by account, but bootless in apparent result. Governor-General Su still remains at Woo-chow (Wu-chau) in Kwangsi; Yeh has returned to Canton, and Pih kwei (of Barbarian discussion notoriety) has proceeded northward, some say to Peking, others to confer with She-shang-ah in Hunan. Tien-teh still maintains a position at Hing-ngan, a place not far distant from Kwei-lin-fu, in the north-east quarter of Kwangsi, and would appear to be in constant communication with evil-disposed spirits in the northern parts of the Kwang-tung province, whence we have repeated reports of plunder, ransack, and stoppage of river navigation. The main body of insurgents are in Hunan, and, so far as we can ascertain, are having it pretty well all their own way, working steadily up towards Nanking. The report of insurrection in Hoo-kwang (the conjoint province of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih) is confirmed in the *Peking Gazette* of the 6th of July. The following translation from that journal has been furnished to us:—

"There has been an imperial decree, commanding the Board of Revenue to deliberate promptly on the easiest way to transmit 300,000 taels to the province of Hoo-pih, which sum has been requested by the viceroy of that province to meet expenses incurred in moving troops to repel the aggression of rebels from Kwangsi."

The insurrection appears to have spread westward, too, as well as northward, for, in the *Peking Gazette*, No. 60, there is an imperial decree regarding Kwei chow, and direction that no forces be moved out of that province until the rebels are driven beyond the borders. The same gazette contains a memorial from the viceroy of Hoo-kwang, reporting an engagement with insurgents from Kwangsi, who, having entered the department of Yungchou (mentioned by our correspondents some time last month), attempted to take the chief city, but were repulsed after two days' fight, with a loss of 300 men. Nine of the long-haired (rebels) were made prisoners and immediately ordered for execution. The day after the battle six men were apprehended on the hill, on suspicion of being spies, and, when the memorial was written, were under examination by the district magistrate.

We heard about the middle of the month that another attempt had been made on the life of the emperor—that his majesty was in great fear—had packed up his valuables all ready for a flight, and that a part of the royal palace at Peking had been destroyed by fire; all this, however, is wanting in confirmation, and there is not, perhaps, a word of truth in the whole of it. We give the reports just as we got them, together with another, that many chops of tea, on the way to Canton, had been laid under an embargo, and hence the reason for the comparatively small quantity brought in to market up to the present date. But this report is received with more caution than the others; some supposing that it is manufactured by the brokers for purposes of their own,

whilst others account for the short coming by the last year's delay, in making purchases when teas were in plentiful supply.

The United States squadron (*Susquehanna*, *Plymouth*, *Saratoga*, and store ship *Supply*) are still stationed about the Canton estuary, awaiting orders, it is supposed, to proceed to Japan, whither it is said H. M's. *Serpent* will accompany them, if they go within the current year; hardly likely, however, now that the north-east monsoon has come round on us again.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 28.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

CLEVELLY, C. St. G. to perf. du. of act. clerk of council dar. abs. of L. D'A. e Castro, Aug. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CASTRO, L. D'A. e, 2 mo.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

EDGER, wife of J. F. d. at Victoria, Aug. 26.
RANGL, wife of F. A. d. at Victoria, Aug. 23.

DEATHS.

ARMISTONG, John, at Singapore, aged 52, Aug. 24.
ELGAR, Henry, at sea, Aug. 17.
EVANS, Capt. at Macao, Aug. 5.
MACLEHOD, James, at Victoria, Sept. 15.
MITTON, Thomas, at Hong-Kong, aged 23, Sept. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 30. *Sarah Hooper*, Mahood, San Francisco; *Atlet Rohoman*, Day, Bombay.—31. *Wildflower*, Hewitt, Bombay.—SEPT. 2. *Steamer Ganges*, Purchase, Bombay.—3. *Shanghai*, Christian, Calcutta.—4. *Mercator*, Smith, Calcutta; *Alfred the Great*, Turpie, Bombay.—10. *Lord William Bentinck*, Canney, Madras; *Collingwood*, Kirby, Bombay.—11. *J. Brightman*, Scott, Calcutta.—14. *Abaraman*, Young, London.—15. *Forfarshire*, Gray, Bombay.—16. *Waller Hood*, Sproat, Bombay.—18. *Aan*, Walker, Bombay; *Euphrates*, Gifford, Bombay; *John Spencer*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Swilhamley*, Jennings, Bombay.—19. *Codan*, Inland, Newcastle.—21. *John Dugdale*, Row, London.—22. *Steamer Lady Mary Wood*, Jamieson, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ganges* steamer (Sept. 2), from BOMBAY.—Messrs. E. Sbellan, S. David, G. Isaacs and servants. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. E. Pereira. From PENANG.—Mr. G. Dawson.

Per *Lady M. Wood* (Sept. 22), from POINT DE GALLE.—Messrs. Gibb, Everett, Nicoll, Klag, Magford, Mumford, Husband, Head, and Dr. Croft.

Per *John Dugdale* (Sept. 21), from LONDON.—Mr. W. F. Wright.

Per steamer *Shanghai* (Sept 3), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jackson, Bengal civil service, and Mr. Whitney.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 26. *Pons ATH*, Pat, Calcutta; *Tartar*, Guthrie, London; *Helen Lindsay*, Stacy, London.—27. *Mohawk*, Liddle, Sydney; *Magara*, Shewan, London.—31. *Maranon*, White, London.—SEPT. 2. *China*, Ferguson, London.—4. *John M'Vicar*, Daisell, Liverpool.—8. *Mary Sparks*, Graham, Liverpool.—6. *Isata*, Findlay, Liverpool; *Aden*, Fletcher, Liverpool.—12. *Messias*, Maxton, London; *Ganges*, Dene, London.—13. *Armen*, Lock, London; *John Bunyan*, Thomas, London; *Prince Charlie*, Kerr, London.—15. *Invincible*, Johnson, London; *Lancastrian*, Langley, London; *Amazon*, Coote, London; *Crisis*, Gibson, London; *Earl of Chester*, Johns, London; *Countess of Seafeld*, Leask, London; *Ararat*, Darley, London; 29, steamer *Ganges*, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Ganges* (Sept. 29), from GALLE, for MALTA.—Fletcher Westray, Esq.; Don Emilio Bernaldos, and Col. Y. Mercadilla. For SOUTHAMPTON.—G. Stewart, Esq. lady, children, and servant; J. D. Gibb, Esq.; and Lieut. Mitchell, R.N. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Evans, and Messrs. Jafferbay Budroodra and Soojajee Tyabjee, and a child. For SINGAPORE.—G. G. Nicol, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Sept 29, 1852.

EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight, clean credits, 5s. 0½d. to 5s. 1d.
Bank Post Bills, 4s. 1½d.
Document Bills, 5s. 1½d.
East-India Company's Accepted Bills, 239 rupees per 100 dollars.

FREIGHTS.

To England, £2. to £2s. 10s., for tea, and £3. to £3. 10s. for silk.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Major James Abbott, Boundary Commissioner in the Punjab, has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a paper, the result of careful exploration and local inquiries, "on the Sites of Nikaia and Boukephalon," as he writes the names of the ancient cities, founded by Alexander the Great, usually written *Nicea* and *Bucephalia*. From this paper, which is published in the Society's Journal, we shall make a few extracts.

"Abisares, we all know, was king of the mountainous Indies of the Punjab, i.e. either of Huzara and the mountain tract enclosed by the Indus and Hydaspes, or of that and of the Juppaul and Jumboo mountains. In the latter case, he probably held also Cashmere.

"Now, in invading the Assakanoi, Alexander had to cross the river Gouraios, difficult of passage, owing to its depth and current, and the round and slippery boulders in its bed. This river, says Arrian, is called after the people, Gouraios, of that country. The Gouraios, called to this day Gour, still dwell upon the Sohaut river, improperly called in some maps Loondi, and the river to this day bears, as one of several names, the title of Punjowra, from a town of that name on its bank, inhabited by the Gour tribe. Here we have an undoubted landmark. Again, the barbarians escaping from Massaga, designed to take refuge first in Ora, but eventually fled to Abisares. Alexander marched to Ora, and then besieged Bazira, and the fugitives from Bazira fled to the rock Aornos, whose roots (see Curtius) the Indus enters. It is manifest, therefore, that the river Gouraios, that Ora, Bazira, and Abisara, are all nearly contiguous one with another, and all near the Indus.

"After the capture of Aornos, Alexander entered deeper amongst the mountains, to settle the brother of Assakanos, who had carried thither some troops and many elephants. He then came to the Indus, and, ordering timber to be felled for boats, went throughout the country included between the Kophenos and Indus. This Kophenos is without doubt the Loondi, for Alexander had not crossed it, but had marched for it from Nikaia (a town probably near the present Julalabad). This country, therefore, is the Eusufye. Curtius states that he made seventeen marches from Aornos to the Indus, where he crossed. Such a tour, including the attack upon the brother of Assakanos, would bring him to the ordinary crossings at Attock.

"Now, when Alexander, crossing the Indus, had come to Taxila, the brother and ambassadors of Abisares waited upon him with tribute. It is therefore manifest that Taxila is near the Huzara mountains, and somewhere about the parallel of the Eusufye country; for had Alexander crossed the Indus below Atuk, i.e. at Nitab, Abisares had never troubled his head about him. Yet there are people who, because they find on the wrong side of the river Indus the valley Taik (which they hope to convert in Taxila), would make Alexander drag his army and war-engines during the hot winds over the difficult passes of the Kohaut mountains, only that he might get the worst roads and the worst ferries, and leave behind the most powerful of those he came to conquer. The Gamaxus, mentioned by Curtius, is probably the chief of Ghayti, a rugged district on the eastern border of the Indus, about eighty miles south of Huzara.

"Again, on hearing of the victory over Porus, Abisares sent to submit himself and kingdom to Alexander. Had this victory taken place at Pind Dadun Khan, it had scarcely threatened the safety of Abisares. It seems, therefore, almost certain that Alexander, after his passage of the Indus, skirted the mountains Huzara and Juppaul. But previous to deciding between the Jelum and Julalpoor routes, we have some arguments to examine.

"After crossing the Indus, Alexander halted at Taxila to refresh his army. Of Taxila, we only know that it was the largest city between the Indus and Hydaspes, and the capital of Taxiles, one of the two most powerful chiefs of that tract. But since Abisares sent his brother there with tribute, we infer that it was not far from Huzara; that in all probability it was a position menacing Huzara. And we also infer that it did not border the Indus, because Alexander sent Koinos (Conus) back from Taxila to the ferry of the Indus, with orders to break up the boats,—the larger into three pieces, the smaller into two,—and to bring them on carts to the Hydaspes.

"Now, had Alexander, with the main army, reached Tukht Purri, which some conceive to be Taxila, the danger for Huzara had for the present been past. Moreover, that Lower Tukht Purri, which is eighty miles from the Indus, appears to me inconveniently distant from the board of works. I think Hussein Ubdal, the delight of travellers upon that road, thirty miles from the Indus, and, until the last twelve years, the chief town of the

Tarkhaili clan, from whom it was wrested by the Sikhs, a more probable locality; for although Taxiles (the Tarkhaili) was one of the two principal chiefs of that Doaba, yet we have no reason to suppose that he was king of Potawar, an immense tract abounding in warlike inhabitants. Gamaxus, we see, opposed Alexander, although Taxiles had submitted; and I am inclined to think that Taxiles' own territory was bounded eastward by Chehlo Jungi, between Rawul Pindi and Jain ké Sungh.

"However that be, there were two routes from either to the Hydaspes for the train of carriages containing Alexander's boats: the shorter to the present town of Jelum, the longer to the modern village of Julalpoor. Upon one of these places he must have debouched from the table-land of Potawar. Each had its ferry; but between the ferries there is no comparison; that of Jelum being infinitely more convenient and only one third the width of the Julalpoor ferry.

"Let us, however, suppose that he carried his pontoon train twenty needless miles by Julalpoor, and chose to encounter rather than shun the quicksands of the torrent Hurrund, which at that season (the monsoon) are a serious impediment to beasts of burthen and wheel-carriages. On arriving, he would have found Porus encamped upon the eastern bank of the Hydaspes, near the present village Duttoo Choor. It was the height of the monsoon, and Alexander there found the Hydaspes four stadia, or 833 yards (i.e. half a mile), in breadth, according to Curtius. But I measured it even in February, after a fall of rain, immediately above that point, one half-mile in breadth, and during the monsoon it is considerably more. Curtius also says it was thickly studded with islands, to which the youth of either army swam to skirmish. But at present, during the monsoon, there is not an island there. At Julalpoor, the salt-range comes down almost to the water's brink, and this is the case to the distance of eight miles higher up, affording Alexander such a bird's-eye view of the whole river, as had made it impossible for him to mistake an island for the main land. Neither Arrian nor Curtius indicates the flank to which Alexander's movement was made; but although several travellers have supposed that it was to his left flank, none has hitherto imagined it might have been to his right flank. Let us, therefore, examine the ground to his left flank; that is, further up the stream. So far as I can judge, it seems probable that the river there approached to contact with the mountain spur at Murraili and at Julalpoor: it has receded to the east, and left a slip of kándá land, varying from 400 yards to a mile. Now, if we measure eleven miles from Julalpoor in this direction, i.e. up the stream, it brings us to about Darapoor, where there is a ferry. Darapoor, an insignificant village, stands upon an old but small site, apparently that of a village, and is said to have been built about 150 years ago by one Dara Khan. The name signifies, 'the town or village of Darius.' Opposite is Russool, upon a very lofty cliff, beneath which, in the monsoon, a branch of the river flows. This cliff scarps to the west that rising ground, the last glacis of a long ridge of kunka and clay, of small altitude, which runs in a curvilinear figure from Blinleir, and has, at some remote period, joined the salt formation westward of the Hydaspes, ere severed by that river. It runs nearly south from Russool to the distance of two miles, melting there into the plain; from which rises the isolated lofty mound of Moongh, a considerable village. During the monsoon, immediately below the cliff of Russool, rolls the Hydaspes; but farther south, kándá land interposes, i.e. land subject to inundation, and utterly unfitted for the manoeuvres of chariots, or even of cavalry. The bed of the Hydaspes being here a shifting sand, it is impossible to conjecture what might have been its figure 2,000 years ago; islands are constantly forming and disappearing. But the character of the cliffs and heights of Russool is so remarkable, that it could scarcely have escaped the minute detail of Arrian's description. Nor does it seem probable that such a master of strategy as Alexander should have selected a landing-place immediately below a cliff and height, where a hundred of the enemy could have set at defiance his whole array. Still less is it probable that, with such a bird's-eye view of the river as is afforded by the mountains on Alexander's side, that great captain could have mistaken an island for the shore. Moreover, the cliff at Russool is so lofty, that the whole river lies beneath an eye stationed there. No island, or series of islands on the further side could have masked Alexander's preparations from the scouts of Porus. On landing, he would have found himself beneath a cliff, crested with armed men. The great breadth of the river there admits of a boat crossing but twice between daybreak and night. To have landed 14,000 men, one-third cavalry, would have required an absolute fleet of boats and rafts. These boats were conveyed on carts to the spot, and hidden behind the island nearest shore. The rafts were hidden in the bushes; but they must have been launched at least a day or two previous to the embarkation, in

order to prove their capacity for the enterprise. This could not have been done at Darapoor, without giving the alarm at Russool.

"We have yet to examine a circumstance which has led several to think the crossing must have been in this neighbourhood. Curtius has stated that, in crossing the tremendous torrent of the Hydaspes, the waters, beaten back, betrayed the existence of hidden rocks: in many places, he adds, further on, but one boat was wrecked, being driven by the current against a rock. Now, although I think that Quintus Curtius's history is generally faithful, yet there are proofs sufficient that he occasionally dealt in poetical embellishment of facts. This is seen in his episode of Alexander and Charus, at the storming of Aornos, and in the fine speeches which he puts into the mouths of his heroes. Any person gazing upon the torrent of the Hydaspes, during the monsoon or previously, must have been struck with the sight of these '*unda repercussæ*,' this boiling up of the waters, as if hurled back from sunken rocks. Nevertheless, there are no rocks below Luhri. There are none at Darapoor, nor at Julalpoor, although the mountain almost dips its foot into the wave. The reason of this seems to be, that the sandstone is so soft and friable, that it melts into sand under the influence of air and water. Arrian is quite silent about the rocks. The inference is, that none existed then, any more than now. A boat may have been lost against the hard solid bank of the island, as well as if it had been rock. The current is so violent at that season, that a boat, with fifty or sixty men in it, is easily smashed against any obstruction less soft than water. As the boiling of the waters exactly imitates their action over sunken rocks, so would any of the solid banks near Bhoona represent the power of a rock to the hapless boat dashed against it. It must also be remembered, that at Bhoona, where I suppose the crossing to have been made, the bottom is a pavement of large boulders, firmly cemented together. Above this originally lay shingle of smaller sizes, to the depth of several feet, now carried away from the channel, but still appearing in the islands, and often forming solid shoals, quite as dangerous as rocks. Occasionally, masses of this shingle become disjected from the shore, and form, for months, huge, rock-like cubes; until gradually their cement is dissolved by the elements. Thus it will be seen that Curtius's expressions will apply better to the Hydaspes above Jelum, than to the river above Julalpoor. The '*insula crebra*,' if they ever existed at the latter spot, are no more to be seen. It is impossible for any one looking on the river there, with Arrian and Curtius before him, to imagine he contemplates the scene described by either.

"Let us next refer to the landing. On accomplishing this, we have no mention of Alexander finding the corps of observation sent against him posted on a height from which it was necessary to dislodge them. On the contrary, he dashes at them with his cavalry; but at Russool, the *kānda* (or inundated land) will not admit of cavalry movements, and no cavalry can charge up cliffs and rugged ravines. Porus, too, marched *until* he found himself upon soil firm enough to admit of cavalry evolutions. This could not have been the *kānda*; he must needs have been upon the sandy soil above it; in which case, Alexander had so decidedly the advantage of ground, that it is wonderful that Arrian has not noticed it. The chariots of Porus, according to Arrian, were encumbered in the mud; according to Curtius, they were swamped in quicksands. But, as already observed, the *kānda* land could not have been the battle-field; no charioteer would have ventured upon it. And as for the high plain above the cliffs, the soil being sand, bound together by grass, becomes the firmer for saturation: so that here again the features disagree. What, then, is the evidence that Alexander crossed the Hydaspes at the Russool ferry? Mr. Williams's argument is, that Strabo has said: 'The Macedonians marched to the Hydaspes from the Indus in a southern direction.' But from the Indus there is no carriage-road south, nor is Julalpoor south of Atuk, though both Jelum and Julalpoor lie from thence very many degrees south of east.

"Burnes says, 'It has been conjectured that Julalpoor is the scene of Alexander's battle with Porus, &c. There is much to favour the opinion; for, in the words of Curtius, we have islands in the stream, projecting banks, and waters dilated; yet the mention of sunken rocks seems to point higher up the river, near the village Jelum. The high roads from the Indus pass this river at two places, at Julalpoor and at Jelum; but the latter is the great road from Tartary, and appears to have been the one followed by Alexander. The rocky nature of its banks and bed here assists us in identifying the localities of the route, since the course of the river is not liable to fluctuation. At Jelum, the river is also divided into five or six channels, and fordable at all times, excepting in the monsoon. About fifteen miles below Jelum, and about 1,000 yards from the Hydaspes,

near the modern village of Darapoor, we hit upon some extensive ruins called Oodeenuggur, which seem to have been a city that extended three or four miles. The traditions of the people are vague and unsatisfactory, for they referred us to the deluge, and the prophet Noah. Many copper coins are found, but those which were brought me bore Arabic inscriptions, &c. General Court found a fluted pillar near this site, with a capital very like the Corinthian order; it however had a Hindu figure upon it. At present, there are no buildings standing, but the ground is strewn with broken pieces of kiln-burnt bricks and pottery, the latter of a superior description. On the opposite side of the Hydaspes to Darapoor stands a mound, said to be coeval with Oodeenuggur, where the village of Moongh is built, at which I procured two Sanskrit coins. There are also some extensive ruins beyond Moongh, near Huria Badshapoor. I do not conceive it improbable that Oodeenuggur may represent the site of Nicaea, and that the mounds and ruins on the western bank mark the position of Bucephalia.'

"So far Burnes. I did not hear of the ruin of Oodeenuggur when in the neighbourhood, or should have visited it. Burnes rates it at fifteen miles below Jelum; but Darapoor is nineteen and a half miles as the crow flies, or by the road about twenty-four miles. If, therefore, it be Nikaia or Boukephala, Alexander's camp must have been at Julalpoor, which Burnes had just before proved to be improbable. Alexander's flank movement, according to Arrian, was 150 stadia, or about eleven miles.

"Again; the foregoing extract would lead any one to suppose Moongh opposite to Darapoor or Oodeenuggur; but Moongh is, in fact, seven miles below Darapoor; and the only argument Burnes could himself observe for the Grecian origin of either was, that Oodeenuggur yielded Arabic coins and inscriptions, and Moongh two Sanskrit coins. General Court, however, found a fluted pillar, with a Hindu figure in relief, near Oodeenuggur; and therefore it is probable that it was inhabited previous to the extinction of the Scytho-Greek architecture, which seems to have lasted till the invasion of Mahmood Ghuznavi. Oodeenuggur and Moongh, both very old Hindī names, are probably antecedent to Alexander's invasion, and give not the slightest hint of having succeeded to older Greek titles.

"With regard to the resemblance which Burnes supposes between the Hydaspes at Julalpoor and Curtius's description, it seems to have arisen from Burnes trusting too much to memory. Curtius nowhere says that the Hydaspes opposite Alexander's camp showed 'projecting banks and waters dilated.' On the contrary, he says, '*Nec pro spatio aquarum late stagnantium impetum coarcebat; sed quasi in arcum coarctatis ripis, torrens, et cæcis ferebatur.*' Nor did it curb its impetus on account of that spread of waters widely overflowing, but, as if compressed by the rushing together of the banks, roaring and strangled it was hurried past.' As to islands, Curtius says not that there were islands, but that the stream was thick sown with islands, which is certainly not the case near Darapoor or Julalpoor.

"As for the site below Russool, called Gunja, it does not yield a brick, or a building-stone, or a Greek coin to research. A space, about 500 yards in length by 70 wide, is marked with fragments of pottery, and therefore in all probability has been a village site; but it is not in the slightest degree elevated above the soil, like all old sites in India, and the potsherds do not penetrate below a depth of two feet. A mud village may have been here, but could not have existed above one, or at most three, generations, or the accumulation of soil would be manifest. The Sikh trench of circumvallation, made after the battle of Chillianwala, has ploughed this site up throughout its length, and exhibited its contents. The natives call it Gunja, or the market: they have no tradition regarding it.

"Why, then, is this Nikaia? the city that was built to mark the greatest and most memorable of Alexander's exploits. Was Alexander,—the shrewdest king that ever played the paltry game of conquest,—was he the man to found a city, which was to bear the memory of his greatest victory to remote ages, upon an obscure site, off the road of commerce, and not even opposite to a ford or ferry, in the certainty that it could never be more than a village, and that neither traveller nor merchant would visit it? If the crossing was at Russool, then Nikaia is Moongh, and Julalpoor is Boukephala. A few words, therefore, may be devoted to each.

"Moongh is a large village on the eastern bank of the Hydaspes, and about two miles from the stream. It is sited upon a very high mound, which appears to me partly natural, partly an accumulation of rubbish. So far as I can learn, Greek bricks are not found there, and few, if any, Bactro-Greek coins. Tradition is silent regarding it. Julalpoor is a large modern village, built about sixty years ago by Rājā Jullal Khan, whose descendants still live in the neighbourhood. It stands upon a spur from the salt range. The original town stood upon the mountain, at

the distance of a mile from Julalpoor, in a very strong and rugged position. It was about a quarter of a mile in length, by 150 yards in breadth, built of undressed stone, cemented with mud; in short, a collection of rude huts. It was called Gishank, was inhabited by the Rajpoots tribe of Junnoot, and was attacked and destroyed seventy years ago by Sirdar Chirt Singh, grandfather of Runjet Singh. I carefully explored the ruins, without discovering a single stone bearing the marks of the chisel. No Greek or Bactro-Greek coins are found there. If, therefore, it be Boukephala, all traces of the identity are lost. Yet it is very certain, that if Alexander crossed at Russool, this must have been Boukephala. He halted and celebrated the obsequies of the fallen opposite the crossing; but he of course built the cities where they would remain such, and not mere congregations of obscure huts.

"It may be asked, might not Alexander have crossed the Hydaspes eleven miles below Julalpoor? Upon this question I am not prepared to enter fully. I can hear of no circumstances to warrant the supposition. The river there is of great breadth, rather more than one and a half miles during the monsoon, and, as we have no evidence of Greek sites either there or at Julalpoor and Moongh, I do not think it will be very readily advocated. May not, then, the crossing have been eleven miles below Jelum? In this there is no impossibility: but we know not a single argument in favour of it. The river bed being there soft sand, it is impossible to calculate the aspect of the river 2,000 years back, as every year alters it. Koharr is an old site, but I could there procure neither Greek coins, nor any intelligence of sculpture or of Greek bricks being turned up. There is one large inhabited island opposite Koharr, but it seems to me of recent formation, and to have been, not a hundred years ago, one with the shore. Supposing it to have been divided from Koharr by a small creek, it would answer very well for the second or larger island encountered by Alexander. The 'insula crebra,' however, if they existed here, are no longer found. It seems to me, that Alexander, having the choice of flanks to move upon, could not have hesitated for a moment to prefer making his passage to the left; for there, between him and the opposite shore, intervened extensive and well-wooded islands; and the deep, narrow channels between them, afforded a mask to his fleet, so that its increase or diminution could not be perceived by the enemy. Moreover, in order to oppose Alexander by that passage, Porus had to march nineteen miles; whereas by this passage he would have marched but ten miles. The figure of the river and its islands to the north of Jelum agrees exactly with Arrian's and Curtius's description. Here are the inhabited and uninhabited, the wooded and the naked islands, in which the youth of either force met to skirmish. There is the promontory (Rheoma), round which the current circles in a remarkable manner, and from which, to this day, cattle take their plunge to reach the small jungle-clad island in mid-stream; the set of the current from thence being directly on that island. There is the larger island, five and half miles in length, and uninhabited, with its invisible eastern channel, fordable even during the monsoon, having a firm pavement of stones. Here is the firm plain beyond the river, hard and solid after rain, where not ploughed; but obstructing, where ploughed, the motion of the chariots. There, in rear of Porus, are the quicksands in the wide, shallow bed of the Sookaytur, in which, according to Curtius, the chariots were swamped; and here is a river of moderate breadth, which Alexander's entire force might have crossed in the course of eight hours; and, in the curvature of the river, there favourable to Alexander, but otherwise to Porus, we see how Alexander's fear of finding the phalanx of elephants of Porus, arrayed upon the hostile bank to oppose his cavalry, was disappointed.

"But it is objected that the constant wear of a river's banks must, in the course of 2,000 years, have obliterated all traces of its previous configuration. I answer, that I have well considered this question; that I have carefully compared my own observation of alterations in the banks with the yearly alterations described by the inhabitants of that portion of the Hydaspes."

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 9th September, Dr. Wilson read a portion of his second memoir on the Cave Temples and other antiquities of Western India, in which he particularly notices several new series of excavations, &c., discovered and described by Colonel Twemlow, Capt. James Rose, Dr. Bradley, Mr. Arthur West, Major Lang, Lieut. Black, and himself, and in which he discusses the question of the age of these excavations, from data afforded by their inscriptions, and from considerations derived from the religious and political history of India. He expressed his belief that all the mysteries connected with them, whether Buddhist, Brahmanical, or Jain, are now in the way of being satisfactorily solved.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, November 16, 1858.

In our present issue, under the head of Bombay, will be found the report of a case in the Supreme Court of that presidency, which illustrates the uncertainty of English law, or the inconsistency of its administrators.

An application was made, on behalf of a Hindu convert to Christianity, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, calling upon certain parties to produce his wife, detained, as he alleged, by her relations, who refused to allow him access to her. The application was founded upon an affidavit of the husband, setting forth the facts; also that, during their eighteen months' cohabitation, before his renunciation of Hinduism, his wife, to whom he was much attached, evinced great affection for him, and that he believed, if he were permitted to see her, he should be able, by reasoning with her, to overcome any scruples on her part to their living together.

The Chief Justice (Sir Erskine Perry) refused the application peremptorily, on the ground that it was not a matter for a writ of *habeas corpus*; that it was not sworn that the wife was detained against her will, and that the remedy of the Hindu husband was by a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court for restitution of conjugal rights.

Now, in a case precisely parallel in all its parts, which occurred in the Supreme Court at Madras,* Sir Wm. Burton issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, in obedience to which the wife was produced in court, and delivered up to her husband, in spite of so strong a manifestation of feeling on the part of the Hindus who beset the court, that they were prevented only by the firmness of the peons from storming the place, and carrying off the wife by force.

It is quite evident that, in one of these cases, great injustice must have been done. There is no pretence for supposing that the last decision was not well considered, for the Madras case was brought to the notice of Sir E. Perry, who, "with every respect for the opinion of Sir Wm. Burton," disagreed with it. The object of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he said, was to prevent illegal imprisonment—except in the case of father and child; and it was not alleged that the wife was illegally imprisoned. But Blackstone tells us that "the confinement of the person in any wise is an imprisonment;" that "the keeping a man against his will in a private house" is an imprisonment. Surely, the detention of a wife from her husband by her relations, notoriously as a punishment for his secession from Paganism, is, *prima facie*, sufficient evidence of *duress* to justify the issue of a writ merely calling upon the custodes of the wife to state the grounds of her detention, or to produce her in court, where she could freely speak for herself. It was impossible for the husband to swear that his wife was detained contrary to her will, because he was refused admis-

* Last vol. p. 482.

sion to her, she being "closely shut up with her mother in the house of her grandfather." The presumption, in a case of this kind, is, that the party so closely shut up is under compulsion; and it would seem that an English judge ought to be astute to find a ground for the issue rather than for the refusal of the writ, where the alternative is that of sending Hindus,—one of them presumed to be a Pagan,—to our Spiritual Court, of all places in the world!

It is a great misfortune that, in such questions as these, deeply affecting the religious prejudices of the people of India, there should be so egregious a want of uniformity in the decisions of the Queen's Judges in India, which must shake the confidence of the natives in English law, and keep alive amongst them a spirit of resistance against all proselytism to Christianity. The reasoning of Sir E. Perry leads almost to the conclusion that, if the case should come before him when exercising the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of his Court, he would not deem himself justified in pronouncing a sentence of restitution, if the wife should object, upon religious grounds, to live with her husband. He puts the case of a Christian husband turning Mahomedan, marrying several wives, and requiring his Christian wife to become the inmate of his harem. No Court of ours, he said, would force her to live with her Mahomedan husband; and the same principle, he added, was applicable to a Hindu wife, "who could not live with her Christian husband without pollution." This doctrine is at direct variance with that laid down by Sir Wm. Burton in the case before referred to, who, employing the very illustration resorted to by his brother judge, observed, "If a Christian should become a Mahomedan, he could still enforce his wife to live with him, although she might remain a Christian."

If Sir Wm. Burton be wrong in this matter, and Sir E. Perry right, it is very plain that the latter has the merit of having discovered a new and formidable impediment to conversion, and that the Indian Act of 1850 is far from being, what it has been termed, "the Charter of Religious Freedom."

THE Court of Directors, and its constituency the proprietors of East-India stock, are the next "authorities and agencies for administering the government of India," the evidence in respect to which, taken by the two parliamentary committees, we propose to consider.

With regard to the former, nearly all the witnesses recommend that their functions should (with the exception referred to in our last article) be left undisturbed, and that their authority should be rather increased than diminished. Lord Ellenborough, indeed, in his evidence before the Commons' committee, suggests the entire abolition of the Court of Directors, and the substitution of a council of twelve persons, to assist the President of the India Board, the patronage to be dispensed by the councillors, in order to separate it from the Crown. But as his lordship avows that he "prefers the direct authority and government of the Crown, and that the name of the Crown should be used in the government of India, and no other name," it is needless to discuss details connected with a plan which, we may assume, will not be adopted. Mr. Mill conveys, perhaps, the fairest idea of the Court of Directors when he says, "I would not pretend to affirm that no better administrative

body could be found; but it seems to me they are as good a body as there is any probability of obtaining."

The main objection to the constitution of the Court consists, according to the evidence, in the mode in which the directors are elected. Mr. Bird considers the canvassing for the office, which sometimes occupies six years, with the annoyances accompanying it, a very great objection—it had deterred him, he said, from seeking the office. Sir H. Maddock urges the same objection, adding that sometimes attempts are made during the canvass, by persons holding proxies, to bargain for appointments. Mr. Shepherd, a director, however, thinks that the canvass is made a "greater bugbear than it ought to be;" that if men of eminence came forward, the proprietary would be very ready to elect them, without a laborious canvass; he has known no eminent men fail, he says, where they waited for a year or two. On the other hand, Colonel Sykes, another director, states that his election, which cost him 2,228*l.*, took up seven years.

To obviate this objection, and to improve the quality of the Court of Directors, various suggestions are made in the evidence. Sir George Clerk recommends that persons of Indian experience and knowledge, nominated by the Board of Control, and approved by the Court of Directors, should be members of the Court, without patronage. Sir H. Maddock, in like manner, thinks that some portion of the Court might be nominated by the Crown and the Court conjointly. Mr. T. C. Robertson, on the other hand, considers that the authority of the Court of Directors should rest upon a large corporate body, having long-established and recognised rights. Mr. Shepherd observes that, of late years, almost all the candidates elected have been in the Indian services, adding, "I should be sorry to see all the Directors Indian, because I think a certain infusion of English members, who have mixed a good deal with men of business in this country, is important." Colonel Sykes thinks that the practical difficulties in the way of reserving some of the directorships for persons who have filled eminent situations in the Indian services would be considerable, and that the arrangement would,—as it certainly must,—excite very great jealousies and heart-burnings. Lord Hardinge, examined by the Commons' committee, is of opinion that the present system of representation produces a very competent body; though he admits it might be an improvement if, for two members elected by the proprietors under the present system, one director were put in by the Court itself, taken from the Indian service. "At the same time," he adds, "I do not think it would be advantageous to have the Court of Directors filled with men who had served in India; I think a body of persons solely impressed with Indian views would not administer the government of India so well as the present Court of Directors: there ought to be in the Court men who have been connected with naval and mercantile, banking and financial pursuits; in fact, there ought to be in a Court of that description such a fusion of European feelings and talent, as well as Indian feelings and talent, as would not make it too Indian—very much as it exists at present." Taking Mr. Melvill's statement to be correct, that "of fifteen directors elected since 1834, one only was wholly unconnected with India," it may be doubted whether already the Court may not be "too Indian."

We incline to think that the Legislature will leave the

Court of Directors, in the words of Lord Hardinge, "as it exists at present," and, although the canvass may be, as his lordship acknowledges, a "great toil," will be indisposed to hazard experiments upon this body, which, by aiming at theoretical perfection, may make it practically less efficient and useful than it is.

The constituency is to be regarded in two aspects,—first, as the electoral body; secondly, as a Court, acting in conjunction with the Directors, whom, according to the plan of 1833, they were to assist in the government of India.

The number of proprietors of East-India stock entitled to vote at the election of directors is 1,765, whereof 413 have more than one vote; the total number of votes (which may be given by proxy) is 2,322. Some of the holders of stock are ladies; some are foreigners; many consign their proxies to friends. It has been suggested that the constituency might be enlarged, by adding all the civil and military servants of the Indian Government upon their return to England, without requiring a pecuniary interest. To this proposal, Mr. Melvill objects that, besides swamping the present proprietary, the arrangement would be attended with great difficulty, and the expediency of giving the privilege of debate to retired officers is doubtful. Mr. Shepherd likewise objects that it would make the constituency so large that the canvass would be still more arduous and difficult than it is, and he does not think the plan would act beneficially with regard to the parties ultimately elected.

Colonel Sykes has sketched out before the Commons' committee a plan of electing directors, by the existing constituency, which he thinks would work so as to bring in eminent servants from India without a distasteful canvass, whilst it would not exclude persons eminent in civil life in England. He proposes to lower the qualification for a vote to 500*l.* stock, in order to enlarge the constituency, and to constitute an electoral college, composed of proprietors, who should consider the pretensions of the candidates, and recommend the fittest to the proprietary at large,—a plan which has worked well in the Royal Society.

With respect to the other capacity in which the proprietary was intended to act so useful a part, there is no discordancy of opinion amongst the witnesses examined upon this head. Mr. Melvill observes that the proprietors assembled in court have no substantive power with reference to the government of India; but there is an advantage in the discussion of Indian subjects in the Court of Proprietors, which affords a vent for grievances, real or supposed. He urges, however, that it should be better regulated, so as to prevent a very small number, perhaps four or five, keeping the directors sitting there many hours upon useless debates. "Four or five proprietors," he says, "have been sitting and one speaking, and staying till 12 o'clock at night." He proposes that a quorum of not less than 30 should be required. Colonel Sykes thinks the Court of Proprietors a very useful body, inasmuch as they stand between the Government and the Court of Directors, in certain lights, and enable the public to become acquainted with proceedings in India; but he would not grant them a power of discussion without a quorum of from 30 to 40, the Court being liable to be counted out if below that number.

This is a very simple and easy expedient for the correction of a great evil, and for giving the Court of Proprietors more weight in the estimation of the Executive and of the

public than it has enjoyed for some years past. The project of "allotting to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs," for which purpose they were to be "linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing,"—such was the plausible language of Sir Charles Grant in 1833,—was well adapted to disarm the resentment of the then holders of stock; but it will not bear examination. A body constituted like the East-India proprietary is utterly unfit to exercise any functions whatever in the administration of Indian affairs. The Court of Proprietors may be made a useful channel of publicity; but even in this capacity the restriction suggested by Mr. Melvill is indispensable.

It is a misfortune incidental to our system of Indian administration, that, all its proceedings being committed to writing, for the information of the home authorities, the records upon any given subject are oppressively voluminous. This evil might be mitigated if the writers endeavoured to compress and condense their matter; whereas their efforts appear to be made in the opposite direction, diffusiveness and amplification being the very characteristics of official composition in India. We are painfully reminded of this fact by the apparition of two enormous folio volumes, containing 1,548 pages, just printed as a Return to an Order of the House of Commons, on Mr. Anstey's motion for "Copies of all Correspondence and Papers on the Subject of Colonel Outram's removal from the Office of Resident at the Court of the Guicowar, or on the Subject of the alleged Corruption of Officers of the Bombay Government with bribes from Baroda." In all our experience, we never met with more striking instances of this form of the *cacoëthes scribendi*, which attacks Indian officials, than are furnished in this ponderous mass of documents upon a mere personal matter. Colonel Outram is grievously afflicted with this disease, and very much mars his case by his interminable writing. One of his "monster" reports (a term used by Lord Falkland) extends to 77 folio pages, with appendices, in small type, filling 280 pages more; another runs, with its appendices, to 166 pages. It would seem as if, when he sat down to write or dictate, he was overwhelmed with a gush of words, which he could not stop, or reduce into clear or pure English.

The subjects embraced in these papers are of a very miscellaneous character,—comprehending, *inter alia*, the case of Joetabhaee Settanee, the widow of a banker at Baroda, said to have been persecuted by Baba Nafry (or Nafkay), the managing agent of her husband's firm; also an incidental imputation cast upon the late Mr. W. C. Andrews, session judge at Surat; charges against Nursoo Punt, native agent at Baroda; illicit information alleged to have been surreptitiously obtained from the secretariat at Bombay, and especially the subject of *khutput*, or corrupt influence, a belief in the efficacy of which at the government offices at that presidency is said to exist amongst the natives. Upon the last subject, Colonel Outram made a very long report to the Government "on the circumstances which, in his opinion, had tended to confirm the popular belief in the efficacy of *khutput* made in Bombay," with an accompanying letter, which the Bombay Government considered "so extraordinary in its style and tenour" that it occasioned his removal from the office of resident at the Court of the Guicowar.

In a succeeding page we have inserted the letter in question, the Minute of Lord Falkland, governor of Bombay (in which the Council concurred), and the decision of the Court of Directors, to whom Colonel Outram appealed, and who, giving him credit for "the zeal, energy, ability, and success with which he prosecuted inquiries attended with great difficulty," did not reverse the sentence of the Bombay Government, or recommend his restoration to the office of resident.

Colonel Outram, a gallant and active military officer, a sincere and upright man, is evidently earnest in his desire to reform abuses which flourish in the rank soil of a Mah-ratta court; but he seems to lack a quality indispensable for such a purpose, namely, the discretion which should temper and regulate zeal. This deficiency is apparent in the long and wearisome details of his angry controversy with Mr. Andrews, who, we must say, had the advantage of the resident. The object in view in that affair, now lost, might have been gained, and all the orimination and recri-mination avoided, had Colonel Outram only exercised a little more caution at the beginning, and put some restraint upon his pen afterwards.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Among the items contained in the Report of the House of Commons (published 29th June, 1852), there are various very interesting documents. I will, for the present, take the *Land Revenue*.

At pages 280 and 285 of the Appendix, I find the gross land revenue of India for 1849-50 to be,—

	Coa. Rs.	Cost collection.
Bengal	3,53,69,403	31,11,903
Burmese Cessions	16,20,116	
N.W. Provinces and Punjab ...	5,92,63,439	43,43,830
Madras	3,47,94,373	50,79,964
Bombay	2,30,59,748	27,07,242
Sinde	24,16,888	
Grand Total ...	15,65,23,996	1,52,42,939

The cost of collection is thus about 10½ per cent. In Bengal it is about 8½ per cent.; N.W. Provinces and Punjab, 7½ do.; Madras, 14½ do.; and Bombay, 11½ do.

Taking Bengal and Agra as precedents, the whole cost should be 2 per cent. less than 10½; and 2 per cent. on the gross revenue is a loss of Co.'s Rs. 31,30,379. It is stated that, at Madras, the ryotwar system involves a constant survey, which greatly increases the difference in the cost of collection. That cannot be wholly the case. At the cost as exhibited for the N.W. Provinces, of 7½ per cent., Madras ought to collect its land revenue for 25 lakhs of rupees less than it now costs; and the rest of the extra charge will lie at the door of the Bombay arrangement. The permanent settlement of Bengal caused a fixed settlement as to the cost of collection; but why it should cost more than the N.W. Provinces by 1½ per cent., is not to be easily understood. The village system of the N.W. Provinces (for a term of thirty years) clearly works well; and why should not Madras and Bombay adopt the same system? With all the cost of collection on the Bengal side of India, we lay out about Rs. 75,000 (or 7½ lakhs) in surveys. This subject will come under the third head of inquiry before the Parliamentary Committees when they next meet. There must be some very bad arrangements, both at Madras and Bombay. The land revenue amounts to ½ of the revenue of India, and should be kept distinct, and not have the Abkaree, &c. placed in some of the tables. No uninformed man can understand the revenue accounts, so long as they contain several items. The English accounts are just as bad.

I am, &c.

A BENGAL OFFICER.

London, 29th Oct. 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—At a time when the sympathies of the public are not unfrequently awakened in favour of persons whose misfortunes are too often the result of their own indiscretions, if not vices,

an Indian may be, perhaps, permitted to say a few words on behalf of many of his poor countrymen, who are forced to gain a wretched and precarious living by begging in the streets of London. That they are found here at all, is not their fault, for, independently of their want of money to pay their passage over, Hindoos, especially of the lower class, have a great aversion to travelling in foreign countries; a circumstance well known to all who are the least acquainted with Indian feelings and Indian prejudices. It is, consequently, in the service of wealthy individuals that they have found their way into this country; and having, either from some caprice of their master, or, it may be, from some misconduct of their own, been discharged from their employment, are cast abandoned upon the slender chances of eleemosynary aid. This condition is the more deplorable, because, unlike the poor of most European countries, they know no handicraft or trade by which they could "turn an honest penny;" while the unavoidable daily violation of many of their religious rules must, to such of them as are sincere in their attachment to the doctrines of Brahmah, be a continual source of sorrow and apprehension. Now, Sir, as these men are most undoubtedly British subjects, and as, with perhaps some few exceptions, their present misery is owing to the want of discretion on their part, it appears to me to be the bounden duty of the British Government to concur with the Hon. East-India Company in the adoption of such measures as may,—1, afford present relief to such of my suffering countrymen as are in the above-described deplorable condition, and provide them with the means of returning to their native country; and, 2, prevent such an evil from again occurring, by rigidly enforcing the regulation, which provides as follows:—

"The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to intimate, for general information, that, under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the customary deposit of Rs. 500 will in future be required on account of all servants leaving Bombay, by any route, for Europe, whether such servants be Asiatic, or African, or other persons of colour, born within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter.

"Bombay Castle, 11th Feb. 1846."

In conclusion, let me entreat those who have raised princely fortunes in the land which gave birth to these unfortunates not to withhold a charitable hand, but rather imitate the hospitality of India, whose rajahs and nuwabs never suffer an unfortunate European to wander through their dominions, biting the bitter bread of beggary, but have, in innumerable cases of shipwreck and other unavoidable calamities, not only cheerfully relieved the immediate necessities of the sufferers, but provided them with the means of returning to their native land.

I am, &c.

AN INDIAN OBSERVER.

London, November, 1852.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OUTRAM.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation; No. 100 A, of 1851.

From Lieutenant-colonel J. Outram, c.b., Resident at Baroda, to Arthur Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report on the circumstances which have tended to confirm the popular belief in the efficacy of "khutput made in Bombay."

2. An invitation to draw up such a report was communicated to me by a circular letter under Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's hand, dated 15th of May, 1850, and the only reason why I did not earlier comply with that invitation was, my desire to watch the course and issue of occurrences that have, since the date of Mr. Goldsmid's letter, been powerfully tending to confirm the belief in khutput.

3. So grievously were they operating in this direction, that on the 10th of April last, I deemed it my duty to transmit to Government, in the form of a "statement of facts," an embodiment of the section of my khutput report which related to the case of Nursoo Punt.

4. Under misapprehension of the intentions of Government, I was induced to recall and modify that statement; but in consequence of the circumstances which have taken place since the curtailed statement was presented, I have deemed it my duty to retain in the report now sent the section on Nursoo Punt as it originally stood, or nearly as it originally stood.

5. I have added slightly to it, and I have removed certain expressions which I was led to believe had given offence to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. I have also carried out the narrative of the proceedings that have taken place relative to Nursoo Punt up to the present date; and I have deemed it my duty to record the substance of a protest which I drew up

prior to Mr. Frere's arrival in Baroda, in reference to the trial of Nursoo Punt having been ordered to proceed under circumstances which, as I warned Government at the time, were calculated not to promote, but to frustrate, the elicitation of truth.

6. That protest will be found embodied in the 5th section of the 2nd part of my report, and though I have grounds for hoping that, owing to fortuitous circumstances, my gloomy anticipations have not been realized, I feel assured that the grounds on which I based my anticipations were strong, and I am desirous they should be placed on record.

7. In presenting this report, I beg most solemnly and most sincerely to state, that I am innocent of all intentional disrespect to Government; but matters have reached a point at which I should signally fail in my duty, did I not do my utmost to state, in a clear and explicit manner, the peculiar and the almost overwhelming difficulties under which I am placed.

8. I, the British representative at Baroda, am regarded by the durbar, and the subjects of the prince at whose court I reside, as one whom it is not only safe, but sound policy to thwart and intrigue against. I am regarded as an officer in disgrace with my Government, as opposed by it, and as undergoing at all hands a course of humiliation, which, if not designed to drive me to the resignation of my appointment, is intended to lead me into such insubordinate conduct, or intemperate language, as shall insure its forfeiture; and the results of such opinions may be easily guessed.

9. The Guicowar personally is an amiable but weak man. He would himself willingly exert his powers in support of my authority, and in promotion of the objects I have in view; but he is in the hands of as unprincipled a minister as ever proved the bane of an Indian prince.

10. To the evil influence over him of this individual, does the Guicowar owe such unpopularity as attaches to his raj; and I regret to say that much dissatisfaction exists among the people.

11. To myself, the minister has been a source of embarrassment ever since I came in contact with him. In my various investigations, his influence has been exerted for the suppression of truth; and as an illustration of what I say, I would refer to the proceedings of the two panchayets appointed by his Highness the Guicowar for adjudicating in the case of Joitabae Settane. The disgraceful proceedings of these two bodies, I need not say, could only have been perpetrated with the minister's connivance.

12. In all my investigations he has more or less laboured to thwart me; and latterly, his efforts in this direction have been incessant; for the cunning Nursoo has led him to believe that their interests are identified; that if he (Nursoo) were acquitted by the commissioner, very little intrigue will be required to effect my removal from office, and that, unless I am removed, the minister's exposure and disgrace are inevitable.

13. But though the minister's efforts to thwart me on this commission have been constant, they have been disguised under a pretended cordiality, and frequently under the affectation of great zeal. Let me give a single illustration:—On one occasion during his trial, Nursoo Punt expressed his intention of calling certain witnesses to depose that a particular paper was not in his handwriting. Not only had I it in my power to invalidate the credibility of those witnesses, but I could have extorted admissions from them in court which would have materially damaged Nursoo's cause. This was known to the accused, and to his friend the minister, and the latter accordingly called on my native agent the night before the day fixed for the appearance of the witnesses, and made great professions of his own and the Guicowar's anxiety that the truth should be elicited; and next morning, Nursoo Punt communicated to the commission, that as the minister had had a private interview with my native agent, he declined calling his exculpatory witnesses, implying that the minister was his enemy, and that his interview with the native agent had for its object the corruption or intimidation of his witnesses.

14. Had I been on those terms with my own superiors to which in former days I had the honour to be admitted, as well by the local as the supreme Governments, I should, at a very early date of my intercourse with the minister, have pointed out to his Highness the necessity, for the honour of his own raj, of selecting another adviser; in doing this, I should have done no more than any other Resident in India, in a similar position, would have deemed himself justified in doing. I should have been rendering an essential service to the Guicowar, and I should have diminished that intrigue and corruption which tends so much to compromise the character of the British Government in the eyes of the natives.

15. But I felt keenly that I was not admitted to that confidence and kindly consideration on the part of Government which it was once my honour to enjoy. I feared that my conduct might be censured, and that my recommendation might be

unsupported; and in such a case I was well aware that intrigues would multiply, and attempts be made to involve me in a dispute with the durbar, with a view to lead to my removal from a post where I am a source of inconvenience and alarm to the traders in corruption.

16. I have therefore been constrained to meet the minister in his own fashion; to assume his own cordial demeanor; to express satisfaction for such trifling aid as from time to time, for appearance sake, he has rendered me; and to appear ignorant of his secret opposition.

17. This is a position from which I conceive that I have a right to be allowed to relieve myself by the exercise of that authority which few other Residents would hesitate to exert; but should Government not concur with me in this view of the case, I shall respectfully submit to their decision; for I feel that it is my duty to remain at my post, one of difficulty as well as of danger as it is. I repeat of danger, for not only is the climate one that disagrees with me, but it is the opinion of my medical advisers, that on more than one occasion has my life been tampered with, at the instigation of these corruptionists I was endeavouring to expose.

18. I did indeed at one time contemplate withdrawing myself from Baroda. I was then in Egypt, whither intelligence, by no means precise, reached me that Government had invited Nursoo Punt to remain in office, and that my charge of fraud against the Hurry Bhugtee Bank had been disregarded. I knew what would be the consequences; I foresaw an arduous and painful struggle, though I by no means contemplated the occurrences that have actually taken place. Prostrated in body and weakened in mind by sickness, I shrunk from the difficulties I saw before me; I applied to the Governor-General for employment in Central India, and I intimated to two friends holding very distinguished positions in India, and personally acquainted with his lordship, that, in consequence of my anxiety to be removed from the control of the Bombay to that of the Supreme Government, I would willingly accept any office under the latter on half the salary I enjoyed under the former.

19. I thus wrote to the private secretary: "In making this application, I venture to believe that the nature of my past services, which have frequently been acknowledged by the State, warrants me in thus seeking to renew the same direct communication with the Supreme Government that I formerly was honoured with when Resident at the courts of Scinde and Baloochistan, until the abolition of that office in November, 1842, when the British army withdrew from the last-named country, but which, in my present capacity as Resident at Baroda, I am precluded from maintaining. I do not presume to enter into details of my reasons for desiring a change from the appointment I now hold; it may be sufficient to express my belief that at Nagpoor, or in any other equivalent position, my humble services can be rendered more available to the Government of India than they are likely to be at the court of his Highness the Guicowar."

20. Lord Dalhousie could not comply with my request, and I was afterwards ashamed of having made it. It was the first time in my life that I had ever attempted to evade a duty, and I felt that it was my duty to return to Baroda; and whatever the difficulties with which I might have to contend, whatever the humiliation to which I might be subjected, to labour for the vindication of great principles.

21. This feeling every day serves to intensify. I know that, humble as are my abilities, I do possess qualities, the possession of which by the Baroda Resident is indispensable at the present moment. I know that my departure would be the signal for vast intrigues and great oppressions; and therefore, as I have stated, I shall remain at my post even should Government not see fit to relieve me from the difficulties I have alluded to, as caused by the procedure of the Guicowar minister.

22. Should Government repose sufficient confidence in political qualifications which have been extensively employed and favourably noticed by my honourable masters, and in an honesty which has never been questioned, as to rely on my assurance, that I have every reason to believe the truth of the information communicated to me, I would transmit a memorandum exhibiting the hostile proceedings indulged in by the minister. But I will not undertake to prove one word of my allegations while he remains in power. As is known to all who have had experience of native courts, much information which is trustworthy is unsusceptible of proof; even where the British representative is apparently favoured and supported by his Government, it is utterly impossible for him to adduce proofs of facts regarding which he can have no doubt; and, with the views current at Baroda as to my position with reference to the Bombay Government, I could hardly hope to get a single individual to depose to facts which, though topics of conversation in the city, would, if

stated at the Residency, bring down on my informants instant persecution. Intimidation and gold would prove too strong for me; nor would I deem myself at liberty to give the names of such informants as I had.

That my embarrassments with the durbar are not of my seeking, nor of my own making, will, I think, be pretty evident to all who carefully read the accompanying report. To what they are attributable, I leave my narrative to indicate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 31st October, 1851.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor.

1. On the 15th May, 1850, Lieutenant-colonel Outram was requested by this Government to state his opinion whether a belief in the efficacy of intrigue carried on at the presidency to contravene, by corrupt influences, the recommendations of local officers up the country, existed amongst the natives, and also as to the mode in which such a belief, if it existed, would be most readily eradicated. In reply to this call for information, Colonel Outram has forwarded to us a voluminous paper, intitled, "Khutput Report," to which due attention will be given when we dispose of the several communications we have received from others of our officers on the same subject. The letter which accompanied the above report is, however, so extraordinary in its style and tenor, as to call for immediate and serious notice. From this letter, Lieutenant-colonel Outram would seem to have formed a very incorrect idea of his position at Baroda, as the representative of the Bombay Government, as well as of the relations in which the Government he represents stands with regard to the independent sovereign and friendly neighbour at whose court he is the Resident; for one at least of the principal objects of his present letter would appear to be to induce the Government of Bombay to insist on the suspension or absolute removal from office of the chief minister of his Highness the Guicowar, solely, in as far as we are at present advised, because he, Colonel Outram, entertains a bad opinion of that individual, no specific charge even assumed to be capable of proof being preferred against him. So arbitrary a measure towards any prince in the situation of the Guicowar could only be justified in a case of absolute necessity, under circumstances of peculiar emergency or extreme danger to the State; when directed against a compliant and unoffending ally, it could but be regarded as a most wanton and tyrannical act of aggression. I cannot but think, therefore, that in advocating such a course of policy, Colonel Outram has shown that he takes such an erroneous view of his own position, and of the duties it devolves, as could hardly have been expected from the youngest political officer in the service.

2. It was not intended by our circular of the 15th May, 1850, to enjoin our functionaries to devote their time to searching out cases on which corrupt influences had anywhere, or at any time, been brought to bear, or to attempt to discover that which, from its very nature, must be all but impossible to trace; but it is quite clear that Colonel Outram has misinterpreted the letter on which his elaborate report is founded, and has entered on very laborious and difficult researches, with the expectation of destroying among the people of this country the practice of seeking to compass their ends by indirect means, or corrupt influences. Opinions may vary as to the possibility of attaining such a result, or as to the efficacy of the measures employed with that view; the object was nevertheless a good one; and however I might have differed from Colonel Outram as to the expediency or propriety of the means he would use to gain it, I should not have blamed the honest ardour with which it was pursued. Had the Resident stopped here, I should have deemed it sufficient to have cautioned him that the course he was following was calculated to embroil us with the Guicowar, and that all that it was practicable to effect towards destroying the impression said to prevail with regard to the efficacy of khutput, would be best effected by the exercise of extreme vigilance in the offices of all our public departments.

3. But Colonel Outram has gone far beyond this; it is not, indeed, easy to follow him through the somewhat desultory and incoherent medley of facts and arguments of which his letter consists; but his main intent and purpose apparently is to show that his endeavours to trace out and expose the system of corruption which he assumes to have existed for a series of years at Baroda, have been opposed and thwarted by the Bombay Government; that he has thus become a mark for calumny and reproach, and has incurred the danger of assassination at the hands of those whose evil deeds he has endeavoured to bring to light; that, nevertheless, he remains at his post, because he regards it as an imperative duty to continue to contend for the great prin-

ciples he has striven to maintain, and he calls on the Government to act with him, to cause the Guicowar to dismiss his minister, to punish the parties he deems corrupt as traders in corruption, and thus vindicate and assert the purity of the British character in the manner he, Colonel Outram, deems just and right. He likewise assumes that he has lost the confidence of his official superiors, and bitterly complains of the position in which he is consequently placed. Had we earlier become aware that Colonel Outram's feelings were such as he now describes them to be,—that he had ceased to regard the Government he represents with respect, to sympathise with its purposes, to desire the accomplishment of its wishes, and to struggle to effect its ends (and this all apparently because we have declined as a Government blindly to follow the Resident's lead, to take for granted what he has not proved, and to denounce as guilty those against whom suspicion only could be said to be established); that, instead of looking upon himself as bound, while the representative of the British Government at Baroda, to act only as directed by that Government, and to carry out scrupulously those views, and those only, which might be indicated for his guidance, he deemed himself, as appears from para. 17 of his letter, to be endowed with some independent authority, which he may exercise or not at his own pleasure,—I certainly should have been sooner convinced that the mutual confidence that ought to subsist between the Government and the Resident was, as it unfortunately now too plainly appears that it is, wanting, and that that officer was no longer qualified to discharge satisfactorily the functions of his important office.

4. Without entering into the question of how, where, in what direction, and to what extent, corruption may have been practised at Baroda, and between Baroda and Bombay, I consider that while labouring under such impressions as those by which Colonel Outram is, by his own showing, influenced, he cannot possess the tact, calmness of mind, and discretion, indispensable to the maintenance, on a satisfactory footing, of our political relations with the Baroda durbar; that much embarrassment will ensue if he be permitted to remain there; and I would therefore inform him that the letter under review, taken in connection with previous correspondence, has convinced us that it will not be for the advantage of the interests of Government that he should continue to represent them at Baroda; that we leave it to him to withdraw from the appointment he fills in the manner least offensive to his own feelings, and least calculated to embarrass or injure our amicable relations with his Highness the Guicowar; further, that we will await his reply, which we request may be sent at his earliest convenience, before taking any other alternative into our consideration.

22nd November, 1851.

(Signed) FALKLAND.

Political Department, 26th June (No. 20), 1852.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Para. 1. We have not hitherto replied to the letters enumerated in the margin connected with the removal of Lieut.-col. Outram from the office of Resident at Baroda, because we were desirous, before we wrote to you on that subject, to make ourselves fully acquainted with the proceedings of that officer as British representative at the Guicowar's court, and especially to take a deliberate review of the investigations which occupied so large a portion of his time and exertions during his last year of office.

2. This review has been completed, and its result communicated to you in our political letters dated 2nd June (No. 17), and 23rd June, 1852 (No. 19).

3. There is still one document proceeding from Lieut.-col. Outram on which our sentiments have not been expressed, namely, what is termed his Khutput report. This document we have not yet received from your Government in the regular manner, as you intended to consider it in conjunction with the other replies on the same subject which your circular letter to the heads of the several departments in the political, revenue, and judicial branches of the service had elicited. At present we have it only from Lieut.-col. Outram, through you, as an inclosure in his memorial; and we therefore shall not now enter into any examination of the substance of that report. Your president, however, in his minutes of 26th January and 28th February, 1852, "emphatically" declared that among the motives to Lieut.-col. Outram's removal "the presentation of the Khutput report had no place." The ground stated by your president for the measure, is Lieut.-col. Outram's letter dated 31st October, 1851, which accompanied the report.

4. That letter Lord Falkland considered to be highly objectionable. In the first place its style and tone appeared to display such an absence of "respect" and "confidence" towards the Government he represented, as disqualified him for discharging

satisfactorily the duties of his office. Secondly, he appeared to have formed a most erroneous idea of the rights and duties of his position as Resident at Baroda; and thirdly, he showed that he did not possess the tact, calmness of mind, and discretion indispensable to the satisfactory maintenance of our political relations with the Guicowar.

5. Mr. Blane, in his minute of 28th February, 1852, adds another reason to those specified by your president: "I consider Lieut.-col. Outram's removal" (he observes) "to have been forced upon us by his persisting in proceedings dictated by the sentiments evinced in the letter attached to his Khutput report, and not solely by the inditing of that letter." Mr. Blane does not mention the particular transactions to which he alludes; and we do not perceive in the papers transmitted to us any instance of Lieut.-col. Outram's having persisted in proceedings which he had been instructed by Government to discontinue. We must, therefore, consider his removal as resting on the reasons assigned by your president.

6. The statement that Lieut.-col. Outram, in an important point, misconceived the extent of his powers as Resident, is perfectly correct. We refer to the following passage of his letter: "Had I been on those terms with my own superiors to which in former days I had the honour to be admitted, as well by the local as the supreme Governments, I should at a very early date of my intercourse with the minister, have pointed out to his Highness the necessity, for the honour of his own raj, of selecting another adviser. In doing this, I should have done no more than any other Resident in India, in a similar position, would have deemed himself justified in doing." To take so grave a step without express authority, would far exceed the powers of a Resident, and would require for its justification the probability that some great public evil would arise from the short delay necessary for a reference to Government. In the present case, there was no such emergency, and if Lieut.-col. Outram had acted as he thought he had power to act, he would on that ground have merited a severe mark of our displeasure. He must have been aware that the right vested by treaty in a British Resident, of offering advice to a native prince, is to be exercised by him in strict subordination to his own superiors, and that it is a serious breach of duty to take any step which can have the effect of committing his Government to a particular course of policy, without having previously assured himself of their approbation.

7. With regard to the spirit and temper exhibited by Lieut.-col. Outram, we have no doubt that, in resorting to the strong measure of removing him from office, you were influenced by the general tone of his correspondence for some time previous, and not exclusively by the remarks contained in his letter of the 31st of October, 1851. Lord Falkland indeed states, in his minute of the 22nd November, that that letter, "taken in connection with former correspondence," convinced you that it would not be for the advantage of your Government that Lieut.-col. Outram should continue to represent you at Baroda.

8. Lieut.-col. Outram appears to have laboured under an impression that he was not supported by Government in his exertions for the detection of corrupt practices, and that the supposition that Government looked with disfavour on those exertions prevailed widely at Baroda, and had a tendency to defeat the object of his investigations.

9. But in communicating to you the impressions made on his mind, Lieut.-col. Outram ought to have expressed himself with the deference due from a subordinate officer to the Government which he serves; in this he failed. We are of opinion that the communications of Lieut.-col. Outram were not conveyed in terms consistent with that respect for the Government under which he was serving, which ought to be observed in all such representations; but we regret that you did not take an early opportunity of reprimanding him, and requiring him to withdraw or modify any objectionable expressions which rendered him justly liable to your censure.

10. In conclusion, we give to Lieut.-col. Outram credit for the zeal, energy, ability, and success with which he prosecuted inquiries attended with great difficulty; and taking this view of the case, we express our hope that when Lieut.-col. Outram shall return to India, you will find a suitable opportunity of employing him where his talents and experience may prove useful to the public service.

We are, &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. HOGG.

R. ELLICE.

&c. &c.

London, 26th June, 1852.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.

A special meeting of this company was held on the 2nd November, to receive a communication from the directors in respect to raising further capital. Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Noad, the secretary, read a correspondence that had taken place between the company and the East-Indian authorities on the subject of extending the line from Pundooah to Rajmahal, from which it appeared that the Government of India had approved of the mode of conducting the surveys for the extension line under the directions of their consulting engineer, in conjunction with the railway company's officers; all expenses occasioned by them to be carried to a separate account. On the completion of the surveys, the Government of India signified their determination to commit the execution of the extended line to the East-Indian Railway Company, and to authorize, for that purpose, an increase of that capital by 1,000,000*l.* sterling, under a guarantee of interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, the terms and conditions contained in the contract of the 17th of August, 1849, being also applicable to the new section.

The Chairman said he had no doubt that the shareholders would approve of the proposition he had to submit, as the result would not only be profitable to the proprietors, but advantageous to the commercial interests in India. They might consider the extension referred to as the second section of their line towards the North-West Provinces of India. It was not the line originally proposed, but it was one deemed best by the authorities in India. This line was surveyed by the company's officers, under the superintendence of the East-India authorities. The terms were to be the same as those agreed to originally, and under which the first section of the line was now being carried out, with the exception of the guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 5 per cent., as in the first instance. The length of the line was about 100 miles, but the exact point at which it was to commence had not yet been decided by the authorities, although he believed it would be somewhere near Burdwan. The amount of capital to be raised for its construction would be 1,000,000*l.* That sum was mentioned as a sort of guide, and it would probably be constructed for less; but if more capital should be required, they would have to provide it at the same rate of interest as that under which the guarantee on the second million was granted, namely, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. With regard to the extension of the line to Rajmahal, it would tend to promote the public service, and a large traffic would pass over it from the Ganges down to Calcutta. There was a very large traffic conveyed by the steamers on the Ganges, which would run in connection with their line. The line to Rajmahal was reported to have very favourable gradients; they were, in fact, exceedingly good, being nearly equal to a level. It was proposed to raise the new capital by the issue of 50,000 shares, of 20*l.* each, being the same number and amount as for the first section. They proposed to allot the shares rateably among the present shareholders at the rate of one new share for every old share held by them. Those shares which might not be taken up would be disposed of by the directors for the benefit of the company. With regard to the works on the first section of the line, it was expected that the estimate of 1,000,000*l.* would be exceeded; and, whatever that excess might be for that section, the Indian Government could, in accordance with their arrangement with the company, guarantee 5 per cent. interest on the amount of that excess, which would be raised on the same terms. Any excess of expenditure above the million for the second section would likewise bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount, whatever it might be. He then moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the terms proposed by the East-India Company for the extension of the line to Rajmahal.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Adams said, with regard to the extension of the line to the North-West Provinces, he had been very much surprised, a short time ago, by seeing advertisements in the papers for a scheme to seize upon a portion of their line to the North-West Provinces, which he considered belonged to this company. The scheme he alluded to was for a line from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and for raising subscriptions to carry it out. He did not think the Indian authorities would permit any parties to intrude upon a district which was fully understood to belong to this company. Upon the completion of their line to the North-West Provinces depended the success of the portion of their undertaking between Calcutta and Rajmahal. It was not to be supposed that parties would be allowed to come in and rob them of the traffic, to which, according to the arrangement with the East-India authorities, they were justly entitled. He was anxious to know from the chairman, whether other parties would be allowed to carry out part of their extension, and to rob their line of its legitimate traffic?

The *Chairman* said it was a very proper question, and there could be no doubt that the arrangement with this company was eventually to carry out the line to the North-West Provinces of India, and it was fully understood that that arrangement would not be interfered with. The scheme alluded to was part of the company's scheme, and they had absolutely surveyed the whole of the district. He hoped they would leave the matter in the hands of the directors, and they might depend they would leave nothing undone which would tend to secure the interests of the company.

In reply to a question,

Mr. *Noad* stated that the extra capital beyond the first million for the first section of the line would be about 250,000*l.* or 300,000*l.*, and, when decided, would be allotted rateably among the shareholders.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 29th October, at the office in New Broad-street, Lord Wharcliffe in the chair.

Mr. *Nicholson*, the managing director, read the report, an abstract of which appeared in the last *Mail*.

The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the position of their affairs. He said the accounts showed that 485,185*l.* had been paid into the East-India Company's treasury, and since that period the small balance remaining had been paid, making the whole 500,000*l.*, upon which they were receiving interest. The estimated cost of the line from Bombay to Callian was 500,000*l.*, but he was happy to say that it would be completed for 400,000*l.*, including every expense, leaving 100,000*l.* for any other purpose connected with the undertaking. The estimated cost of 500,000*l.* did not include the construction of a branch line, between four and five miles in length, of a double line of railway, which was included in the 400,000*l.*, so that the saving on the estimate was still more than he had stated. With regard to the great question relating to the prolongation of the line beyond Callian, he believed that problem had been solved. There was very little doubt that the line would be opened from Bombay to Tanna in February next. The shareholders would remember that Mr. *Chapman*, who was one of the first promoters of the line, had visited India and the locality of the line in 1845 and 1846, at which period he took the opportunity of making a survey of the Ghauts, to satisfy himself as to the best line into the interior, and the result of his observations led him to prefer the passage by the Malsej Ghaut. It was right he (the chairman) should state that, in crossing the Ghauts, there were three passes; that by the Thul Ghaut, to the north-east of Callian, that by Malsej Ghaut, to the east, and that by Bhore Ghaut, to the south-east, of that place. Mr. *Chapman* had selected the route by the Malsej Ghaut as the most practicable, but the directors felt bound to do everything in their power to select the best route for the interests of the shareholders, and they had the district carefully surveyed by their engineer. It was only yesterday that Mr. *Nicholson* had received the report of Mr. *Berkeley*, the engineer, on the subject. It was satisfactory to state that the result of the survey was far more favourable than they had reason to expect. Mr. *Berkeley* had reported with respect to a passage by the Malsej Ghaut, that it would entail very heavy works, including between four and five miles in tunnelling, a gradient of 1 in 40 for 13 miles in length, and requiring ten years to complete the works. Of the three passes, he found that by the Thul Ghaut the most favourable, and, in a commercial point of view, the most productive. The Thul Ghaut route extended into the great producing districts in that direction. Their engineer found the gradients were unexpectedly favourable by this route, and he had ascertained that about 900 yards of tunnelling would be sufficient. The steepest gradient was 1 in 37 for a distance of 6½ miles. There would be only about 176 yards of viaduct. Judging from the present contracts, and the past experience of the cost of railway works in India, their engineer was of opinion that this line could be constructed for about 10,000*l.* per mile. He (the chairman) thought it was an exceedingly favourable estimate, when it was considered they would have to rise 2,000 feet to the summit level, and that, too, to complete a work almost unequalled in any part of the world. With respect to the pass by the Bhore Ghaut, it was part of the road to Poonah. Although not so much a commercial route as the other, it would be a line of great advantage to the Government, but it would not be so favourable for construction as the Thul Ghaut. The most unfavourable gradient there was 1 in 20 for a distance of two miles, which would require stationary engine-power to work it. The other

steep gradients ranged from 1 in 35 to 1 in 67. The tunnelling required for this route would be 1,487 yards, or something less than a mile. The engineer calculated that the cost of construction would be 11,000*l.* per mile. He must own that it formerly appeared to him that they would have very serious difficulty in passing the mountains, and he thought that the report of Mr. *J. Berkeley* on that subject was very satisfactory. That gentleman had also been very properly instructed by the board to consider the amount of traffic to be expected on the various routes he was instructed to survey, and he had ascertained that the existing merchandise traffic up to the Thul Ghaut was 78,000 tons per annum, and by the Bhore Ghaut 32,000 tons. Taking no more receipts than these would produce, he estimated that the railway by the Thul Ghaut would pay 6 per cent. per annum, and by the Bhore Ghaut 7 per cent. This estimate was made on the supposition that both lines were to be constructed. In Mr. *Chapman's* estimate of the traffic from the Ghauts he had put it down at 180,000 tons per annum. They were now in a position to consider the extension of their line to the interior. The East-India Company would decide the route to be taken, and he had no doubt they would select that which would be the best in a commercial point of view. The next matter for consideration would be to extend their present line to the foot of the Ghauts. There was another matter to which he wished to allude—it was that of the disputed claim of Mr. *Chapman* and others who were originally connected with the undertaking. These claims had been compromised and settled, the law expenses paid, and he was glad to say that Mr. *Chapman* was well satisfied with the settlement. All the merit of settling this difficult question was due to Mr. *Nicholson*, and reflected the highest credit on his management. The whole of the law expenses and settlement of the claim was effected without taking one farthing from the shareholders or the capital of the company. There was a certain number of shares that were forfeited and returned from Bombay, which Mr. *Nicholson* proposed should be sold, reserving the nominal value to the company, and appropriating the premiums received on them to the payment of these claims, which was effected in a manner satisfactory to all parties and with the consent of the East-India Company. On the whole, he considered this the most satisfactory meeting they had held. Their line would be completed in a few months to Tanna; there was every prospect of extending it to the producing districts, and they had settled all the questions relating to private claims on the company. Although he did not expect to be present at the opening of the line in India, he looked upon the event as one of no ordinary character; in fact, he had long looked forward to it as one of the utmost importance to the British empire in the East, and as one of those great works which would extend civilization and commerce in that rich country.

The report was unanimously adopted.

It was stated by the chairman, in reply to a question, that he had no doubt the same terms as those upon which the present capital was raised would be granted by the East-India Company to the extent of another 500,000*l.* for the extension of the line.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. *Nicholson*, for his able management of the company's affairs. The meeting then separated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty opened the first session of the new Parliament in person, on the 11th inst. The only passage in the royal speech referring specially to Indian topics is the following:—

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation, on the subject of the future government of my East-Indian possessions."

L A W.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, NOV. 4.

The Queen (on the Prosecution of Sir James Brooke) v. the Eastern Archipelago Company.—Mr. *Crowder*, Q.C., moved to arrest the judgment in this case. The verdict had been found for the Crown upon one of the main issues, and for the defendants upon another. The proceeding was by *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent, dated the 17th of July, 1847, by which the Crown had granted a royal charter of incorporation to certain persons associated under the style of the Eastern Archipelago Company. The parties had become interested in certain property and a lease from the Crown of land in the island of Labuan, and wanted to found a company for the working of coal and other mines in that district. An application was accordingly made to the Board of Trade for a charter, which was granted. The charter directed that the subscribed capital of the company

should amount to 100,000*l.*, and that 50,000*l.* should be paid up within twelve months; that a deed should be prepared to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, and a copy thereof lodged within the Board of Trade, within a year. Issues being joined upon these directions, the trial took place at the sittings after last term, when the former issue was found for the Crown, and the latter for the defendants, the deed having been lodged, but the required capital not having been paid up. The charter contained the following proviso: that "in case the said corporation shall not comply with any other the directions and conditions in these letters patent contained, it shall be lawful for us, our heirs, or successors, to revoke and make void this our royal charter, and every clause, matter, and thing therein contained, either absolutely or under such terms and conditions as we or they shall think fit." The learned counsel contended that, before a *scire facias* for the repeal of the charter could be prosecuted in this Court, the charter must be revoked by the Crown, under the great seal or sign manual.

The Court granted a rule nisi.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EAST-INDIA AFFAIRS.—In the House of Commons last night, on the motion of Mr. Herries, the Committee on East-India Affairs was re-appointed. The members proposed to be added to the members of the late Committee, in lieu of those who do not sit in the new House, are the following: Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Ellice, Lord Stanley, Mr. R. Clive, and Lord Palmerston.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Her Majesty has appointed Sir W. Yardley to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, vice Sir Erskine Perry, resigned; and Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, Esq., Advocate-General of the East India Company at Calcutta, a judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JAMES CAULFEILD, C. B., M. P., descended from the noble family of Charlemont, was the son of the Ven. John Caulfeild, Archdeacon of Kilmore, in Ireland, where he was born in the year 1785. He was a cadet of 1798, and arrived in India the following year. In June, 1800, he was posted to the 5th regiment of Bengal native cavalry, in which he became lieutenant in 1805. In 1809 he came to England on sick certificate, and returned to India in 1812, when he was appointed to the Governor-general's body-guard. He attained the rank of captain in the 5th cavalry in 1818, and, during the Pindarry war, he commanded a detached squadron of his corps, which attacked a body of Pindarries more than ten times their number. The "conspicuous gallantry" displayed by this squadron, in this "almost unparalleled exertion," was highly eulogized by Colonel Adams, as well as the "promptitude and judgment" evinced by Capt. Caulfeild in the pursuit, conduct which was noticed by the Government in a General Order. He was subsequently appointed major of brigade to the reserve of the Nagpore subsidiary force, and afterwards was deputed to reside in the camp of Jeswunt Rao Bhow. In 1819, he was nominated first assistant to the resident at Indore, and in 1822 political agent in Harowti, upon which occasion the Governor-general commended "the talents, temper, and judgment" exhibited by Capt. Caulfeild in his previous political charges. Whilst exercising the agency of Harowti, which he retained until 1828, he took an active part in suppressing the insurrection of Bulwunt Singh. In 1825, he became major, and lieutenant-colonel in 1829, when he again revisited Europe on sick certificate, the Governor-general in Council conveying to him his sense of the public benefit derived from "his able and zealous discharge of the duties entrusted to his care." In 1832, he was created a C. B., and in 1834 he obtained the brevet rank of colonel. In the following year he returned to India, and was appointed, in 1826, successively, Governor-general's agent at Moorshedabad, and superintendent of the Mysore princes. In 1839, he was advanced to the high post of resident at Lucknow. He attained the rank of major-general in 1841, soon after which he quitted India. In April, 1848, he was elected a director of the East-India Company. In 1845, and again in 1847, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the borough of Abingdon with Sir F. Thesiger, polling, on the last occasion, within two of his antagonist. At the late general election he was returned for that borough, when he declared himself a moderate reformer. General Caulfeild wrote several pamphlets of a political character. He was a man of more than average ability, firm, decided, and independent. He died at his seat, Copsewood, in the county of Limerick, on the 4th November.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW STEAMER "BENGAL."—There was launched at Glasgow, on the 30th ult., from the building-yard of Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, the largest iron steamer ever constructed by the hands of Glasgow engineers. She is named the

Bengal, and is intended to augment the steam fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the Indian Seas. This magnificent ship is 10 feet longer than the *Great Britain*, but, having less depth and breadth of beam, she has not, of course, the same amount of tonnage. The dimensions of the *Bengal* are as follows:—Length on deck, 310 feet; length from figurehead to taffrail, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 39½ feet; depth, 36 feet; tonnage, 2,900 tons; engines, 470 horse-power; diameter of the screw, 14 feet. She will be fitted up with Lamb's patent boilers, and her furnishing will be on a scale of Oriental magnificence. She has 135 first-class family and single cabins, each furnished with a porthole, and all situated on the main deck. Below are 40 second cabins, for servants. The deck is flush, and presents a splendid sweep, on which a regiment of soldiers might with ease be drawn up. She is to be commanded by Capt. Powell, a gentleman well known to Indian voyagers, from having been in command of the *Precursor* and *Oriental*. When in the Indian Seas, the *Bengal* will be manned by a crew of 200 Englishmen and lascars, including engineers, firemen, &c. Messrs. Tod and Macgregor will lay down immediately another ship for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to be called the *Simla*, and which will be 20 feet longer than the *Bengal*. In the evening, the event was celebrated by a splendid banquet at the Queen's Hotel.

THE DESTINATION OF THE UNDERMENTIONED STUDENTS AT THE EAST-INDIA COLLEGE has been changed as follows:—

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, from Bombay to Bengal.

Mr. Felix Moxon, from Madras to Bengal.

Mr. R. G. Melville, from Madras to Bengal.

THE MAITLAND PRIZE.—*Oxford, Oct. 30.*—This prize, given triennially, for the best English essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the gospel through missionary exertions in India and other parts of the heathen world, has been adjudged to the Rev. C. K. Robinson, of St. Catharine's Hall. The prize is the interest of a fund raised to perpetuate the memory of Lieut. gen. Sir T. P. Maitland, K.C.B., late commander of the forces at Madras, and the respect and esteem of the subscribers for his character and principles.

THE ENVOY OF THE KING OF ACEH (SUMATRA) was received by the President of the French Republic at St. Cloud, on the 30th ult.

THE DRUSES.—By advices of the 12th October from Beyrout, we learn that the Druses, supported by the Bedouins, commenced hostilities by attacking the Turks in their camp during the night. According to the official accounts, 400 of the insurgents were killed, and half as many made prisoners; but the correctness of this is much questioned, because the Turkish general, immediately after the attack, ordered the garrison of Naplusa to reinforce him. The roads in Syria are more insecure than ever, and the communication between Damascus and the coast is interrupted.

SHAHI KHAN, who has been some time resident here as Chargé d'Affaires from the Shah of Persia, has lately been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from that court. The Shah has also raised Major Mirza Ibrahim Malcolm, first attaché and interpreter, to the rank of "khan."

THE SIX-MAILED BRUSH.—Hair brushes being desiderata in an outfit, it is appropriate to mention the appearance of a new description of brush which Mr. Baker, of Holborn, has patented. It is without the usual handle, the back being grasped instead. The bristles being placed obliquely, one of these hair-brushes answers the purposes of two others; by turning the brush it acts either as a hard or soft one. The invention saves space and unnecessary trouble; and in all respects seems an acquisition to the toilet.

The *Cornubia* engaged for conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29. *Lady of the Lake*, Scott, Algoa Bay; *Jane Tudor*, Evans, Bombay.—30. *Borderer*, Denholm, Singapore and New York.—Nov. 2. *James Turcan*, Frame, and *Lockmond*, Bray, Bombay; *Elvira*, Graham, Calcutta; *Surprise* (American), Ranlett, Whampoa (106 days to the Downs).—3. *Hampshire*, Reynolds, Madras; *Thomas Brocklebank*, Rorison, Calcutta.—4. *Robina*, Pearson, Bombay; *Watergen*, Kramer, Akyab (to Rotterdam); *Calloe*, Wildfang, Bengal; *Jenny*, Leach, Cape.—5. *Albanee*, Campbell, *Endymion*, Withycombe, and *John Cooper*, Gillespie, Bengal; *Catherine*, Moodie, Bombay; *John Hamilton*, Sellars, Bombay.—6. *Tom Bowline*, Grey, Bombay; *Hellespont*, Cooper, Bimlipatam; *Indian Chief*, Noble, Ceylon; *Canute*, Barber, Bengal.—8. *Belle Vue*, Nicol, Ceylon; *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Hong-Kong; *Chancellor*, Turner, and *John McKensie*, Dow, Bombay; *Baroness*, Clarke, Tatticooren.—9. *Fris*, Dobson, Ceylon; *William and Mary*, Avery, Akyab (to Amsterdam); *Alexander Hall*, Findlay, Bengal; *Nile*, Leighton, Mauritius; *Rebecca Jane*, Le Mesurier, South Australia.—10. *Charlotte Jane*, Lawrence, Adelaide; *Poi-*

tiers. Downes, Bombay.—11. *La Belle Alliance*, Bowden, Bombay; *British Isles*, Cragg, Akyab; *Bella Marina*, Thomas, Singapore; *Orestes*, Foreman, Maulmain; *Mary Carson*, Kelly, Bengal; *Argam*, Tait, Bengal.—12. *Rabenhaupt*, Prange, Singapore and Mauritius.—13. *Sea-horse*, Banks, Bengal; *Jenny Lind*, Lloyd, Ceylon.—15. *Clontarf*, Harrison, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, Nov. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, 2 children, and servant; Rev. Mr. McDougal, Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. Phillott, Mr. J. Lyall, Lieut. McMullen, child, and servant; Miss Howey, Dr. Harrison, Lieut. Blackburn, Rev. Mr. Parkin, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. H. Daniell, Mrs. Major Hill, Lieut. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Master and Miss Thompson, Lieut. col. Wilson, Mr. H. Bagenell, Mr. Neil, child, and servant, Lieut. Couchman, Mr. Hall, child, and servant, Mr. Lithgow.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Nov. 4. *Conqueror*, Rennie, Cape and Ceylon; *Queen of the Isles*, Domville, Ceylon; *Maude*, Hedwith (from Shields), Calcutta; *Eugenia*, Falcke, Shanghai; *Chamois*, Maughan, Algoa Bay; *Tugliani*, Miller, Cape and Madras; *Katharine Sharer*, Taylor, Hong-Kong; *Mede*, Wrighton (from Sunderland), Cape; *Gefle*, Lind, Cape; *President*, Newman, St. Helena; *Ses Serpent*, Anderson, Akyab; *William Ash*, Miller, Cape; *Margaret West*, Bamnaum, Batavia; *Canada*, Williams, Singapore and Penang.—10. *Alexander*, Macey, Mauritius; *Alert*, Davies, Cape; *Planet*, Buckham, Hong-Kong; *Eliza*, Adamson, Bombay; *Countess of Zeland*, Jones, Cape and Madras; *Gladiator*, Thomson, Bombay; *John Bright*, Barr, Calcutta.—11. *Kestrel*, Hodgson, Madras.

From LIVERPOOL.—Oct. 28. *Asia*, Fowler; *Edward Herbert*, Griffiths, and *Hannah Salkeld*, Cordiner, Calcutta.—29. *Arachne*, Reddock, Calcutta.—30. *Leodiana*, M'Donnell, Calcutta.—Nov. 3. *G. W. Bourne*, Harding, Calcutta.—4. *St. Hilda*, Kirby, Manila; *Willelm de Cleereq*, Orwehand, Batavia.—6. *Mary Stewart*, Bulman, Singapore.—10. *Wuzzel*, Buchanan, Bombay; *Fairfield*, Hughes, Bombay; *Rebecca*, Wallace, Cape.—11. *John Mattheis*, Groom, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—Oct. 30.—*Asia*, Watt, Calcutta.

From SUNDERLAND.—Nov. 3. *Nepheuse Ambassador*, Jackson, Calcutta.

From CARDIFF.—Nov. 1. *Panurge*, Vassella, Moulinein.

From SWANSEA.—Oct. 31. *Amy*, Dixon, Cape.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LECKIE, the wife of Capt. J. D. 22nd Bombay N.I. d. at Bath, Oct. 20.

LUSHINGTON, Mrs. Charles Manners, d. at 9, Mansfield-street, Oct. 31.

MACGREGOR, the wife of Capt. R. G. s. at 67, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Nov. 1.

MALAN, the wife of H. V. M.D. s. at 6, Great Cumberland-street, Nov. 1.

MARJORIBANK, the wife of Edward, jun. d. at Morden-park, Oct. 29.

SUTHERLAND, the lady of Alexander J. M.D. s. at Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, Oct. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, James G. to Sarah R. d. of the late Horatio C. A. Hardy, of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, at St. Peter's Church, Islington, Nov. 6.

CARDEW, George S. M.D. Bengal army, to Mary A. S. d. of Philip Longmore, of Hertford Castle, at St. Andrew's Church, Hertford, by the Rev. P. A. Longmore, incumbent of Hermitage, Berks, Nov. 3.

CRAWLEY, John S. to Sarah B. d. of the late F. O. Wells, Bengal civil service, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Nov. 4.

GODFREY, John R. R. s. of Maj. J. R. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Jane M. M. d. of the late Lieut. col. J. H. E. Hill, c.b. at Cheriton Bishop, Devon, Nov. 9.

GRANT, James, Bengal medical service, to Jane Helen, d. of the late Lieut. col. William Davidson Playfair, of the Bengal army, at St. Andrew's, N.B. by the Rev. David Playfair, of Abercorn, Nov. 3.

HORNE, George, to Ellen, d. of Maj. Timbrell, c.b. late of the Bengal art. at Egham, Surrey, Oct. 28.

KINDERSLEY, N. E. B. 5th Madras N.I. to Annie, d. of George Robinson, at the Abbey Church, Malvern, Nov. 4.

NELSON, Marsh, to Julia S. d. of Lieut. gen. Briggs, F.R.S. of Holly-lodge, Lindfield, Sussex, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 10.

ROLLESTON, Lieut. C. C. 84th regt. to Anna E. relict of F. L. Dick, and d. of the late C. E. Layard, Ceylon civil service, at St. Marybone Church, Oct. 28.

DEATHS.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. General James, c.b. 10th Bengal L.C. at Copewood Cottage, Pallas Kerry, Limerick, aged 68, Nov. 4.

DE PASS, Hannah, d. of A. of the Cape of Good Hope, aged 15, Nov. 3.

DOWSON, Joseph, on his passage from Calcutta to England, aged 39, Sept. 9.

FANSHAW, Grizilda E. wife of Capt. Charles, royal engs. and d. of Maj. gen. Harding, c.b. at Brighton, aged 23, Nov. 1.

HAILES, Jane F. relict of the late Patrick. K.H. and eldest d. of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. at Tonbridge-wells, Nov. 11.

HIND, Clara, widow of the late Col. Alexander, Bengal art. at Highbury, aged 68, Nov. 8.

MACNAGHTEN, the Dowager Lady, at 2, Portman-square, Nov. 13. MAITLAND, Anne, widow of the late Patrick, of Kilmaron Castle-Cupar, Fife, N.B. at Cheltenham, Oct. 25.

MONTGOMERIE, William, late of the Madras civil service, at Belmont, near Ayr, Oct. 23.

RYAN, James W. surgeon H. E. I. Co.'s service, at Putney, aged 44, Oct. 28.

SMITH, Thomas Paterson, of Chester-place, Regent's-park, a lieutenant-general in the E. I. Co.'s Bengal estab. suddenly, at Paris, Oct. 27.

STEWART, Frances, relict of the late Lieut. col. Josiah, c.b. of the Madras army, in Blackheath-park, Kent, aged 64.

WALKER, Margaret L. wife of Andrew, late of the Ceylon civil service, at Cheltenham, aged 41, Nov. 6.

YOUNG, D. S. late surgeon general of the Madras medical service, at 11, Ovington-square, Brompton, aged 58, Nov. 5.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

November 3rd and 10th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Buchanan, 4th cav.

Capt. H. P. White, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. P. De L'Hoste, retired.

Lieut. Thos. Bromley, invalids.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. F. Jermyn, Indian Navy.

Mr. E. H. Pennington, do.

Mr. T. C. R. Carpendale, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. P. Irvine.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Yule, engineers.

Capt. A. Wrench, 5th cav.

Maj. James Gifford, 2nd N.I.

Capt. J. C. Salkeld, 5th N.I.

Lieut. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I.

Lieut. col. D. Downing, 39th N.I.

Lieut. H. J. Hughes, 62nd N.I.

Surg. G. Cardew.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. C. Graves, 3rd cav.

Capt. J. A. Evans, 2nd Europ. regt.

Lieut. A. B. Church, 9th N.I.

Maj. J. D. Stewart, 14th N.I.

Surg. H. D. Glassee.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. G. Cox, pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alex. J. Clerk, midshipman, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Ross, 5th cav., 6 months.

Capt. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N.I., do.

Ens. W. A. Battine, 43rd N.I., do.

Capt. James T. Daniell, 47th N.I., do.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. E. Evans, 1st fusiliers, do.

Capt. D. H. Jameson, 8th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. C. Corfield, 47th N.I.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John Cornwall, 20th N.I.

Ens. John Allan, 29th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Whitelocke Fawcett, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. John Rutherford, do.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 29, 1852.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Evans Quin, from the 73rd foot, to be lieut. vice Norris, appointed to the 73rd foot, dated 29th October, 1852.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ensign William Robert Goodall, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Pattenson, promoted by purchase to an unattached company, dated 29th October, 1852.

94th Foot.—Lieut. Richard Raphael Meade, to be adjt. vice Maclean, promoted, dated 29th October, 1852.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	275½.
India Bonds	83s. prem.
East-India Railway, 18 paid	9 prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	2½ prem.
Do. do.	4½ paid.....

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....	Ss. Rs. 2s. 3½d.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3½d.
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from 24 Oct. to 8 Nov.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	26,195 12 4
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	13,116 18 0
Bombay ..	2s. 0½d. to ½	2s. 1½d.	2,397 15 3
Bi-monthly ..			41,710 5 7

Total for month, from 8th Oct. to 6th Nov. .. 137,053 17 6
Do. Drafts, from 7th Jan. to 6th Nov. 1852 .. 3,604,269 16 4
Do. do. from 7th May to 6th Nov. 1852 .. 2,586,124 10 11

East-India Company's official year commencing from 1st May.

Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, £3,500,000.

Bank Post Bills	2s. 0½d.
Madras do.	
Bombay do.	2s. 0½d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 24th September, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 3rd November, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 3rd November, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 2nd December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th January, 1853.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Thursday, the 6th January, 1853, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 10th November, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Government at Madras the under-mentioned Schedules:—

■ Schedules of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st July to 31st December, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

■ Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December last (1851), under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849, extended by Act II. of 1850.

And that the said Schedules are open at the Secretary's Office in this House to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE lamented death of Lieut.-General Caulfeild, C.B., will create a vacancy in the direction of your affairs at the general election in April next, and I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention (unless previously elected) to proceed to the ballot upon that occasion, when, from the promises of support which I have received, I have the fullest confidence that I shall be placed in the honourable position to which I aspire.

I shall have the honour of addressing you again, as the day of election approaches; and, in the meantime, I respectfully solicit the votes and support of such proprietors as have not yet declared themselves.

I beg to annex the numbers of the unsuccessful candidates at the last contest at the East-India House, January 29th, 1851:—

Mr. John Carnac Morris	652
Mr. Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks	319

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CARNAC MORRIS,
Late of the Madras Civil Service.

10, Mansfield Street, 16th November, 1852.

N.B.—My Committee will sit daily, at No. 136, Leadenhall Street.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE lamented death of Lieut.-General Caulfeild having caused a vacancy among the six ex-Directors of the East-India Company, I beg most respectfully to state that, conformably with my former announcements, it is my intention (unless previously elected) to proceed to the ballot at the general election, which will be held in April next, when, from the very great accession of support which I have received from friends, who were previously pledged to Mr. Dent at the last contest, in January, 1851, and subsequently to Mr. Astell, who was elected on the following vacancy unopposed, I can confidently look to success.

Eagerly soliciting a continuance of that kindness, of which I am deeply sensible,

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and very faithful servant,

DUDLEY COUTTS MARJORIBANKS.

My Committee will sit daily at 71, Cornhill.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

PERMIT me respectfully to inform you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot upon the vacancy which will occur in April next, in consequence of the lamented decease of Lieut.-General Caulfeild. As soon, however, as the election consequent upon that event shall have terminated, I will do myself the honour again to address you.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

FREDERICK MILLETT.

Woodhill, Ripley, Surrey,
Nov. 10, 1852.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

IT is not my intention to proceed to the ballot on the occasion of the present vacancy, created by the lamented death of my friend and relative, Lieut.-General Caulfeild, C.B.; but I shall take an early opportunity of again personally thanking those proprietors who have already given me promises of their support, and of renewing my visits to those who kindly invited me to wait upon them, when the first vacancy might occur.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours, very obediently,

J. N. R. CAMPBELL.

10, Harley Street, Cavendish Square,
Nov. 8, 1852.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE lamented death of General Caulfeild will require the election of a new Director of your affairs in April next. While I am happy in being able to inform you that my canvass is proceeding most favourably, I do not propose to come to the ballot until the vacancy for which Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Morris have declared their intention of standing shall have been filled up.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

122, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park,
1st November, 1882.

L. R. REID.

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The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 15th of May, 1882, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
30	On or before 12th of May, 1847.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30		1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50		1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	35 12 5

* * The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

AGENTS IN INDIA.—

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Question.—When using your hair-brush, do you grasp the handle or the back?
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LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1852.

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The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay Nov. 3rd, Aden 11th, and arrived at Suez on the 18th ultimo.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have at length to report some advance made towards the termination of the lingering war in Burmah. Prome has been taken possession of by the British troops, and that city will, we suppose, be the base of the future operations.

It appears from the official despatches, which we publish in another page, that (as announced in our last Summary) the first division of the troops, amounting to 2,300 men, and consisting of one company of the Madras foot artillery, with two 24-pounder howitzers and four 9-pounder guns, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, H.M.'s 80th regiment, the 35th regiment Madras N.I., and 119 sappers, embarked at Rangoon on the 26th September, and arrived off Prome on the morning of the 9th of October. The flotilla, on board which were General Godwin and Commodore Lambert, was fired upon from a couple of guns and musketry, as it rounded a projecting point on the hill and entered the bay; but with little effect. The enemy, consisting of three or four thousand men, occupied a very fine position on a range of hills about 1,000 yards east from the point where they first opened fire, commanding the town and the large pagoda, which they also occupied. Private accounts state that the defences of the Burmese consisted of a long stockade on the edge of the hills on the right bank, a breastwork of masonry on the point, and guns planted on every position of advantage on both sides of the river.

The troops were landed in the evening, in a suburb to the north of and beyond the town. Upon their advance towards the position selected for the night, a very smart fire of musketry and jinjalls was simultaneously opened from some jungle and houses on the left, and a small pagoda in the front. The grenadiers of H.M.'s 80th regiment, under Captain Christie, immediately advanced at the double towards the pagoda, and a party, consisting of two companies of the same regiment, under Captain Welsh, and accompanied by Brigadier Reigolds, were detached to the left, and in a very short time drove the enemy out of their position, with

the loss of only one man killed and a few wounded. The grenadiers kept possession of the pagoda, and the troops had excellent cover during the night, which was passed in perfect quietude.

The following morning, when the remainder of the troops were landed, the commander of the forces advanced through the town, covered by the flank companies of the 18th Royal Irish and H.M.'s 80th regiments, and two 24-pounder howitzers, which were drawn by a party of sailors. Upon the advanced guard reaching the pagoda, it found that the enemy had abandoned that position, as well as the heights beyond it, leaving in our possession an entirely evacuated town, overrun with thick and rank vegetation, and abounding in swamps.

General Godwin thinks it evident that the enemy expected our force to land and advance up the direct road to the Pagoda, along which they had erected two or three small breastworks, as well as removing the planking of several wooden bridges, leading to the Pagoda and the heights beyond it; but by landing at the point he did, he completely turned their position. "I have been," he says in his despatch, "for a long time aware of the assemblage of a large force about ten miles east of Prome, and at which place they also had a very formidable force in the last war, which took Sir Archibald Campbell several days to disperse. I have ascertained from very good authority that they have now about 18,000 men well posted in two or more stockades. It is not my intention to disturb them at present in any way, as by their concentration at that place the fine force now assembling here will have an opportunity of striking a blow which may put an end to much future opposition. It was on this Burmese army that the enemy retreated from Prome upon our entering it." Our whole loss did not exceed one man killed and eleven wounded.

Admiral Austen died of cholera on the 8th October; his remains were conveyed to Trincomalee, where his family are. He was a great favourite with the fleet. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was believed to be under orders for China immediately.

Nothing was known of our future plans; but the fighting was considered at Rangoon nearly over. This expectation is, however, at variance with the general's information before quoted. The troops were all in the highest health and spirits everywhere.

The *Friend of India* observes :

The studied silence which has been manifested by the court of Ava, ever since we took possession of Rangoon, seems distinctly to indicate a determination not to make any offers of peace. It was reported at Rangoon, that there had been some recent negotiations between the King of Burmah and the Emperor of China, and that the king was buoyed up with the hope of obtaining help from the Chinese. But all accounts agree in stating that the most vigorous preparations have been made to resist us in our march above Prome. The enemy naturally expected that we should direct our main efforts against the capital, and there the resources of the empire are concentrated.

The determination to stop at Prome, of which the first authentic information was taken down by the late steamers, had therefore created a feeling of great astonishment among our own countrymen in Burmah. It was the general opinion that nothing short of the capture of the capital, which the Burmese consider invulnerable—it is Amerapore, the city of the immortals—would teach the Burmese court the necessity of remaining at peace with us. The termination of the campaign at Prome will, of course, be attributed by an arrogant enemy to the fear of their arms, and not to our moderation, and will lead to interminable attacks on our new frontier, and we may yet be constrained, in self-defence, to march on the capital, and capture it. We have only further to remark that, at the beginning of October, a native Burman, well known to foreigners in Rangoon, fled from Ava, and came down the inland route. He reported that he had seen all the prisoners at the capital. The Moguls and Mahomedans had paid a large sum to have their irons taken off, and to be

restored to partial liberty, while all the other prisoners, including Mr. Spiers, the only Englishman at Ava, were in irons, but under the charge of a kind and friendly Woongee.

From beyond the Indus frontier, the *Delhi Gazette* hears, that Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Cabul, had settled his domestic quarrels by causing most of the inhabitants of the town of Balkh to be massacred, and that he is bent on the capture of Herat. Also that another Russian agent had found his way to Balkh, with a view of courting the allegiance of the Affghans.

A Peshawur letter, dated the 7th October, says:—"We are all very quiet here, and in spite of warlike prognostications, I do not think there will be much campaigning this cold season. The Cabul people, who foment disturbances, have other work on their hands."

There is scarcely any news from India Proper. The heats of October had been intense, and continued to an unusually late period of the season, the cold weather only commencing as November approached. There had been great sickness amongst the troops, especially the Europeans, in Malwa and Central India, in the upper provinces of Bengal, throughout the Punjab and Lower Scinde. The British provinces were universally tranquil: the season, though a most singular one, had turned out on the whole favourable for the agriculturists, and the people seem comfortable and contented. The only exceptions are a few places where the native festivals had brought the Hindoos and Mahomedans into collision. At Cawnpore the disturbances were not quelled without loss of life; two men are reported killed, and the cavalry were called out.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Simla on the 26th of October. The visit to Cheenae had not been quite so agreeable as had been anticipated.

The Bombay relief will be found in another column.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* publishes a letter from a Rangoon correspondent, which states that "some momentous and critical change has come over the affairs of the Celestial Empire. What it may be exactly," the writer adds, "I cannot pretend to say; but certain it is, as far as my information goes, that the Lords of the Admiralty wrote out to Admiral Austen to use all despatch in making his way to China, and had the poor old estimable gentleman survived, he would in all probability have left on the 24th October for China as he intended."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. Edward F. Crowder, 6th foot, on board the *Lady Macnaghten*, on his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, aged 30, Sept. 23; Ens. J. B. Watson, 70th regt. at Cawnpore, Oct. 8.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Alexander Mercer, c.b. 63rd N.I. at York-street, Portman-square, aged 50, Nov. 12; Lieut. gen. Alfred Richards, c.b. 31st N.I. at Summerlands, Exeter, Nov. 17; Lieut. E. S. Kennedy, 64th N.I. at Meerut, aged 29, Oct. 15; Asst. surg. A. Brown, m.d. at Peshawur, aged 24, Oct. 4.

MADRAS.—Lieut. R. H. Davies, 48th N.I. at Cochin, Sept. 6; Lieut. C. Fraser, 7th L.C. at Saugor, aged 22, Sept 28.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. P. Cumming, 1st Eur. regt. on board the ship *George Seymour*, Sept. 2; Lieut. gen. E. W. Shuldham, 25th N.I. at Dumanway, Cork, aged 74, Nov. 17.

BENGAL. BURMAH.

Fort William, Foreign Department, 23rd October.—The most noble the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, despatches received from Commodore Lambert and from Major General-Godwin, which report the capture and occupation of the city of Prome, after some resistance, and with comparatively trifling loss.

The steam squadron and the boats of H.M.'s ships, conveying the troops upon the Irrawaddy, anchored off Prome on the 9th of October. A fire from the shore was silenced by the fire of the steamers and of the boats. The troops, having been landed, drove the enemy, some three or four thousand strong, from the suburbs; and, on subsequently advancing to the great pagoda and to the heights beyond, they found the position wholly abandoned by the Burman force.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express in the strongest terms his obligations to Commodore Lambert, for the care, the energy, and unwearied zeal which he has shown in directing the naval preparations for advance, and which have conduced so largely to the early and successful renewal of operations in the field. His Lordship in Council begs to offer his thanks to Captain Loch and to Commander Shadwell, for their conduct of the service on the river; and to Commander Rice, for his direction of the body of seamen upon shore. His thanks are also due to Commander Campbell, of the Indian navy, whose merit has been acknowledged by the commodore. The Governor-General in Council has viewed with high approbation the services of the officers and men, who, upon this occasion and for several months past, have been employed in boats upon the river, subjected to severe exposure, and engaged in harassing duties, which they have performed with the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness, and with conspicuous advantage to the public service. To the officers, seamen, and marines of H.M.'s ships, of the Indian navy, and of the Bengal marine, who have been serving upon the Irrawaddy, and to Commander Tarleton, who long commanded them, the Governor-General in Council is desirous of offering his hearty thanks.

The Governor-General in Council has in like manner to assure Major-General Godwin of the satisfaction with which he has viewed the skill and judgment by which the major-general enabled the troops to obtain possession of an important post, without delay, and with but little loss. To Major Mayhew, deputy adjutant-general, to Major Allan, deputy quartermaster general, to Captain Smith, interpreter, to Captain Burne, military secretary, and Captain Chads, A.D.C., the Governor-General in Council tenders his thanks. Especially to Captain Christie and to Captain Welsh, of H.M.'s 80th regt., for the gallant manner in which they led their men to the attack; and to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the force, the Governor-General in Council desires to give assurance of his cordial approbation.

While thus congratulating the naval and military forces on the first result of their advance, the Governor-General in Council feels it to be due to the memory of an old and gallant sailor, that he should add a public expression of the deep regret with which he has received intimation of the death of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships in the Indian seas. Although Admiral Austen did not survive to witness the successful conclusion of the operations in which he had shared, the Governor-General in Council desires to record his admiration of the stanch, high spirit, which, notwithstanding his age and previous suffering, had led the rear-admiral to take his part in the trying service which has closed his career. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Austen has afforded to the Government of India at all times a cordial and constant aid. The Governor-General in Council has been grateful for his services, and laments his death.

To C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

H.M.'s ship *For's* boat on board the *Fire Queen*, at Prome, 11th October, 1852.

SIR,—I request you may be pleased to inform the most noble the Governor-General in Council, that, having embarked on board the Hon. Company's steam-vessels under my order, H.M.'s 18th and 80th regiments, the 55th regiment Madras N.I., a detachment of sappers and miners, and of the Bengal artillery with their field guns, I despatched them as they were ready to rendezvous off Yangernsiab, a town situated at the upper end of the Pangland creek, which joins the Irrawaddy to the Rangoon river. The commissariat, ordnance, and engineer's stores, and about 1,000 followers attached to the regiments, were conveyed in the steamers, large Burmese cargo boats, five small schooners, and a barque. The cargo-boats, manned by Burmese

crews, advanced in three divisions, under convoy of the barges and pinnaces of H.M.'s ships *For*, *Winchester*, and *Hastings*; the barque and schooners were towed by the steamers.

These arrangements being completed, I left Rangoon on the 24th ult., and Major-General Godwin joined me on the following day at Yangernsiab.

Having hoisted my broad pendant on board the *Fire Queen*, the steamer in which the major-general embarked, I weighed from Yangernsiab on September 27th with the steam squadron specified in enclosure No. 1, and proceeded up the Irrawaddy to Prome, calling at Henzadah on my way. On the morning of the 9th of October, Prome was in sight, and on the squadron nearing the city, the enemy opened fire with a couple of guns and musketry, which was returned by the steamers as we proceeded into the bay, where I anchored in a convenient position abreast of the town for the landing of troops. The enemy continuing to keep up a fire after we had anchored, I sent the boats of the squadron, under the command of Capt. Loch, C.B. of H.M.'s ship *Winchester*, to throw in a few shells and canister shot amongst them, which had the effect of silencing it for a time, although they kept up a very spirited fire on the boats, which wounded two seamen. They then brought a gun down abreast of the *Fire Queen*, but had only time to give us one shot before it was dismounted by the fire from the steamers, which effectually cleared a landing-place.

Major-General Godwin now expressed his wish to land the 80th regiment and a party of artillery with two guns, at half-past four, which was effected without any opposition, and the lower town cleared of the enemy.

At daylight next morning, the remainder of the troops were landed, and a brigade of fifty seamen being formed under Commander Rice, at the major-general's request, to assist in working the guns, the pagoda, and other parts of the city, were taken possession of, the Burmese flying as the forces advanced.

Thus the important city of Prome was occupied by British troops, with the trifling loss of one killed and three wounded on the part of the army, while in the squadron only four were wounded, which are named in enclosure No. 2.

My thanks are due to Captain Loch, C.B. for the assistance he rendered me throughout these operations, also to Commanders Shadwell and Rice, of H.M.'s ships *Sphinx* and *Hastings*, the former for his unremitting attentions to the instructions I had sent him previously to my entering the Irrawaddy, and to the latter officer for the part he took when on shore with the brigade of seamen. Nor can I speak too highly of Commander Campbell, the officers and men of the Indian navy and Bengal marine. The skill and perseverance displayed by the officers and men belonging to the boats appointed to convey the cargo-boats from Rangoon to Prome, a distance of more than 200 miles, against a rapid stream, exposed occasionally to a fire from the enemy, is deserving of my highest praise.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) GEORGE R. LAMBERT,
Commodore 1st class, Commander-in-Chief.

To C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.
Foreign Department.

SIR,—The Governor-General in Council was aware of my intention, at the proper season, when the monsoon here had in some measure subsided, to break up the army at Rangoon and remove its head-quarters to Prome. I have now the honour to inform you that the 1st division of this force is in possession of that city.

After some weeks of preparation, the embarkation commenced on the 16th of September, and the 1st division, amounting to 2,300 men, and consisting of one company of the Madras Foot Artillery with two 24-pounder howitzers and four 9-pounder guns, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, H.M.'s 80th regiment, the 35th regiment Madras N.I., and 119 Sappers, were all on board by the 25th idem. The flotilla arrived off Prome on the morning of the 9th of October; each ship was cannonaded from a projecting point on the hills as it rounded to the city with very little effect. This fire was returned with much spirit by the steamers.

The weather here is so intensely hot, that I disembarked the artillery under Brigadier Foord, H.M.'s 80th regiment, under Lieut-Colonel Hutchinson, with the Sappers under Lieut. Allen, on the evening of the same day, and by sunrise the next morning the 18th Royal Irish, under Lieut.-Colonel Coote, and the 35th Madras N.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Apthorpe.

The enemy, consisting of three or four thousand men, occupied a very fine position on a range of hills about 1,000 yards east from the point where they first opened fire, commanding the town and the large pagoda, which they also occupied.

The troops were landed in the evening, in a suburb to the north of and beyond the town. I then ordered them to advance towards the position I had selected for the night, when, upon the head of the column approaching a dry nullah dividing the suburb from the town, a very smart fire of musketry and jinjalls was simultaneously opened from some jungle and houses on our left, and a small pagoda in our front. The grenadiers of H.M.'s 80th regiment, under Capt. Christie, immediately advanced at the double towards the pagoda, and a party, consisting of two companies of the same regiment, under Captain Welsh, and accompanied by Brigadier Reignolds, were detached to the left, and in a very short time most gallantly drove the enemy out of their position, with the loss of only one man killed and a few wounded, Captain Welsh's party bringing in a jinjall. The grenadiers of the 80th regiment kept possession of the pagoda, which I made the right of my position, and the troops had excellent cover during the night, which was passed in perfect quietude.

The following morning, when the remainder of the troops were landed, I advanced through the town in a direction I had determined upon the day before, from plans of the place in my possession, covered by the flank companies of the 18th Royal Irish and H.M.'s 80th regiments, and two 24-pounder howitzers, which were drawn by a party of sailors under Commander Rice, of H.M.S. *Hastings*. Upon our advanced guard reaching the pagoda, it found that the enemy had abandoned that position, as well as the heights beyond it, leaving in our possession an entirely evacuated town, overrun with thick and rank vegetation, and, I regret to add, abounding in swamps.

It is evident that the enemy expected our force to land and advance up the direct road to the pagoda, along which they had erected two or three small breastworks, as well as removing the planking of several wooden bridges, leading to the pagoda and the heights beyond it; but landing at the point we did, not only gave us an excellent road, but at the same time completely turned their position, rendering it impossible for them to hold it.

I have been for a long time aware of the assemblage of a large force about ten miles east of Prome, and at which place they also had a very formidable force in the last war, which took Sir Archibald Campbell several days to disperse. I have ascertained from very good authority that they have now about 18,000 men well posted in two or more stockades. It is not my intention to disturb them at present in any way, as by their concentration at that place the fine force now assembling here will have an opportunity of striking a blow which may put an end to much future opposition. It was on this Burmese army that the enemy retreated from Prome, upon our entering it. The bravery and alacrity of the troops on this occasion was as conspicuous as it ever is.

His lordship's thanks are deserved by Captain Christie, of H.M.'s 80th regiment, for the gallant manner in which he led his company to the attack and capture of the small pagoda in our front, and to Captain Welsh, who, with two companies of his regiment, drove the enemy out of their position on our left. The general staff, Major Mayhew, deputy adjutant-general; Major Allan, deputy quarter-master-general; Captain Smith, interpreter to the force; as also my personal staff, Capt. Burne, military secretary, and Lieutenant Chads, aide-de-camp, were active in rendering me every assistance. Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape, commanding the Bengal division, came up to Prome with the portion of his division, embarked, and was present throughout the whole of these operations, and I have great satisfaction in being enabled to leave him in command upon my return to Rangoon, where I am required, and for which place I shall leave this to-morrow.

I leave Major Fraser, of the engineers, and Major Allan, deputy quarter-master-general, at Prome, to carry out the necessary arrangements for the reception of the regiments which will hereafter arrive.

To Commodore Lambert your lordship is deeply indebted for the unremitting exertions, calling forth all possible resources, and anxious solicitude which have accomplished the conveyance of the force to its destination up this noble, but most difficult to be navigated, river. To Commander Rice, for the exertions of himself and men under his command, I feel greatly indebted.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the casualties which have occurred during our operations before Prome, and to remain,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. Godwin, Major-General.

Prome, 12th October, 1852.

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Attack and Capture of Prome on the 9th October, 1852.

Engineers.—One wounded.

H.M.'s 80th Foot.—One killed and six wounded.

35th Madras N.I.—One wounded.

Total.—One killed and eight wounded.

A correspondent in the expedition gives us the following details of the attack and capture:—

"About 9 A.M. of the 9th we approached Prome. The defences of the Burmese consisted of a long stockade on the ridge of the hills on the right bank, a breastwork of masonry on the point, and guns planted at every advantageous spot on both banks. As soon as the squadron came within range, they opened fire from all points on them. The fire was returned by the *Phlegathon* and *Maharuddes*, being the leading vessels, and by all the rest, as they one by one came within range, and a mutual pounding-match took place. By noon their fire was completely silenced, being driven from all their guns. The squadron then came to anchor, and commenced shelling the place, as although their great guns were silenced, there was yet a constant battery of musketry kept up for the rest of the day from bodies of the enemy concealed behind the numerous pagodas which line the bank and the inequalities of the ground itself.

"In the evening the order was given to disembark the troops, and every available boat of the squadron, with an officer in each, was put into requisition for that purpose. At five P.M. the wing of the 80th from the *Enterprise* was landed; the only opposition made was by a slight dropping fire of musketry at the boats as they approached the bank from an invisible enemy. The 80th, as soon as they landed, advanced up rapidly, throwing out skirmishers as they went, and dislodging the enemy from all their hiding places, till they got up to the Golden Pagoda, which was defended by about 500 men. Here there was a slight struggle, short and sharp, but decisive, as the enemy, after receiving two or three heavy volleys, broke and fled in all directions. Prome might then be said to be ours, although a good deal more required to be done yet. By the next morning all the troops were landed, with the guns, &c., and other small defended posts were taken and destroyed. It is impossible for me to give you a list of casualties, owing to imperfect information; however, this I know, that it is not heavy, that of the enemy even not being very great. Thus ended the taking of Prome, so far as we are concerned. The land forces, however, have got some more work to do, there being a large stockade about six miles east of Prome, inland, called Yathacemion, garrisoned by 6,000 men, and well furnished with guns and ammunition. This the general will not yet attempt, but intends to await the arrival of the second division; whereas, with the forces that he has with him, about 2,500 men, including artillery, and the assistance of 500 blue jackets, which could be easily supplied by the squadron, he might storm the strongest stockade in Burmah."—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 23.

Rangoon, Oct. 16.—"The first night an European sentry was cut down on his post at Prome, his body was much mangled, and his head cut off and carried away. A court of inquiry was sitting when the general left Prome, to ascertain how, and by whose orders, a single sentry was posted in a position of so much danger, where undoubtedly a double sentry should have been placed.

"At a place called E-ton-mew, about six miles from Prome, the Burmans have a force of from 5,000 to 6,000 men, with some Cassay horse; they are not to be attacked, we hear, till the second detachment of troops arrive from hence—they, no doubt, will give much annoyance to our men by harassing the pickets, and potting at sentries at night; but this will not last long, for the steamers, in which the general and the commodore returned to Rangoon yesterday, will be sent up to Prome again immediately, with the second detachment.

"Nothing is known yet of the general's future plans, but it is not expected that there will be much more fighting. The order for annexation is daily expected; indeed, we heard by the *Berenice*, that it had actually been sent from Calcutta, to be published here on the fall of Prome, and Prome being now in our possession, little remains to be done, except occupying Pegue, and sending a force from Martaban, up the Sitang, to Tongnoo. There seems to be little chance of the army advancing to Ava.

"The general has returned in excellent health, leaving Sir John Cheape in command at Prome. Major Fraser, with his usual energy and zeal, had already commenced preparing accommodation for the troops, and arranging for the defence of the place. The troops were in the best health, and eager for work.

"The *Berenice* arrived yesterday morning, bringing a company of Golanauze from Dum-Dum, whose services are much required, for the duty at the Pagoda was falling heavily on the European artillerymen, now that their number has been so much reduced.

"A detachment of the 1st Madras fusiliers is in orders to-day to embark on Monday the 18th for Bassein, to relieve the detachment of H.M.'s 51st regiment now there. It will consist of two captains, four subalterns, one assistant-surgeon, and 193 non-commissioned rank and file.

"The undermentioned corps and detachments are to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Promé at the shortest notice:—H.M.'s 51st regiment, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners."—*Englishman*, Oct. 23.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY.

We stated in February last, that the Court of Directors had determined to relinquish the proposition originally made of carrying the rail in a direct course from Calcutta to Mirzapore, and to adopt the line of the Ganges, whenever they were prepared to sanction the extension of it to the north-west. In consequence of this resolution, the line from Burdwan to Rajmahal was surveyed during the last cold season, and recommended to the Court, and for some time after the termination of that survey, it was considered to be a settled point, that the rail would open on the Ganges at or near the town of Rajmahal. The propriety of adopting this line, however, has been brought in question in the report of Mr. Oldham, the superintendent of the Geological Survey, who "has had several years' experience in laying out, and in constructing railroads," and whose attention was particularly directed by the Court of Directors to subjects bearing on the establishment of railways in India. He has now presented his "Report of the examination of the districts in the Damoodah valley and Beerbhoom, producing iron ore," a considerable portion of which is devoted to an inquiry as to the best line for the rail from Burdwan to the Ganges, and he is decidedly opposed to the line last chosen, viz. that from Burdwan to Rajmahal and along the banks of the Ganges to Mirzapore. His proposal is to carry the rail at once by a direct line to Patna, and for this purpose to extend the present Colliery line, sixty miles farther along the left bank of the Barakur, to a point about ten miles east of the excellent coal field of Curhurbaree, and then to move up, first in a northerly, and then, in a north-westerly direction, to Patna. He gives various weighty reasons for the preference of this line over that of Rajmahal, which he regards as more than sufficient to justify the preliminary examination of the country, through which he proposes to carry the line, and there can be little doubt that no extension of the rail will be sanctioned until this line has been fully surveyed. Mr. Oldham is able to speak from personal inspection only of a part of the line now proposed, namely, "as far as some little distance north and west of Curhurbaree." To this point, the country is exceedingly favourable, and a nearly direct line might be had, on which gradients not exceeding 1 in 300 or 400 could readily be obtained. From Curhurbaree northward, for some miles, there is a "continuous plain." We then come to a hilly region some miles in extent, not yet explored, after which, the country from Guidore to Patna is a complete level. The most remarkable feature in the line thus sketched by Mr. Oldham is its shortness; from the terminus of the Colliery line to Patna, there are only about 200 miles to construct; whereas, the distance from Burdwan to Rajmahal only is about 130. But the distance from Burdwan to Patna, by way of Rajmahal, and the valley of the Ganges is, in round numbers, 300 miles. As the distance from the terminus of the line at the Collieries to Patna is only 200, the saving would therefore be equal to one-third, both as it respects time and money. We may, therefore, be certain that no definite determination will be formed at home of the farther extension of the line, till the plan suggested by Mr. Oldham has been proved to be unfeasible. He very earnestly advocates the adoption of a single line, and he cites two European examples of such lines, which cannot fail to carry much weight.

But the chief argument for a single line lies in its superior cheapness. Mr. Oldham estimates it at 6,000*l.* a mile, whereas the cost of a line, with embankments and bridges for a double line of rail, but with one line of permanent way, he estimates at 10 or 11,000*l.* a mile. We are confident, however, that in Bengal it will not be found to have cost one farthing less than 12,000*l.* a mile. We think it will be readily admitted, that, for many many years to come, a single line will be all that we can possibly need in this country; neither do we require any outlay for the purpose of giving us a higher degree of speed than 500 miles a day. If goods can reach Delhi from Calcutta in forty-eight hours, all the requirements of this presidency will be fully satisfied. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the prospective circumstances of the country have undergone the most material alteration since the railway was started. At that period we expected to be entirely dependent for the receipt of rapid intelligence, as well as for the conveyance of goods and passen-

gers, on the rail; letters and despatches could come no faster than the train. But the Court of Directors have since that time ordered a line of telegraphs to be laid down throughout India, and they will become the great channel of communication. We can, therefore, afford to put up with a simpler, cheaper, and less elaborate system of railways, than when the speed with which information was conveyed in this empire was to depend on the rapidity and excellence of the rail.

There will, therefore, be no commencement of operations this cold weather, and it must depend upon the completion of the surveys in the next five months, and also on their completeness, whether the Ganges section of the line is to be put in hand even in the cold season of 1853. If there be not a sufficient number of surveyors on the line, and if they are not able to complete the work, and bring the whole question to a point at which it may be considered ripe for decision in the present season, we shall also lose the year 1853-54. We think it will be found that we are as yet a full twelvemonth from the guarantee for another million sterling, and we trust that before the Court of Directors confide the continuation of the rail to the agency of the East-India Railway Company, they will perceive the necessity of infusing some new blood into the veins of that lethargic body. The company, being now assured of its five per cent., appears to have "settled down on its lees," to borrow the emphatic language of Scripture. They appear to be generally asleep, and only occasionally awake; and unless this can be secured, the experiment of laying down a rail by means of a company must be pronounced a failure. The Committee of Directors must be reorganized, or it will not answer as *the* instrument for the completion of the great national undertaking of the rail in India. For the construction of railways at this presidency, we require a body with more spirit and earnestness, and less encumbered with factious propensities.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 14.

THE FATAL AFGGHAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Kaye's account of this transaction, in his History of the War in Afghanistan, was so clear and circumstantial, that we were strongly disposed to accept it as finally disposing of the question. But we have since been informed that this portion of his work is not entitled to that degree of confidence with which it is given, and that, notwithstanding Mr. Kaye's deep researches, and his earnest desire to discover the truth, an authentic narrative of the more early portion of the History of the Afghan War remains yet to be written, although we have forty-two volumes in our possession which have grown out of that expedition. Mr. Kaye attributes the despatch of this grand expedition across the Indus to the military genius and bold and ambitious views of Mr. Henry Torrens. As soon as that gentleman saw our review of Mr. Kaye's work, in which this opinion was embodied, he wrote to us to deny the impeachment, which he considered as injurious to his own character as it was inconsistent with the real truth. At the same time, he was so kind as to put us in possession, as he said, "for the first time, of the facts connected with the origin of the expedition." Thus we have three distinct versions of this historical transaction,—that of Mr. Kaye, in his work; that of the late Mr. Henry Torrens; and that of Sir John Hobhouse, in the House of Commons.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 23.

Mr. Kaye, in his History of the Afghan War, ascribes a chief part in the origination of that great national blunder and disaster to the late Mr. Henry Torrens, then an under-secretary in the foreign department of the Government of India. Mr. Torrens, as may be supposed, felt no pride in the affiliation of such a misfortune, and lost no time in recording a disclaimer, which he sent to the *Friend of India*, who has now published it. As we understand the account, Mr. Torrens attributes the first sketch of the scheme exhibited in India to Sir William Macnaghten, but an "analogous" one, concocted by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, was then on its way out to this country. It was on Mr. Macnaghten's draft, however, that the plan of operations was formed, though Mr. Torrens gives the credit of the scheme to Sir John, who indeed *first* invented it. Mr. Torrens says he wishes he could claim the authorship of the plan—as it originally stood. It was altered, however, and the alteration spoiled it. It contemplated only an expedition to, not the occupation of, Afghanistan, "and it was the change of policy which fathered our disasters." By whom the alteration was introduced does not appear, and we are therefore still left in the dark as to the real author of our Afghan disasters. The *Friend* appeals to Mr. J. R. Colvin, as the last survivor of those in this country engaged in the contrivance and conduct of the expedition, for a solution of the mystery; we doubt, however, his responding to this call, and perhaps it would be as well if we could forget all about that sad affair, except the lessons which it taught us.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 24.

The statement of Mr. Torrens is to this effect:—

"The facts now related for the first time are simply these. Mr. Macnaghten, with me for his under-secretary, most unwillingly accompanied the Governor-General, in 1837, towards the north-west, in which his presence was not required. Mr. Macnaghten, in the conviction that with the peculiar turn of mind of the Governor-General, it were better for him to be with his Council, did his utmost to persuade his Lordship to return from Cawnpore to Calcutta, the rather that it was the famine year of 1837-38. Orders were at one time given for our return, but countermanded. Before our arrival at Cawnpore, Mr. Macnaghten, pressed by his Lordship's anxiety and uncertainties, had prepared a scheme, based upon the independent expedition of Shah Soojah, in 1832,—of which we often spoke together, with reference to the stormy aspect of the times,—which contained the germ of the famous Afghan expedition. The scope of the scheme was: 1. According to the policy of this Government in 1809, to interpose a friendly power in Central Asia between us and any invasive force from the west. 2. To exhibit the military resources of the Government, which had experienced a dangerous decline in native estimation. 3. To set at rest the frontier wars between Affghans and Sikhs, which interfered with the extension of our trade. 4. To effect these objects by means of our pensioner, Shah Soojah, acting in concert with Runjeet Sing; settling, through our mediation, the claims of the latter on Scinde, and of the former on Cashmere and Peshawur; satisfying Runjeet as to his demands for Swat and Booneer, and purchasing from the Ameers of Scinde, by relieving them of tribute and vassalage to the Duranee Crown (Shah Soojah's), the complete opening of the Indus navigation, and the abolition of all tolls. 5. To establish, in the person of a subsidized monarch in Afghanistan, so firm an ally at the head of a military people as might assure us that, in the event of Runjeet's death, the Sikhs would find occupation on the frontiers of Peshawur, for so large a portion of their army as might materially interfere with the assemblage of an imposing force on our own frontier. 6. To pass into Afghanistan, as Shah Soojah had done in 1832, by the Bolan Pass, place him on his throne, subsidized at twenty lakhs a year, and march home through the Punjab, showing our power.

"Such was the project submitted, rather to propose something to the Governor-General in his uncertainty, than to suggest a plan for absolute adoption. A few days afterwards, Mr. Macnaghten told me, that his Lordship had peremptorily rejected it, saying, '*such a thing was not to be thought of.*' Some fortnight or three weeks afterwards, letters arrived, I believe, from her Majesty's Ministers in England, suggesting various schemes of diversion in the east, as respected the aggressive views of Persia in connection with a great European power; one, I believe, was analogous to that suggested by Mr. Macnaghten, and it was then Lord Auckland asked for the paper which had been previously submitted to him. I never saw it again after that time; but on it was framed a scheme in consonance with the views of her Majesty's Ministers, which was approved and acted on; but which only contemplated the expedition to, not the occupation of, Afghanistan, and it was the change of policy which fathered our disasters. My duties, which, as under and as officiating secretary, were purely executive, brought me subsequently much into official contact with the Governor-General, but not until after the policy had been decided upon as respected Afghanistan, and so thoroughly decided, that Mr. Macnaghten was ascending the hill with the tripartite treaty in his pocket at the time when 'well-credited report' represents 'somebody'—myself—as rushing down the hill to tell him of the adoption, during his absence, of the policy on which the treaty in his pocket was founded! I well recollect the subsequent discussions and difficulties as to execution, and in these Clerk, Wade, Colvin, Mackeson, Burnes, D'Arcy Todd, Lord, and others had a share. Of those curious councils it does not behove me to speak—save that, previous to one, I remember poor Burnes making his fifth suggestion within the week, to the effect that 'we had but to send Shah Soojah to the mouth of the Khyber Pass, with two battalions of sepoy, and the Affghans would carry him through it in their arms,' when I recollect saying, with some asperity, 'surely it is better not to confuse high authority with fresh plans, when all our energies are needed to carry out the one decided upon.'"

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, OCT. 8.

The Queen v. Thomas William Mostyn.—The prisoner stood charged with having feloniously and falsely forged an endorsement to a bill of exchange; and in a second count, with having wilfully and with fraudulent intent uttered the same, well knowing it to have been forged.

He pleaded *Not guilty.*

Mr Prinsep appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Ritchie for the defence.

Mr. Daniel McKinlay examined.—Is a partner in the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. I know the prisoner; I first knew him on the 2nd September last. On that date he called at our office. He represented himself as an officer in H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish. He also stated that he had just returned from Rangoon, and wished to negotiate a bill for 350*l.* drawn upon Messrs. Cox and Co., army agents, against funds which he stated he had placed in their hands before he had left London. I asked him if he had a letter of credit; he said he had not, but assured me, upon his honour, that the funds he spoke of were in the hands of his agent. I told him that it was against our rules to do business in such a manner. He replied that he wanted the money to send his wife and child home. They were both, he stated, in a very bad state of health, and had been ordered by a medical man to leave this country; that he was quite friendless in Calcutta; and that if I could not, as a matter of business, do what he asked, I might as a matter of kindness. He said the only person he knew here, to whom he could apply, was Dr. O'Callaghan, assistant-garrison-surgeon; and feeling that the doctor's name would be some guarantee as to the actual existence of the funds at the agents, I told the prisoner, that if he got Dr. O'Callaghan to endorse the bill of exchange, I would negotiate it. I then to prevent mistakes got a set of blank bills made out for him by an assistant in our office, and gave them to him. They were three in number, and he took them away with him. This is one of them. The prisoner returned at 4 p.m., and stated that Dr. O'Callaghan had endorsed the bills for him. He produced them. I saw all three. I was not then acquainted with Dr. O'Callaghan. I had seen his signature. I then took the bills, fixed the rate of exchange, and gave him the equivalent in rupees. The amount was Co.'s Rs. 3,336. This is one of the bills that he brought back. I never saw the prisoner again until I saw him in custody at the police, about the 9th or 10th. It was in consequence of information that I received from Dr. O'Callaghan, that I consulted my attorney on this matter, and subsequently the police.

Cross-examined.—One of the bills of exchange is to be sent home to Messrs. Cox and Co. by this mail. I am not sure that it has not been already posted. It is sent in the hope of being paid. It is quite impossible to tell whether there are funds to his credit at the agents or not. His wife and child sailed in the *Plantagenet* for England. He did not propose to draw out the bills himself, they were prepared for him in my office. I am not quite sure as to whether before the magistrate I used the word "back" in my statement, or said "endorse"—I think it was "back." Yes, the latter was the term. Was not before aware that a special endorsement on the back of a bill of exchange did not restrict a previous blank endorsement.

John Brown examined.—Is an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Gillanders and Co. Remembers the prisoner calling on the 2nd of September last. He called when Mr. McKinlay was out, stated to me that Mr. McKinlay had promised to cash a bill for him, and that he was very much in want of a thousand rupees that day. He showed the bill. When I saw the signature "Daniel O'Callaghan," I said, "Oh, the doctor?" He answered "Yes."

Daniel O'Callaghan, Assistant-garrison-surgeon, examined.—I know the prisoner. He was a lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish when I first knew him. I heard from him in the middle of August last; he had then just returned from Rangoon. He wrote to me about getting some money. I saw him personally on the 2nd September about one in the afternoon. On that occasion he said—"Here I am in a devil of a fix still about that money I want." I observed, that I thought he would not be able to get money on the security he had to offer. He answered, "I can get the money I want here, they only require a good name." I said, "You are very fortunate indeed." He answered that the only difficulty there was, was that he could not get a person to endorse his bill. I said that it was very unfortunate that he had no friend here on whom he could make a claim. He replied, "Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. have agreed to let me have what I want upon your name." I said that I could not sign for him, as it would be signing a lie and a falsehood, for I was not worth 350*l.* nor 350 rupees, nor 350 pice. He replied, that the signature was a mere matter of form. I answered, "If you will bring me two or three lines to that effect from Messrs. Gillander and Co., I will sign for you." He produced three bills of exchange and a letter of advice, and asked me to endorse the former for him. Yes, accept, and not endorse, was the word. The signature on this bill is not mine. It bears no resemblance to my handwriting. I never in any way authorised my name to be put to this document. When the pri-

soner was leaving my place, he said, "Well, you will not do it for me?" It was on or about the 6th inst. that I made enquiries concerning where he had raised money. I do not know what induced me to do so. I never saw the prisoner afterwards until at the police.

Cross-examined.—It was on the 6th Sept. that I first heard of the prisoner's having used my name. I heard it through a friend of mine in Calcutta, that I had commissioned to make enquiries on the subject. I don't know what induced me to inquire, I had had no communication with the prisoner. I had heard it mentioned that he had got money. The prisoner's wife has left for England. She went in the *Plantagenet*. When she left the prisoner was in custody. Mrs. Mostyn was not present when the prisoner spoke to me about the endorsement. The conversation that I had with the prisoner on that occasion lasted about ten minutes. He, the prisoner, said the signature was a mere matter of form. The prisoner has resigned the service.

John Blessington Roberts, Deputy Superintendent of Police, examined.—Arrested the prisoner in the fort. Told him that he was arrested for forging Dr. O'Callaghan's name to a bill of exchange. He said "I can explain everything," and would have added more, but that I cautioned him.

Cross-examined.—Saw Dr. O'Callaghan next day. I had been ordered to search the residence of Mrs. Mostyn, and to take any money that might be found. I requested Dr. O'Callaghan to write to Mrs. Mostyn to request her to hand over any of the money that she might have in her possession, and so preclude the necessity for my searching her place. She sent the money, twenty sovereigns and four rupees. There was a ten rupee note found upon the prisoner when he was arrested.

His Lordship remarked upon the illegality of the search; it was illegal and actionable unless in cases of theft or the reception of stolen goods.

Mr. Ritchie, for the prisoner, stated that he was an officer of the 18th Royal Irish, a regiment as distinguished for its gallantry in the field, and now winning fresh laurels, as its officers were for the high sense of honour which distinguished them in their every transaction. He (Mr. Ritchie) hoped to be able to prove to the jury, that, as far as moral guilt went, the prisoner was not the culpable criminal, that the present indictment described him as. There may have been very blameable imprudence; but he hoped to be enabled to prove that actual guilt there was none. As to the first count, he submitted that there had not been the slightest evidence produced by the prosecution in its support. There had not been one particle of proof adduced to show that the signature, alleged to have been forged, had been so forged by the prisoner, and consequently he thought that portion of the charge must be considered as disposed of. The second count went to charge the prisoner with having wilfully, and with fraudulent intent, uttered the forged document in question; but to constitute a crime of this nature it was necessary that good proof should be forthcoming, that the prisoner had actually uttered the document endorsed with the forged signature; that the signature which was alleged to be a forged one was really such; and that the utterance of such forged document had been done with a fraudulent intent. Neither he nor his client wished to resort to any shuffling or mendacious plea, or to avail themselves of any of those quibbling extrications which the law often affords to persons so situated. On the contrary, his client sought no concealment, nor wished to evade any, even the most searching inquiry, and he was accordingly prepared to admit that the prisoner had actually uttered the document in question; and further, that the prisoner was the person who had actually appended the signature to the bill of exchange. Though he was willing to admit thus far, it must be borne in mind that he (the learned counsel) most emphatically repudiated any other culpability upon the part of his unfortunate client than what was due to a very glaring act of imprudence. Although, on the part of the prisoner, he (Mr. Ritchie) had acknowledged the occurrence of two of the three ingredients which the law declares necessary to bringing home to the prisoner the crime with which the second count of the indictment went to charge him, he must most emphatically deny, and he felt confident of being able to shew that he had substantial and convincing grounds for doing so, the existence of any, even the slightest particle, of fraudulent or dishonest intent on the part of his client. The prisoner had lately been an officer in the military service of Her Majesty, he had resigned that service, and had only returned from Rangoon immediately previous to the present unfortunate occurrence. He was a married man, and his wife and child were, as had been shewn in evidence, in very infirm health at the time that this alleged forgery is stated to have taken place. Under these embarrassing and painful circumstances, viz. in a strange city, and without the necessary funds to convey his

family to England, the prisoner found himself. He had, as he well knew, funds to a very considerable amount in the hands of his English agents, Messrs. Cox and Co., the celebrated army agents, and it was upon this firm that he, the prisoner, had drawn the bill of exchange. As the jury had heard read from the letter of advice, which the prisoner had written for despatch to his agents, the funds alluded to had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Cox and Co. for the purchase of the prisoner's company. Now, under these circumstances, he, Mr. Ritchie, contended that there could not by any probable possibility have been a fraudulent intent on the part of the prisoner. The prisoner had not drawn upon persons who had no funds of his, but upon a house which held in their possession no less a sum than 1,100*l.* of his money. The prisoner could not have intended to defraud the Messrs. Cox. No; such would have been impossible. Neither could he have intended to defraud Dr. O'Callaghan, whose name had been used, for through the entire transaction the Doctor had incurred no liability. Appending his (Dr. O'Callaghan's) name to the bill did not make that gentleman responsible, consequently his client could not under these circumstances have meditated a fraud against him. Nor could he have intended the perpetration of fraud against Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot, and Co., for he had given them a bill for a sum equivalent to that with which they had accommodated him, which bill was drawn upon his agents at home, in whose hands he knew that a far larger sum was; indeed, as the evidence of Mr. McKinlay showed, there was now about to be despatched to England one of the bills in question in the expectation of its being duly honoured. To be sure, he was not in a position to adduce direct and immediate proof that the 1,100*l.* of which he had spoken was in the possession of the Messrs. Cox, or that that firm had any funds at all placed to the credit of the prisoner. But considering the date on which this alleged crime is stated to have been committed, the distance that the agents are from this, and the impossibility of having communicated with them in the interval between the 2nd September last and to-day, and the consequent and palpable impossibility of the prisoner at the bar having been able to adduce proof upon this most material point, the learned gentleman contended, and he anticipated his lordship would coincide with him, that the jury were bound, not only to give the prisoner the benefit of whatever doubts they might entertain, but also to regard him as one who had already proven the existence of the alleged funds at his agent's. Such a course on the part of the jury would be not only consonant with justice and law, but one that he felt assured would be also recommended to them by the learned judge. Relative to this point the jury would remember that the doctor had stated in his evidence, that when the prisoner applied to him to endorse the bill of exchange, he replied, on a principle worthy of more extensive imitation, that he was unable to do so, because he had not funds, and could not sign for what he did not possess. The prisoner's reply, it will be noted, was in the manner of a man urging the impossibility of the doctor incurring any loss, because he had funds more than sufficient to meet double such a demand. To another very important feature of his client's defence, Mr. Ritchie must call the marked attention of the jury. It was this, that Dr. O'Callaghan, to whom neither he nor his client would wish to impute the slightest item of falsehood, and who had given his evidence with the most honourable candour, may in reality have given that permission to append his name to the document in question, which he now denies, and has most probably forgotten. Recurring again to the evidence of Dr. O'Callaghan, the learned counsel finds him, on the occasion of the prisoner's soliciting his assistance in raising money to take himself and family to England, saying, when the prisoner told him that he would be enabled to raise money on the conditions that he was able to offer, if he could only get the assistance of one good name, "Then I consider you very fortunate indeed." Now, from the style of such an expression, it was not in the learned gentleman's opinion at all unlikely, but that Dr. O'Callaghan may have either given the permission to use his name to the prisoner, and now forgets having done so, or that he made use of some further expressions similar to that he had quoted from his evidence, that may have induced the prisoner to conceive that he was perfectly authorised to append it to the bill of exchange in question, more particularly as he (the prisoner) well knew that the doctor could not, by any possibility, come to any pecuniary loss by his doing so. This hypothesis seems the more likely, when we remember that the signature in question could not with any probability have been intended as a counterfeit, for it has been stated by Dr. O'Callaghan in evidence that it does not bear the slightest indication of an attempt at resemblance to his name, as on all occasions written by himself. Nor need it be forgotten, that the doctor, who is now unable to recollect the precise cause which originated in his mind the necessity for inquiring as to

whether the prisoner had raised money or not, may have had such a thought suggested to him by some faint lingering trace of a forgotten permission, that he had accorded the prisoner, hovering in his mind. But there is another most important aspect in which this matter can be regarded, and which if given its due weight must go far towards exonerating my client from all fraudulent intent. Dr. O'Callaghan, it will be in the recollection of the jury, stated, that when the prisoner applied to him to endorse the bill, that he, the prisoner, stated that the signature was a mere matter of form. Now it would be for the gentlemen of the jury to decide whether they did not believe, that in this instance the prisoner gave a truthful interpretation of his own views upon the matter. Judging from the tenor of the evidence of Mr. McKinlay, it was not at all improbable,—on the contrary, it approached to a certainty,—that the prisoner, a military man, and not supposed to be acquainted with all the legal technicalities of such monetary documents, was under the impression that he was doing, what not only was not illegal, but perfectly justifiable, when he appended Dr. O'Callaghan's signature. In all probability, the prisoner considered that he was merely giving the Doctor's name, as that of one who, having before known him, would be able to speak as to the likelihood of his having funds in the hands of his agents.

Mr. Justice Colville, in charging the jury, explained the law relative to the crime with which the prisoner was charged. It was his lordship's painful duty, as a calm and dispassionate judge, to take a somewhat severer view of this case than had been given to the jury by the counsel for the defence. It had been laid down by Baron Parke, that if a man forged a bill, even with the intention of taking it up himself when due, that that man was, nevertheless, in the eye of the law, guilty of the crime of forgery, and punishable for such; and considering the similar features of the present case, the decision of the learned baron must have considerable influence upon it. As to the first count of the indictment, his lordship was not so certain that it was altogether unsupported by the evidence. The blank bills of exchange had been proved to have been given into the hands of the prisoner, and after an absence of some hours, he had returned with them to the office from whence he had originally received them, and during this interval it was that the forged signature had been written. The bills had been in the possession of the prisoner during this time at least; it had not been proved that they had passed into other hands. Relative to the second count of the indictment, his lordship commented upon the hypothesis of the learned counsel for the defence. As for the point raised by that learned gentleman concerning the claim that he had to the admission, as a matter proven, of the existence of funds, to the prisoner's credit, at his agents at the time the offence had been committed, his lordship was of opinion, that it was a point that ought to be conceded. His lordship then proceeded to review the evidence, and having done so, concluded by impressing upon the jury the necessity that existed for their giving the case the utmost attention, to enable them to arrive at such a verdict as they could conscientiously concur in.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about an hour, returned with a verdict of—*Guilty on both counts*. The foreman stating, that ten out of twelve of the jury concurred in most earnestly recommending the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court,

The Court sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

THE ABOLITION OF THE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT at the three presidencies is, we are told on excellent authority, absolutely decided upon, and the order for carrying out the decision of the Court of Directors will be transmitted to the supreme government in this country at a very early date, prior to the period at which it is to take effect. It is understood that officers, whose health will not allow them to remain in the active branch of their profession, will be allowed to retire on the pension their service in India may entitle them to. Any officer entitled by long time of service to a pension, and who may have become inefficient from wounds received in action or in the performance of any public duty, or who may have become so from disease contracted in the performance of his services to the state, will have his case specially considered with the view of his receiving such increase to his pension as he may be entitled to by right of service. The court are, we hear, inclined to go even further than this, and propose to consider most indulgently the case of any officer not entitled to pension by reason of his length of service in India, if it can be satisfactorily proved that he has become inefficient from causes similar to those above stated in the case of officers entitled to pensions.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NATIVE GENEROSITY.—Baboo Rammobun Mullik, a very wealthy native of Calcutta, repaired to the common gaol in Calcutta, and released eighty debtors who had been confined under warrants from the Small Cause Court, by paying their debts to the extent of Rs 3,000. This act of generosity has been performed by other native gentlemen in former years; but as they allowed their intentions to transpire for some time previously, there was a rush to get into gaol by those who were in debt, and who could prevail on their creditors to sue and to incarcerate them. In the present instance, the Baboo was so discreet as to conceal his designs, and he has thus been enabled to purchase the credit of releasing all debtors confined for small sums at a very moderate outlay.

DECREASE OF THE STAMP DUTY.—From the *Hurkar* we learn that the Board of Revenue has called upon the collector of Calcutta for an explanation of the cause of the falling off which has recently been visible in the stamp revenue of the city. The collector has attributed it to the circumstance that the Supreme Court recognises no difference between stamp and no stamp. But this will scarcely account for the diminution of the revenue, as the court have acted on this principle for many years, and have introduced no new rule of late. It must apparently be attributed to a decay of litigation, which must always be a source of sincere congratulation even to Government.—*Friend of India*.

H.M.'s 3rd DRAGOONS are at length ordered to return to England. The soldiers who may be desirous of extending their services in India, are at liberty to volunteer into the 9th Lancers, the 14th Light Dragoons, and the 10th and 15th Hussars.

CLOTHING OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Rangoon, animadverted strongly on the absurdity of compelling the European soldiers in Burmah to adhere to a uniform which would be cumbersome in Canada. A serjeant of H.M.'s 18th was struck down, on the 28th, by the sun.

A DISTURBANCE, attended with bloodshed, took place on the 17th and 18th October, in the city of Cawnpore, in which, by one account, the Mahomedans were the aggressors; by another, the Hindoos. Great excitement prevailed,—the shops were shut up, and it was feared that serious mischief would take place on the last day of the Mohurrum.

LIEUT. MITCHELL.—We learn from the *Mofussilite* that a court-martial had assembled at Umballa, on the 20th October, for the trial of Lieut. Mitchell, of the 75th foot, on charges arising out of a game of billiards, and that the result of the trial would determine whether another officer, then in arrest, as implicated in the same transaction should be brought to a court-martial or not.

FORGERY.—An attempt has been made to defraud the Bank of Bengal by means of forged cheques of one of the higher officers of the Supreme Court. The principal man engaged in this nefarious transaction, is a native of respectability.

NATIVE PROCESSIONS.—The petition of the Hindoos regarding their processions has been successful. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any collision or disturbance that might be expected to arise from the Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals happening together. The Hindoos are to be allowed three days only for their processions, the first being from 5 to 9 A.M., the second in the middle of the day, and the third from 3 to 9 P.M.; this, at least, was the plan proposed, and we believe likely to be carried out.—*Morning Chron.*

ADMIRAL AUSTEN.—The following is from Rangoon, dated 16th October:—"I have to announce, with very great regret, the decease of Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., who died of cholera about 4 o'clock P.M. on the 8th inst. He was taken ill the day before, when off Prome, and his remains were brought down in the steamer *Philo*, which has since conveyed them to Bassein, whence they are to be taken to Trincomalee on board H.M.'s steam-ship *Rattler*. This arrangement was made by Captain Austen, of the *Hastings*, the admiral's nephew and son-in-law, and is said not to be entirely approved of by the commodore, depriving him as it does, for a time, of the services of one of the few steamers that can at all times go up and down the Paulang creek, for the *Philo* remains at Bassein till the return of the *Rattler* from Trincomalee. The *Hastings*, which leaves this in a few days for England, could surely have conveyed the poor admiral's remains to Trincomalee."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR intends leaving Agra on or about the 30th inst. on his annual tour. Dr. Francis accompanies the camp as medical adviser, and Major Bignell, of the 69th N.I., with two companies, will compose the escort. The route is at present fixed for Allahabad, thence across to Goruckpore, returning by Ghazeeepore, Benares, &c., to Agra, which will not, in all probability, be reached before March 1853.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 9.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.—A man may now travel from Delhi or Meerut (through the aid of one of the rival transit companies) for Rs. 170, in seven days.

THE TENTH NATIVE INFANTRY embarked for Rangoon yesterday, in excellent order and good spirits, and with not a man missing. Emissaries from other corps, it is said, had endeavoured to dissuade the men from crossing the *kala pancee*.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 20.

A RULE has just been introduced by Government, to the effect that, when any orders are given by a Board, the individual members who suggested or insisted on the orders, are to have their names in the margin of the letter conveying the orders. This will frighten timid, peace-loving men from acting up to the best of their judgment, and lessen the respect for the Board's orders.—*Ibid.*

THE LANDOUR POLICE.—On the morning of the 6th inst., the corpses of four men, disfigured by ghastly wounds, were found in the heart of the Landour bazaar. The murderers escaped detection and even suspicion for several days, but they are now pretty sure of meeting their reward. There has come to light sufficient to implicate the police, with most damning evidence, as the actual perpetrators of the crime. The instigator yet lurks in congenial darkness, though there are not wanting certain rays of light to give some vague marks of his identity. Concurrent with this inquiry will run some investigations into the doings of the Landour cantonment police; and startling revelations may be looked for.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 26.

BRUTALITY.—In the course of last month, a creature named Mathwin, a British subject residing at Benares, settled a domestic quarrel by cutting off his wife's nose. The nose was sewn on again almost immediately, and under the skilful treatment of Dr. Leckie of Benares, the poor woman has suffered no permanent mutilation. The ruffian pleaded his right as a British subject to be tried at Calcutta, and was accordingly sent down with the witnesses at no little expense to Government. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.—*Ibid.*

NEW BONUS FUND.—Brevet-major Auchmuty Tucker, 9th light cavalry, proposes a new bonus fund to his brother officers. The bonus to a colonel on retiring is to be Rs. 35,000, raised by ten regiments of regulars by contributions of Rs. 35,000 each.

THE BARQUE "NIZAM." Capt. Jarman, bound for London, was wrecked on the 14th of October, at the Miran Creek, two miles above the James and Mary. She was at anchor. The ship took a tremendous sheer, dragged her anchor, took the ground, and rolled over on her beam ends. The second mate and one seaman were drowned.

THE MOHURRUM.—We hear that some alarm has been felt at Moorsheadabad as to the peace of the place during the approaching holidays. This year the Dussora and the Mohurru coincide, and consequently the Hindoos will be rejoicing when the Mussulmans are mourning. The Nuwab's people have hitherto been accustomed to have things all their own way, and apprehensions of violence on their part are entertained. We conclude that precautions will be taken to prevent a collision. But perhaps the best method would be to leave them to themselves, and allow the different religionists to fight out their quarrels without interference.—*Englishman*, Oct. 23.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH saved opium purchasers Rs. 28,000 at the expense of Government, by giving intelligence at a critical moment of the decline of prices in China.—*Hurkaru*.

NAVIGATION OF THE JHELUM.—We are sorry to learn that there is no chance of steamers on the Jhelum. Lieutenant Grounds, of the Indian navy, who surveyed the river a few months ago, and we believe went up as far as the station in the *Conqueror* steamer, reports that there is not sufficient water all the year round for the purpose.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 13.

SICKNESS AT UMBALLA is still very prevalent. Cholera is said to have diminished greatly, and there is only a case now and then, but in H.M.'s 75th regiment the casualties are very frequent, averaging two daily, while in their hospital there are upwards of two hundred and twenty patients suffering chiefly from serious fever, and many more are convalescents, unfit for duty. A like proportion of sickness exists in the other regiments, though their mortality is but small. The 75th regiment moved out into camp on the 8th instant, to try the effect of change, and the artillery were to follow their example on the 10th. The weather is described as fine, and the mornings delightfully cool.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 13.—The sickness is, we are glad to learn, considerably abated, those men of the 75th who are in camp are described as very healthy, but a change of camp was deemed necessary, and this measure, owing to no hospital establishment being allowed, could not be carried out.—*Ibid.* Oct. 23.

CAPT. PHAYRE.—The *Hurkaru* has heard it confidently stated that Captain Phayre is the fortunate officer selected for the post of commissioner of Pegu, when that province is annexed to the dominions of her Majesty and of the East-India Company.

BREACH OF OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE.—From the *Hurkaru*, it would appear that in Calcutta, as well as in Bombay, the secrets of the public offices have been oozing out of the official boxes, in spite of Chubb's locks and patent detector keys. It would appear, that one of the Calcutta papers has been the recipient of facts, which ought not to have been made public, from the Accountant-General's office. The heads of the establishment "have been diligently endeavouring to discover the traitor, but hitherto without success." The authorities have threatened to stop the salaries of all the clerks employed in the office, until the delinquent, who let out the secrets, is found out.

MAHAMURREE, OR THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.—An intelligent correspondent writes from the hills:—"I have been completely successful with Mahamurree, having cured the only case I had to operate on, by adopting the hydropathic treatment for English typhus, viz., wet sheet and sweating blankets. Mahamurree is now clearly proved to be identical with the plague of Egypt and Constantinople." The last sentence would be calculated to excite alarm, were it not for the fact, that the whole of India from the foot of the hills may be considered geographically secured against the plague, this pestilence never having been known to approach the tropics. Of the identity of Mahamurree with the plague, we think no one can form a doubt who has read Dr. Rennie's valuable remarks on the subject, contained in his report on Kumaon. Owing to the scanty population of the hills, the Indian plague can never be very destructive to human life. Indeed its existence may be solely attributed to the extremely filthy habits of the paharias. Let us be thankful that the plains of India are out of the "plague latitudes." The indigenous diseases of the country, endemic and epidemic, are destructive enough without the aid of foreign importations.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 26.

CASTING IRON WITH CHARCOAL.—A letter from Roorkee says:—"The long-disputed question of the practicability of fusing and casting iron with charcoal is set at rest. There have lately been three trials at the works here, and each was successful in perfectly fusing the iron. In the first instance, owing to the cupola being damp, having only just been built, although the iron was poured into the pouring-ladle, it cooled too soon to pour; but on the second attempt the casting was excellent, and fully equal to any turned out at Calcutta. To-day they have cast again with perfect success. Of course time will do wonders in the way of improvement; for as no one on the works knows much about the practical part of casting iron, they will be more perfect as the result of each experiment becomes known. There can be no doubt that the great difficulty is overcome, as it has been hitherto maintained in Calcutta, that it was utterly impossible to fuse iron without the aid of coke, and it has been done at Roorkee with common charcoal and the broken bits of tram-wheels—the worst description of iron which is made in England."—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 27.

DANGEROUS EFFECTS OF SANITARY MEASURES.—Talking, the other day, to a native of rank, who had been forty-two years in Lahore, we asked him whether the place had ever before been visited by so much sickness? "No," was his reply. "Cholera appeared one year, but such fevers never."—"To what do the people attribute the present epidemic?"—"My firm belief," was the reply, "is, that the measures you are taking to clean the town are the cause. You are stirring up the filth that would have otherwise remained harmless!"—*Lahore Chron.* Oct. 6.

MR. W. T. MOSTYN, lately a lieutenant in H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, and a member of one of the best families in England, now under sentence of seven years' transportation for forgery, had accompanied his regiment to Burmah, but in a fit of insubordination, incited by some real or fancied wrong, he broke his sword across his knee, and threw up his commission. He returned to Calcutta, with a wife and child, utterly destitute, and without a single friend. Being anxious to send his family home without delay, he applied to Messrs. Gillanders and Co., one of the most respected firms in Calcutta, to negotiate a bill of exchange on Messrs. Cox and Co., the army agents, for £350, stating at the time that he had funds in Messrs. Cox and Co.'s hands, amounting to £1,100. The merchants consented, though unwillingly, to negotiate the draft as an act of kindness, provided Mostyn could procure the acceptance of some well-known person in Calcutta, and it was agreed that the acceptance should be that of Dr. O'Callaghan, garrison assistant-surgeon at Fort William. Mostyn then applied personally to Dr. O'Callaghan, to whom he appears to have been slightly known, and asked for the use of his name. Dr. O'Callaghan replied that he could not honestly accept the bill because he had no means of paying it, should he

be called upon to do so. Mostyn insisted that it was a mere matter of form, and received the very proper reply, that if he would obtain a statement in writing to that effect from Messrs. Gillanders and Co., the acceptance would be given. He then went away, supposing, as he says, but as it is hardly possible to believe, that Dr. O'Callaghan had given his leave to sign his name. He did sign it, obtained the money, and two or three days afterwards was arrested for forgery, on which charge he has since been convicted and sentenced, as we have said above. His unfortunate wife and children are on their way to England—probably not to learn the whole extent of their misfortune and disgrace until their arrival. It is not yet known whether Mostyn really has the alleged funds in the hands of Cox and Co. Should his assertion to this effect prove true, the reader will be disposed to take a very charitable view of a case which has created a most painful sensation in Indian society.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 26.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS TO STATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1852.—In communication with Government, his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paragraphs of the general order of 1st May, 1839, regarding the appointment of postmasters to stations, shall be cancelled, and the selection for these situations in military cantonments is for the future to rest exclusively with the postmaster-general; the brigadier or officer commanding at such stations will therefore only provide for sudden or emergent vacancies, as directed in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the general order above quoted, until permanent arrangements for the discharge of the duties adverted to can be made by the postmaster-general.

LIGHT FIELD BATTERIES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 2, 1852.—Under instructions from Government, and with reference to the 10th paragraph of G.G.O. No. 358, of the 23rd September, 1848, his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all light field batteries in the Lahore and Peshawar divisions, as now constituted, as also the battery at the station of Jullundur, shall be kept up for the present to the war establishment.

TRANSFERENCE OF STATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 2, 1852.—On the recommendation of the medical board, the stations of Lucknow, Seetapore, and Sultanpore, Oude, are, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, transferred from Cawnpore to Benares circle of medical superintendence:

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to be a memb. of Council of Education, Oct. 11.
GABRIEL, T. to be supt. of post office establs. on grand trunk road at Allypore, Oct. 16.
KARE, W. S. to be a memb. of Council of Education, Oct. 11.
KINLOCH, C. W. reported his return fr. sea, Oct. 4.
MANDERSON, R. asst. to mag. of Allahabad, invested with special powers, Oct. 7.
PALMER, J. J. off. dep. coll. in Saharampore, pl. in ch. of treasury, Oct. 7.
SMYTH, C. P. C. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Badaon.
THOMASON, J. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra, invested with power of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Oct. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNES, G. C. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
BARNES, J. R. to Oct. 30.
FANE, H. P. 4 mo.
HILLERSON, C. G. 4 mo. prep. to Europe.
HUME, J. 7 days.
LUSHINGTON, H. 1 mo.
MORRIESDEN, D. B. 1 mo.
STEPHEN, K. H. 10 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. Y. chapl. of Kussowlee, 15 days leave.
BOYLE, Rev. W. chapl. of Simla, 1 mo. leave.
ELLIS, Rev. F. H. W. chapl. of Umballa, 1 mo. leave.
FISHER, Rev. F. to be chapl. of Moradabad and Nynce Tal, Oct. 16.
HAMILTON, Rev. C. D. to be chapl. of Cawnpore, Oct. 8.
JAY, Rev. W. J. to be chapl. of Fattahghar, fr. Dec. 1.
KIRWAN, Rev. H. to be chapl. of Lucknow, Oct. 8.
STEEL, Rev. T. J. E. to be chapl. of Lahore.
WHITING, Rev. W. J. 12 days' leave in ext. and 1 mo. fr. Nov. 12.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. engrs. to off. as civ. architect at pres. v. Ommaney, Oct. 15.
BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dep. abs. of Lieut. C. B. Stuart, Oct. 6.
BOULTON, Capt. R. 7th L.C. to off. as dep. judge adv. gen. Peshawar div.
BRISTOW, Capt. R. O'R. art. 2nd co. 2nd batt. doing duty at the Leadour convalescent depot, to proceed to Meerut, and assume command of detach. of Eur. art. recruits, Sept. 22.
CAMPELL, Lieut. H. L. 52nd N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Maxon.
CAMPELL, Ens. K. D. J. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. dep. asst. com. gen. 1st class, to be an asst. com. gen. 2nd class, fr. date of departure of Cdt. Hawkins on furl. to Europe.
DAVIES, Brev. capt. T. H. J. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Griffin, 1st.
DEMPSTER, Lieut. C. res. transf. to 3rd comp. 7th batt. art. to retain en. of 6th comp. temp. Oct. 6.
DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. fr. 2nd to 27th N.I.
DURANT, Lieut. H. to be qr. mr. and int. to 5th L.C. Oct. 11.
DYASBT, Ens. G. S. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.
FAGAN, Lieut. W. P. to do duty with hill rangers, to act as adj. dur. abs. of Gordon, Sept. 23.
FRATER, Ens. C. 45th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
GARDNER, Capt. E. C. 40th N.I. to be a maj. of brigade, Oct. 16.
GASKOIN, 2nd Lieut. C. A. art. on temp. staff employ, fr. 2nd co. 6th to 4th co. 1st batt. Sept. 22.
GRIFFIN, Brev. lieut. col. C. 51st N.I. permitted to retire on pension of lieut. col. fr. Oct. 1.
HAMILTON, Ens. G. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Griffin, retired.
HAWES, Lieut. W. A. 63rd N.I. to off. as cantonment jt. mag. at Sealkote, temp. with an estab. to amount of Rs. 220 per mensem.
HITCHINS, 2nd Lieut. H. O. art. posted to 4th co. 9th batt. Sept. 23.
HUGHES, Lieut. T. E. art. to act as asst. exec. engr. to superintend repairs of Fort Barra, Peshawar, v. J. R. Martin.
LANE, Lieut. C. P. to be qr. mr. and int. to 6th L.C. Sept. 26.
LANGMORE, Lieut. E. H. to off. as adj. to the 71st N.I. Sept. 27.
LOWIE, Brev. maj. 30th N.I. to off. as examining officer of 1st or 2nd class div. v. Abercrombie, Oct. 15.
LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. quak in Hindn and Oordoo.
MACDONALD, Lieut. col. J. fr. 61st to 19th N.I. fr. date of arrival of 19th regt. at Lucknow.
MEAD, Lieut. J. A. R. art. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal.
MILLER, Lieut. G. 40th N.I. to be adj. v. Becker, prom. Oct. 1.
MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. fr. 5th co. 9th to 2nd co. 3rd batt.; and to command No. 12 lt. fd. batt. Sept. 22.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. asst. ch. of superint. of Hindostan and Thibet road, Oct. 15.
MILLER, Lieut. G. 40th N.I. to act as adj. v. Lieut. A. A. Becker, prom.
MORRISON, Capt. H. A. to act as int. and qr. mr. 63rd N.I. Oct. 15.
MOXON, Lieut. G. G. 52nd N.I. to off. as brig. major at Meerut.
MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. H. art. fr. 4th co. 1st to 6th co. 8th batt. to join when his services can be spared at Gwindaighar, Sept. 23.
NORMAN, Lieut. W. H. brig. maj. Peshawar field force, to off. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the div. pending the arrival of Brev. Maj. Pond, Sept. 23.
NUTHALL, Maj. T. J. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, to be dept. comm. gen. and to ch. of 1st or upper circle of comm. supt. fr. date of dept. of Col. Hawkins, on furl. to Europe.
OMMANEY, Capt. E. L. engrs. to off. as supt. eng. lower provinces, Oct. 15.
OUSELEY, Ens. R. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Spankie, transf. to inv. est.
PARLEY, Ens. B. S. B. fr. 49th to 7th N.I. at Loodianah, as jun. of his rank, Oct. 1.
PENNY, Brev. col. N., C.B. fr. 19th to 61st N.I. fr. date of arrival of 19th regt. at Lucknow.
PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. qual. for dn. as reg. interp. and exempt fr. further exam. in n. lang. Oct. 8.
PRINGLE, Ens. G. S. to do dn. with 42nd N.I. at Barrackpore.
RAMSAY, Maj. J. ft. dep. comm. gen. to be comm. gen. and mem. of military board, fr. date of Col. Hawkins's dept. on furl. to Eu.
ROBERTS, Lieut. G. R. 41st N.I. to be a sub. asst. comm. gen. on probation, Oct. 8.
ROBERTSON, Capt. C. C. dept. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to be dept. asst. comm. gen. of 1st class.
ROSS, Lieut. J. adjt. 71st N.I. to off. as major of brig. in room of Lieut. Norman, Sept. 27.
ROSS, Lieut. E. O. R. 17th irr. cav. to off. as station staff officer, v. Lieut. R. T. Leigh, res. Oct. 1.
ROSS, Brev. maj. D. 51st N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Griffin, retired.
ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. F. fr. 27th to 2nd N.I.
ROTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to do duty with 6th comp. 7th batt. art. dur. its march fr. Meerut to Attock.
RUSSELL, Ens. J. J. 46th N.I. passed colloq. ex. Oct. 8.

SADLER, Ens. E. T. 19th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 SCOTT, Capt. J. C. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, to be an asst. com. gen. 1st class, from date of dep. of Col. Hawkins, on furl. to Europe.
 SMITH, Lieut. A. S. 24th N.I. placed at disp. of for. dept.
 SNOOK, Brev. maj. J. N. 23rd N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 4.
 SPANKIE, Capt. T. 48th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Oct. 1, to reside and draw his pay from Meerut circle.
 STOKES, Lieut. and adjut. H. to office. as 2nd in com. 1st irr. cav. in addit. to his own duties, dur. abs. of Gibblings, Sept. 23.
 SWENY, Ens. W. F. to do du. with 44th N.I. at Dinapore.
 WADDINGTON Lieut. H. F. adjut. 82nd N.I. to office. as interp. and gr. mr. dur. abs. of Moxon.
 WALE, Lieut. F. 48th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Spankie, trans. to inv. est.
 WELSH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. 1st comp. art. to do du. with 5th comp. 8th batt. in view to his marching with it to Nowgong, Sept. 25.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. sub. asst. com. gen. to be a dep. asst. com. gen. of 2nd class.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. fr. 4th to 2nd co. 5th batt.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. E. H. art. fr. 4th co. 9th to 2nd co. 6th batt. Sept. 22.
 WRIGHTSON, Lieut. R. C. 12th N.I. sub. asst. com. gen. to be a dep. asst. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Tombe, Oct. 8.
 YATES, Col. W. A. C.B. 51st N.I. to com. of a div. of the army, with rank of brig. gen. dur. abs. of Brig. gen. Sir J. Cheape.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

STEWART, P. Oct. 16.

INFANTRY.

BLUNT, E. R. Oct. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Capt. J. R. B. inv. est. to Bangalore, Eastern coast and Madras, on m. c.
 ANGUS, Lieut. J. A. 9th M.I. Aug. 13, to Dec. 13, 2 years to sea and Australia on m. c.
 ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 3 mo. to Bombay to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 AUSTEN, 1st Lieut. A. G. art. fr. Aug. 15 to Sept. 30, to Simla.
 AUSTEN, Brev. maj. E. G. h. art. Oct. 15 to March 5, 1853, in ext. m. c.
 BLAGRAVE, Lieut. J. W. B. revenue surveyor, Baree Doab, 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to Dhurumsalla and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BONAMY, Lieut. J. C. 32nd N. I. Sept. 20 to Nov. 30, Murree, m. c.
 BROWN, Maj. C. superint. of Ocheysra, 6 mo. prep. to Europe.
 BRUCE, Lieut. R. R. art. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BUSH, Lieut. H. asst. comm. at Umballa, 1 mo. on m. c.
 CAULFIELD, 2nd Lieut. H. art. fr. Sept. 15 to Feb. 1, 1853, to presidency, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 CUMBERLAND, Lieut. R. R. 61st N.I. Sept. 24 to Jan. 24, 1853, prep. to sea, m. c.
 DUNMORE, Major W. R. 31st N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Apr. in ext. to remain in hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. 20th N.I. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, in ext.
 ELIOT, Lieut. J. art. 3 months, prep. to Australia, m. c.
 FAGAN, Lieut. W. T. 44th N.I. fr. Aug. 5 to Sept. 4, to Dinapore.
 FERGUSON, Brev. maj. J. A. D. divisional staff, Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, to remain at Simla, m. c.
 GARDEN, Ens. W. A. 39th N.I. Aug. 30 to Nov. 15, m. c.
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. G. H. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 7 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 HARBURST, Lieut. E. J. asst. agent. govt. gen. Rajpootana, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20 to Bombay, prep. to app. for 2 year s' leave to Cape of Good Hope and Australia.
 HAYLOCK, Ens. C. W. 66th Goorka regt. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, Murree, m. c.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. C. W. engs. 3 mo. to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 JENKINS, Lieut. R. asst. agent to gov. gen. leave cancelled.
 KINLESIDE, Brev. maj. R. R. art. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta.
 LAMB, Brev. col. J. C. 1 mo.
 LANE, Lieut. C. T. 26th L.L. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain in Calcutta.
 MACDONELL, Capt. R. 10th L.C. fr. Oct. 15 to April 15, 1853, to Calcutta, prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe.
 MACDONALD, Capt. J. 5th irr. cav. Oct. 12 to Dec. 31, m. c.
 NEWAL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. Art. 1 mo. in ext. to remain in Kashmir on m. c.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. L. 54th N.I. fr. March 22 to April 21.
 PARK, Brev. maj. A. 29th N.I. furl. to Europe fr. Jan. 3, 1853.
 RICHARDSON, Maj. R. E. T. 62nd N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Jan., 1853, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. 15th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to 31, in ext.
 SMITH, Capt. S. Invalids, fr. Nov. 1 to April 1, 1851, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. W. J. F. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, in ext.

TALBOT, Maj. G. R. 2nd Eur. fus. Oct. 15 to Jan. 31, 1853, in ext.
 TERNAN, Lieut. A. H. office. dep. commis. at Nursingpore, in Saugor and Nerbudda territory, 6 mo. on m. c.
 TURNER, Capt. V. F. T. 1st L.C. Oct. 20 to Feb. 20, 1853, prep. to retire.
 WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 WELLER, Capt. J. A. sappers and miners, 4 months prep. to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 WHITEFOORD, Capt. J. art. fr. Oct. 15, to March 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. 42nd N.I. to proceed, and d. d. in the Trans Ravee circle of med. superintendence, Sept. 24.
 ATCHISON, Assist. sur. T. fr. 15th to 13th N.I. Sept. 25.
 BACON, Surg. J. F. on leave, fr. 19th to 7th N.I. Sept. 25.
 BERWICK, Surg. G. J. M.D. on furl. fr. 33rd to 32nd N.I.
 BROWN, Assist. surg. A. M.D. fr. gar. of Attock, to 7th L.I. under orders to proceed to Kurharpore, to aff. med. aid to estab. emp. under civ. eng. on Peshawur-road.
 BUCKLE, Assist. surg. H. B. fr. 4th tr. 2nd brig. h. art. to 15th N.I. proc. from Umballa to Peshawur, to join Oct. 1.
 CAMPBELL, Assist. surg. A. L. T. to proc. in med. ch. of 4th tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to Mooltan, and pl. himself und. ord. of superint. surg. Trans Ravee circ. Oct. 1.
 CARDEW, Surg. G. S. on furl. posted to 33rd N.I. Sept. 25.
 CLARKE, Assist. surg. S. to be post surv. and supt. of works at Allygurh, Oct. 16.
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. T. C. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 27th N.I. on duty at Juanpore.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. doing duty with 60th rifles, to proc. to Umritsar, and aff. med. aid to 43rd N.I. and 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. v. St. G. W. Tucker, Oct. 1.
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. A.B. 15th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to divisional staff at Peshawur, Sept. 24.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. fr. 3rd batt. art. to 6th N.I. proc. from Cawnpore to Benares, Oct. 5.
 DODD, Asst. surg. J. assay master of mint, reported return fr. Cape, and res. ch. of office, Oct. 16.
 DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. M.D. fr. 36th to 71st N.I. on being relieved fr. former corps by Surg. Wrightson, Sept. 25.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. to aff. med. aid to 15th irr. cav. Sept. 24.
 GRANT, Dr. J. to be a memb. of local committee of pub. instruc. at Dacca.
 GREEN, Civ. surg. W. A. attached to the station of Dacca, to receive ch. also of the superint. surg. off. Dacca circle, Sept. 22.
 GUISE, Surg. R. C. 73rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to art. at Agra.
 HAY, Asst. surg. J. MacD. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Bareilly.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. fr. 72nd N.I. to pl. himself under ord. of superint. surg. Meerut circle, Oct. 5; to aff. med. aid to staff at Bareilly station.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. D. M.D. fr. 13th to 15th N.I. Sept. 25; topl. himself under ord. of sup. surg. Sirhind circ.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd irr. cav.
 MACANALLY, Surg. A. A. 44th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. relieving Surg. Batson.
 MACTIER, Asst. surg. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to 9th N.I. proc. fr. Lahore to Peshawur, Oct. 1.
 MALTBY, Asst. surg. S. to be civ. asst. surg. of Furruckabad.
 MCGREGOR, Surg. W. L. 50th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 15th N.I. and art. detachment, v. D. Keith, Oct. 1.
 OWEN, Assist. surg. W. C. fr. 3rd tr. 1st br. ho. art. to pl. himself under ord. of sup. surg. Meerut circ. Oct. 1.
 PATON, Surg. G. M.D. to offic. as civ. surg. of Delhi, v. Ross, retired.
 PEARSON, Assist. surg. F. plac. at disp. of comm. of Kemaon, for emp. in Muha Murree districts.
 PITT, Assist. surg. W. to med. ch. of 67th N.I. v. Balfour, Oct. 11.
 RANSFORD, Surg. J. fr. 8th batt. art. to 72nd N.I. proc. fr. Bareilly to Barrackpore, Oct. 5.
 RUMLEY, Assist. surg. B. W. plac. at disp. of super. surg. of Sirhind circ. for emp. at Umballah.
 SEELY, Assist. surg. G. H. fr. 29th N.I. to med. ch. of gar. at Attock.
 SILVER, Assist. surg. E. D. M.D. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, to be civ. asst. surg. of Sylhet, Oct. 13.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. fr. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. h. art. to pl. himself under ord. of sup. surg. Sirhind circ. Oct. 1, to proc. to Meerut, id med. ch. of invalids of H. M.'s and Company's serv. for pres. making over med. ch. of civ. station and jail of Umballah to asst. surg. G. T. C. Fogarty, Oct. 2.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. fr. 7th L.C. to 29th N.I. under orders to proc. to Jullundur.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. fr. 1st tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to pl. himself at disposal of superint. surg. Lahore circ. Oct. 1.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. 71st N.I. to afford med. aid to 29th N.I.
 WILSON, Ens. P. W. M.D. on furl. fr. 71st to 15th N.I. Sept. 25.
 WRENCH, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I. dur. ab. of Adley.
 WRIGHTSON, Surg. W. R. on leave, fr. 53rd to 36th N.I. Sept. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BEATSON, W. B. M.D. Oct. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACON, Surg. J. F. 1 year in ext. to Van Dieman's Land.
BOYER, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla on m. c.
CHEEK, Asst. surg. G. N. Bancoorab. 2 mo.
DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. art. fr. Aug 4 to Sept. 19, to Amherst and Moulmein on m. c.
DODD, Asst. surg. J. assay mr. of mint, leave cancelled.
KIRK, Asst. surg. K. W. M.D. fr. Dec. 15 to remain at Bareilly.
McDERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L. C. Sept. 20 to Dec. 1, Simla, m. c.
SMITH, Surg. T. 58th N.I. Nov. 15 to May 15, 1853, in ext.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.
CAVALRY.

3rd lt. drags. Cornet E. H. Vyse, Oct. 31 to Nov. 15, in ext.—10th hussars. Surg. Ross, Nov. 8 to Feb. 7, to Mahabeshwar and Bombay; Capt. the Hon. F. Fitzclarence, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Bombay.

INFANTRY.

10th. Lieut. J. L. S. Aldersey, to Dec. 31, 1853, in ext.—18th. Lieut. W. H. Graves, to Feb. 28, 1853.—22nd. Capt. W. H. Powell, Sept. 12 to Nov. 15; Ens. T. N. Young, Oct. 1 to March 31, to Simla and Umballah; Lieut. J. C. H. Parks, perm. to retire; Ensign C. R. Moore, perm. to retire.—24th. Ens. S. J. J. Burns to be lieut. Sept. 23, v. Drew, ret.; Ensign C. H. Pery, perm. to retire, Oct. 19; Asst. surg. W. Hanbury, till Jan. 9, to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—32nd. Lieut. P. Primrose, fr. 94th, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 14, v. Ingles, who exch.—53rd. Capt. W. Payn, to be a. d. c. to Brig. Gen. Breton, com. Sirhind div.—60th. 2nd Lieut. H. P. Eaton, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 23.—69th. Capt. the Hon. H. L. Powys, to Nov. 30 in ext.—70th. Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, to med. ch. of Landour conval. depot, v. Stewart.—75th. Ens. O. De L. Priaux, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 4, v. Hardy, dec.; Lieut. col. A. Jardine, fr. Sept. 20 to Jan. 1, to Simla on m.c.; Major Herbert, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Ens. T. Arundell, to Nov. 30, on m.c.—86th. Major W. L. Tudor, 2 yrs. to England.—87th. Lieut. H. Lloyd, to Nov. 15, to Kussowlie, in ext. on m.c.—94th. Lieut. W. W. Ingles, fr. 32nd, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 14, v. Primrose, who exch.—96th. Capt. the Hon. F. B. Pakenham, 1 mo. to Lahore; Lieut. F. G. Allman, fr. Sept. 1, until retirement; Major J. Snodgrass, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 14, to Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE, the lady of Robert, civ. serv. s. at Beerbhoom, Oct. 11.
BATH, wife of C. d. at Meean Meer, Oct. 9.
BEDFORD, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 9.
BELL, Mrs. James, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 22.
BELL, the lady of F. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
COASTLEY, wife of W. C. s. at Furreedpore, Oct. 5.
COX, the lady of H. B. d. at Garden Reach, Oct. 7.
D'CRUZE, wife of John, d. at Serampore, Oct. 8.
EMERSON, Mrs. s. at Garden Reach, Oct. 9.
EMERSON, wife of Lieut. James, 26th L.I. s. at Dinapore, Sept. 30.
FORBES, Mrs. J. s. at Dum Dum, Oct. 11.
FORSYTH, the lady of Lieut. A. G. 22nd N.I. s. at Gwalior, Oct. 18.
FYFFE, wife of E. twins, s. and d. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
GILCHRIST, wife of James, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.
GUISE, the lady of Capt. J. 24th N.I. d. at Goruckpore, Oct. 12.
HALL, wife of Capt. E. 52nd N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Oct. 12.
HATCH, wife of Capt. G. C. 57th N.I. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 9.
HAYES, wife of Capt. F. 62nd N.I. d. at Lucknow, Oct. 12.
HOTSON, wife of R. H.C.M. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
HUME, wife of Major J. G. 10th N.I. s. at Deesa, Sept. 9.
KEIGHLEY, wife of Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. d. at Midnapore, Oct. 13.
LEIGH, the lady of Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. s. at Loodianah, Oct. 7.
LEYCESTER, the lady of G. P. s. at Dacca, Oct. 5.
LLOYD, wife of Lieut. C. P. 24th N.I. s. at Simla, Oct. 17.
MACPHERSON, wife of Major J.D. 22nd N.I. d. at Meean Meer, 11 Oct. 18.
MAYNE, wife of the Rev. F. O. d. at Umballa, Oct. 7.
MORRISON, wife of Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. d. at Sealkote, Oct. 18.
NEWTON, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 10.
OTTLEY, the lady of Capt. G. O.B. 6th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Oct. 22.
PRESGRAVE, Mrs. E. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
RADCLIFFE, Mrs. S. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.
REPTON, wife of Capt. W. W. 56th N.I. d. at Hosheearpore, Oct. 12.
ROPE, the lady of Lieut. H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. d. at sea, on board the ship *Nile*, Sept. 27.
ROTON, wife of the Rev. J. E. W. M.A. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 12.

SAMUELLS, the lady of E. H. s. (still-born), at Allipore, Oct. 21.
SMITH, wife of C. R. s. (still-born), at Calcutta, Oct. 18.
SMYTH, the lady of Capt. J. H. art. s. at Simla, Oct. 6.
SIMMONS, Mrs. G. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
THOMPSON, wife of G. H. s. at Berhampore, Oct. 17.
TUSON, wife of Asst. surg. E. B. H.M.'s 9th lancers, d. at Umballa, Oct. 15.
WADDINGTON, wife of J. J. d. at Allahabad, Oct. 16.
WILTON, wife of T. C. s. at Agra, Oct. 9.
WINGROVE, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.

MARRIAGES.

ATLAY, Lieut. E. H. art. to Annie Floreace, d. of the late Col. Watson, at Landour, Oct. 19.
BRIETZCKE, C. W. to Henrietta, widow of the late W. Ridesdale, at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
INGLIS, Surg. John, 13th N.I. to Julia Ross, d. of the late T. Major, at Nynce Tal, Oct. 9.
KNATCHBULL, Capt. R. E. art. to Sarah Emma, d. of the late Capt. Owen Lomer, 21st N.I. at Sealkote, Oct. 21.
METCALF, Capt. James, 3rd N.I. to José Eliza, d. of E. Gordon, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
OBBARD, Joseph, to Isabella, widow of the late W. H. Harrison, at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
ROBERTS, F. M. to Maria Helena, d. of the late Maj. G. R. Crommelin, c.B. at Dum-Dum, Oct. 7.
ROGERS, D. M. to Ann R. d. of J. Moore, at Jullunder, Oct. 20.
VANSALL, W. P. to Florentia, d. of E. R. Coser, at Calcutta, Oct. 12.

DEATHS.

AUSTEN, Admiral Charles J. C.B. of cholera, at Rangoon, aged 74, Oct. 8.
BOUSTEAD, Rev. J. M.A. at Bareilly, aged 41, Oct. 14.
BROWN, Asst. surg. A. M.D. at Peshawur, aged 24, Oct. 4.
COSTELLO, M. M. aged 49, Oct. 12.
COCKE, C. W. at Goruckpore, Oct. 1.
DAVIS, Frederick W. inf. s. of Lieut. W. 31st N.I. at Jullunder, Oct. 2.
DUNBAR, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 10th, at Kusowlee, Oct. 4.
ELLIOT, E. J. at Calcutta, Oct. 4.
HORNE, Charles E. s. of C. C. s. at Nynce Tal, Oct. 4.
KAVANAUGH, Cecil, s. of Henry, at Lahore, aged 3, Oct. 13.
KENNEDY, Lieut. E. S. 64th N.I. at Meerut, aged 29, Oct. 15.
LINGWOOD, Edith C. inf. d. of lieut. col. art. at Saagor, Sept. 4.
LISH, Rev. Alex. B. at Agra, aged 38, Oct. 14.
MACARTHUR, W. A. at Calcutta, aged 40, Oct. 3.
MAYHO, Elizabeth M. inf. d. of T. J. at Agra, Oct. 2.
MORGAN, Frederick, s. of Rev. E. on board H.M.S. *Fox*, at Rangoon, Sept. 23.
MURPHY, Mary A. d. of T. at Subathoo, aged 5, Oct. 5.
OWEN, R. H. inf. d. of C. at Calcutta, Oct. 10.
PRATE, Mary, wife of J. N. at Calcutta, Oct. 8.
PRITCHARD, J. at Calcutta, aged 55, Oct. 11.
RAIKES, A. W. O'Hara, inf. s. of C. at Mynpoorie, Oct. 11.
SHORN, Charlotte, d. of John C. at Cawnpore, aged 23.
SHURMAN, Rev. J. A. at Benares, aged 42, Oct. 1.
TYTLER, Elizabeth, widow of the late Robert, in the Soonderbuns, aged 70, Oct. 14.
WATSON, Ens. J. B. H.M.'s 70th, at Cawnpore, Oct. 8.
VOYLE, Sarah C. wife of Capt. F. E. asst. comm. at Hazarra, Oct. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 8.—*Georgia*, Toule, San Francisco; Steamer, *Texas*, Dacey, Rangoon.—11. Steamer *Mozuffer*, Hewett, Rangoon; *Haverling*, Pryce, Rangoon; Steamer *Feroze*, Lynch, Rangoon.—12.—*Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Maulmein; *Barham*, Vaile, Portsmouth; *Shand*, Christie, Mauritius; *John Hepburn*, Jacques, Mauritius; *Camperdown*, Denny, London; *Harkaway*, Crondace, Gravesend; *Gemini*, Harvey, Rangoon.—13. *Royal Stuart*, Goble, Rangoon.—14. *Lerida*, Mahe, Bourbon.—15. *Maidstone*, Roe, London and Cape.—16. *Hamoody*, Nacoda, Allepee; *Maria Somes*, Davis, New South Wales; *George Kendall*, Farley, Shields.—19. *Fulay Rohoman*, Nacoda, Allepee.—20. *Peony*, Collins, Bombay.—22. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Boon, Rangoon; *Bengal*, Edington, Rangoon.—24. *Anglia*, Gardae, Rangoon; *Aga Backur*, Barnell, Rangoon; *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Rangoon; *Sagof*, Lugrim, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Feroze* (Oct. 11), from RANGOON.—Capt. W. Baker, Messrs. J. and A. Todd.
Per *Barham* (Oct. 12), from PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. and two Misses Cumberledge, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Vaile, Miss Thrims, Maj. Snook, 23rd regt. B.N.I., Brev.-maj. Wilms, H.M.'s 14th Light dragoons, Capt. Steel, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, Lieut. Kelly, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, Lieut. Spelling, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, Asst. surg. Charters, H.M.'s 29th regt., Cornets Grant, Gordon, and Ellis, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, Cornet Jackson, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, Ens. Crozier, H.M.'s 25th regt., Mr. and Mrs. Slewly, Messrs. Hatch, Betts, and Voss, Mrs. Sershanon.

For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Groube, 5th regt. M.L.C., Misses George, Rev. Mr. Tenn, Rev. Mr. Meadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Seynes and two children, Mr. Daniels, Mrs. Gardy and two children, Mrs. Walsh, Messrs. Cleey, McDonald, Spanding, and Gash, and Mrs. Cochrane.

Per *Shand* (Oct. 12), from the MAURITIUS.—Capt. Jellicoe, and Mrs. Christian.

Per *John Hepburn* (Oct. 12).—Mr. A. Christian.

Per *Camperdown* (Oct. 12), from LONDON.—Capt. Butler, Lieut. Frances and Lieut. Pemberton, H.M.'s 60th; Lieut. Mangle, H.M.'s 24th foot; Eas. Lovey, H.M.'s 70th foot; Dr. and Mrs. Beaton, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Messrs. Brown, Fletcher, and Ghooche, P.S.

Per *Harkaway* (Oct. 12), from GRAVESEND.—Capt. Edwards, Lieut. Hughes, Ens. Webster, H.M.'s 90th regt.; Ensigns Day and Kirk, H.M.'s 96th regt.; Asst. surg. Rennie, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Laurie, and two ayahs; 70 men, 4 women, and 7 children, H.M.'s 90th regt.; 153 men, 3 women, and 2 children, H.M.'s 96th regt.

Per *Royal Stuart* (Oct. 13), from RANGOON.—Mr. Apthorpe.

Per *Maidstone* (Oct. 15), from LONDON.—Mrs. Medhurst, Dr. and Mrs. Swift, Misses Pittar and Campbell, Lieut. Medhurst, H.M.'s 10th reg.; Dr. Turfrah, H.M.'s 78th regt.; Mr. Tullach, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Mr. Welseley, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Mr. Graham, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; and Mr. Sarvart. From CAPE.—Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Dodo, Misses Rider, Judge, C. Judge, and Curry; S. Palmer, Esq.; C. Grant, Esq. B. civ. serv.; Dr. Dodo, 174 men, H.M.'s 10th, 22nd, and 32nd regts.

Per *Maria Somes* (Oct. 16), from NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mrs. Davis, child, and servant.

Per *Sagof* (Oct. 24), from the MAURITIUS.—Mr. Lagrim.

DEPARTURES.

OCTOBER 7. *Paragon*, March, Madras; *Camillus*, Shelstone, Mauritius; *Ellenborough*, Lansdown, London via Demerara; *Fatty Allum*, Biale, Rangoon; *Agra*, McLean, London; *Louis*, Hovig, London; *Rodolphe*, Gallerand, Mauritius.—8. *Berenice*, Nisbett, Rangoon; *Syria*, Malchin, London.—9. *Brothers*, Willson, Hull; *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Marquard Family*, Miller, Straits; *Loo Choo*, Snow, Boston; *Ellen Noces*, Lewis, Boston.—13. *Gibson Craig*, Ellis, London; *Ganges*, Maugin, Mauritius; *Julia*, Row, Bombay.—14. *Pitchlee*, Overend, Liverpool; *Bengal*, Brass, London; *Steamer Tenasserim*, Decey, Rangoon.—15. *Eris*, Poole, Penang; *Mercia*, Robbs, London; *Sultany*, Shire, Rangoon; *Thane*, Crisp, Moulema and Rangoon.—18. *Screw steamer Harbiager*, Lane, London via Cape; *steamer Pattinger*, Field, Straits and China; *Rene*, Rosse, Bourbon.—19. *Benares*, Brown, Trinidad; *Equateur*, Gouyon, Marseilles; *Lady Bruce*, Simson, London; *March*, Young, London; *Water Witch*, Mann, China.—21. *Duncan*, Kerr, Liverpool; *Mary Harrington*, Morris, Moulema; *Rochampton*, King, Rangoon; *Clymene*, Stubbs, Liverpool; *Clarke*, Jean, London; *steamer Feroze*, Lynch, Rangoon; *Haverlag*, Pryce, Rangoon; *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Liverpool; *steamer Mozuffer*, Hewett, Rangoon; *Owen Potter*, Banks, Liverpool; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore and China; *Red Rover*, Smith, China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pottinger* (Oct. 18), for PENANG.—Mr. Macarthur, Miss Macarthur; Mr. F. R. Fraser, Mr. John Weinbolt, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Dallas, and Capt. Griffiths.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	7 0 to	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. do.	3 12 ..	4 0
Old Sicas 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	..	..
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	6 8 ..	6 12
Third Sicas 4 do.	.. dis.	10 4 ..	10 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	8 4 ..	8 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	585 to 590
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10 .. 16 12	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 14 .. 222 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 12 .. 221 8	
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 6 .. 20 8	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 10s.

MADRAS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 24th reached Madras Oct. 25th, per *Hindustan*.

TYRANNY OF A NATIVE OFFICIAL.—Streenavassa Row, late amildar and head of police of Nundicootoor talook, in the district of Kurnool, was tried, 15th October, 1851, before the agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, at Kurnool, upon the following indictment. With having, about April, 1850, whilst tahsildar and head of police of the Nundicootoor talook, in gross abuse of the authority vested in him, and in direct violation of the Regulations, illegally caused some peons under his orders to flog publicly, in his cutcherry, four cultivating ryots of the cusbah of Nundicootoor, with leather straps called *jairbunds*, kept by him for such unauthorized punishments; with having incited the peons who were obeying this order to flog them more severely, thereby causing them to flog to such a cruel extent, that one of these ryots staggered home with difficulty, remained lying down in suffering for three days, and then expired, his death having been the consequence of the brutal chastisement illegally inflicted on him by the orders of, and in the presence of, the prisoner. It was proved that the prisoner had long been in the habit of inflicting corporal punishment on the ryots in the talook under his charge, for the purpose of extorting money from them, and that, on the occasion referred to in the indictment, four ryots had been flogged in the prisoner's cutcherry, one of whom died three days afterwards from the effect of the flogging he had received. The prisoner pleaded in his defence that the charge had been got up against him by the assistant agent, Lieut. Russell, and that the deceased had died of cholera; but the latter plea was fully disproved by the evidence of several of the witnesses named by him in its support, some of whom admitted that they had been tampered with to depose falsely, and by that of the witnesses for the prosecution. The other plea urged was also shown to be altogether without foundation, the agent himself having taken the initiative in the inquiry in his magisterial capacity. In reporting upon the trial, the agent (Mr. T. D. Lushington) expressed his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner upon both counts of the indictment, and the Court of Foujdaree Udalt (present, E. P. Thompson) sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in irons.—*Hindu Chronicle*, Sept. 13.

GOLD IN THE MADRAS TERRITORY.—Our readers may have had their attention attracted by a paragraph in our Bangalore news (see p. 641), announcing the discovery of a nugget of gold in the vicinity of Chittledroog; and from the rapid changes of an Indian society, many may not be aware that the Madras presidency, more than those of Bengal and Bombay, has been surveyed throughout its length and breadth by Buchanan, Voysey, Heyne, Turnbull, Christie, Benza, Newbold, and Malcolmson, all of whom reported the existence of gold in various parts of the country. There are now, also, in the Central Museum, specimens of the matrix rocks and of the sands in which the gold is found; and specimens of rocks are being received said to be of similar structure to those of the gold tracts of California and Australia.—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 28.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—Another attempt was lately made to poison Mr. Forsyth, the civil and session judge at Tellicherry. The poison was in his soup. It was discovered in good time. The soup being tried on a dog caused its death.

COMMOTION IN A NATIVE CORPS.—The *Bangalore Herald* states that a great commotion has been excited among the sepoys of the 29th regt. of Madras native infantry, now stationed at Trichinopoly, by the serving out of some undress caps which did not suit their taste, and so they became excited to mutiny. The result was a court-martial on the ringleaders, who were found guilty, and sentenced, some to transportation and some to imprisonment. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has commuted transportation to imprisonment.

THE BLACK TOWN ASYLUMS.—We have received the reply of the Directors of the Black Town Asylums to the charges (see p. 583) brought against them by the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Caring more for the Church than for the parties assailed, we could have wished that the vindication of the latter had been weak and ineffectual. But, after reading the statement now made, we feel that there is no escape from a single conclusion. The remote

possibility which occurred to us, when first commenting on the accusations, has been realised, and we now find that a clergyman can turn the influence derived both from the pulpit and the press to purposes as far removed from the proper objects of the Christian ministry, as they are foreign to the habits and sympathies of society. We looked upon him as an earnest man, impeded in his efforts to do good, and casting about to obtain help for the oppressed. We knew that he might not have exhausted all the modes of getting redress; but the zealous reformer must be excused for trying to accomplish his work in the shortest and most decisive way. He has not, however, weakened our faith in clerical morals. We shall not think worse of the world in general, nor refrain from reposing belief in the assertions of the next man who appeals to the public, because a bitter necessity imposes on us the duty of saying, that the Rev. Mr. Taylor has acted a most unworthy part,—that he has defamed the characters of those with whom he ought to have been heartily glad to co-operate,—has distorted facts, and invented crimes.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 9.

THE CROP OF SUGAR which has gone forward during the present shipping season, amounts to about 6,000 tons, against 15,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year. Here are nine first-class ships deprived of their cargoes, and a heavy loss inflicted on the agricultural interest, the whole blame being justly attributed to the Government of India. It is not to be wondered at if the ryots are averse to enter into schemes of cultivation suggested by European speculators. So soon as their products command a favourable market, other countries, less heavily burthened, enter into competition, and drive them out of the field. Their natural advantages are pre-eminent; but these are never allowed to have fair play. It requires a vast predominance in that respect to enable the ryot to contend with the skill and capital of the West; but, in the matter of sugar-growing, he could defy all the world, if his rulers would only allow him to do so. But the Court of Directors, or the Governor-General, or Sir Henry Pottinger, or all of them put together, have determined that, for all purposes of trade, the inland districts of this Presidency shall remain as unknown and useless as the regions of Central Asia. Except in the two articles, indigo and cotton, no commerce is possible with the capital city. Sugar, brought from a distance of 120 miles, pays 25 per cent. for land-carriage; and as for oil-seeds, for which the demand at home is inexhaustible, they are totally worthless in the interior for exportation. Whatever reaches the local markets from inland sources, is doubled in price from the cost of the transit. We said last year, that the sugar trade of Madras was ruined, and the present state of things fully bears out the assertion. It was easy to foresee that no superiority of climate or cheapness of labour could compensate for the mischief done to the sugar growers by the untimely determination of the authorities to maintain Pottinger roads throughout the Presidency. Their production is of an inferior kind, such as can only pay at high prices; and whilst inseparable barriers shut them out from the rest of the world, they are not likely to make improvements. The inevitable consequence is, that the cultivation must be lessened, and the ryot left to depend upon his home market; both being results decidedly inimical to the welfare of the governing body, to say nothing of what is due to the agricultural interest in the East.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7.

THE TALSHILDAR OF TELlicherry.—Mr. Strange, the Moplah commissioner, has been engaged, amongst other inquiries, in looking into the case of the ex-tahsildar of Tellicherry, P. Ramoony, who was dismissed from his appointment some months ago, at the instance of Messrs. Connelly and Robinson. The tahsildar had got the better of the collector, some time back, in the matter of the attempted poisoning of Mr. Forsyth, and his speedy fall was of course calculated by the Malabar astrologers with much confidence. The voice of the stars was duly fulfilled in Ramoony's deposition from the tahsildarship shortly after the Chavacherry outbreak. On Mr. Strange's arrival in the district, he besought that gentleman to review the proceedings which had cost him his situation and his good name; a request that, the sanction of Government having been obtained, was acceded to. The result is, an order from Madras for the instant reinstatement of Ramoony in his former post, with the payment of the arrears of salary that have accumulated during the months of his deprivation.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 23.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FORBES, G. S. to be addit. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of S. div. of Arcot, Oct. 15.
GORDON, J. prin. sud. ameen of millah of Trichinopoly, del. over ch. of court to W. Beath, Oct. 6.
ROBINSON, J. D. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar.

SWINTON, G. M. asst. jud. of Combaconum, resu. ch. of court fr. S. Scott, Oct. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIS, R. S. 5 days in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

OTTLEY, Rev. W. B. B.A. 4 mo. leave to presidency on m.c. to apply for leave to Europe.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, Ens. N. H. fr. do. du. with 50th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I. Oct. 21.
BOURDIEU, Capt. J. H. art. posted to 5th batt.
BRUCE, Brig. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Vellore, v. McNeill, left, Oct. 22.
BYAM, Cornet W. T. 7th L.C. to be M. fr. Sept. 28, v. Fraser, dec.
CARNELL, Lieut. R. R. 32nd N.I. to take rank fr. June 12, v. Rowlandson, ret.
CLEBK, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. to take rank fr. June 15, v. Ackman, ret.
COOKSON, Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. res. appt. as adj. Oct. 19.
DICK, Lieut. G. T. 3rd L.I. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 10.
GORDON, 2nd Lieut. B. L. art. to rank fr. June 12.
GRANT, Lieut. col. C. St. J. fr. 40th N.I. to 42nd N.I. Oct. 18.
HAILES, Ens. C. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, v. Yates, ret.
HILLIARD, Lieut. G. T. 50th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 10.
HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. fr. 42nd N.I. to 40th N.I.
KEATING, Capt. A. 50th N.I. reapp. mem. of pres. mil. ex. com. for the present, Oct. 21.
KEIGHTLY, Brev. capt. H. P. 49th N.I. to be an extra dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of army of Ava, for special duty, Oct. 12.
LANCASTER, Capt. C. art. fr. horse brig. to 4th batt.
MACLEAN, Ens. E. 21st N.I. posted to 8th N.I. as 5th ens. to rank fr. Feb. 26, v. Hailes, prom.; to contin. to do du. with 21st N.I. until he can join.
MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L.C. to be sub-asst. commy. gen. on probation, Oct. 15.
MANLEY, Capt. H. J. 32nd N.I. to take rank fr. June 12, v. Rowlandson, ret.
M'GRIGOR, 2nd Lieut. D. J. art. to rank fr. June 12.
RAMSAY, Ens. H. do. du. 50th N.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 15.
STUART, Maj. J. C. G. 42nd N.I. appt. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. cane. and he is to rejoin, Oct. 18.
TREVOR, Maj. S. S. art. fr. horse brig. to 3rd batt. Oct. 14.
TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. to rank fr. June 12.
WALTERS, Ens. R. A. fr. doing duty with 50th N.I. to do duty with 51st N.I. to join, Oct. 21.
WHISTLER, Maj. T. K. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. non-effective.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

TROYFORD, E. R. H. Oct. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLACK, Rid. master C. 6th L.C. fr. Oct. 2 to June 2, 1853, eastern coast, on m.c.
BRYCE, Lieut. W. 1st M. fus. on serv. in Ava, fr. Sept. 22 to Sept. 20, 1853, to Madras, on m.c.
COFFIN, Lieut. col. J. C. 12th N.I. 20 days fr. Oct. 22, to Madras.
COOPER, Capt. A. M. 2nd N.V.B. fr. Sept. 5 to Dec. 31, prep. to Europe.
DERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. 49th N.I. fr. Nov. 16, 6 mo. to Bengal.
DRURY, Ens. A. 51st N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, to Bangalore.
DUN, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. fr. Oct. 23 to Dec. 13, to Calcutta.
EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st N.I. 2 years to the Cape of Good Hope.
GADSDEN, Ens. F. 5th M.N.I. leave prep. to Eur. m. c.
GALL, Capt. G. L. H. 5th L.C. to Nov. 1, 1854, to sea, m. c.
GLOVER, Ens. F. B. G. 2nd Eur. L. I. Oct. 20 to Jan. 1, 1853, prep. to Eur.
GORDON, Capt. N. 32nd N.I. to Jan. 1, to enable him to rejoin.
GORDON, Ens. A. D. 24th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
GRANT, Lieut. col. C. St. J. 40th N.I. fr. Sept. 20, until a board can be assembled to report upon his case, to Masulipatam, on m. c. to Dec. 31, in ext.
GREENAWAY, Brev. capt. T. 46th N.I. res. app. of qu. mr. and interp. Oct. 22.
HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. S. 52nd N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 9, to Madras.
HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th N.I. 1 year in ext. to Neilgherry hills and Bangalore.
INGLIS, Lieut. col. H. 2nd L. C. to Dec. 31, to Bangalore, prep. to app. for leave to retire.
JONES, Capt. R. 3rd M.L.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
LUARD, Brig. J. K. com. Jaulnah, 30 days within limits of Hyderabad subsid. force.
MORRIS, Corn. W. J. 4th L.C. to April 4, 1853, to Jaulnah and Bombay, m. c.
NEPEAN, Lieut. col. C. W. 7th N.I. 1 year, to western coast, m. c.

NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. passed exam. in a. lang. Oct. 23.
OGILVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 38rd N.I. to March, 1 in ext.
PRYTON, Lieut. T. fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 10, to Bellary.
RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. leave cancelled.
SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Dec. 31, 1853, to Cuddalore and eastern coast.
SMITH, Lieut. J. P. art. on serv. in Ava, fr. Sept. 21 to Dec. 31, to Madras, via Calcutta, m. c. to Eur. m. c.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Sept. 1, 1853, to Neilgherries, en m.c.
TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. Sept. 26 to Dec. 13.
WEDDERBURN, Lieut. D. C. 37th N.I. fr. Sept. 28, 1852, to Ma. 25, 1853, to Bombay and Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.
WOODFALL, Maj. C. 47th N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. to return to his civil ch. at Visagapatam.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. M.D. to d. & under surg. of 2nd Eur. L.I. at Secunderabad, Oct. 15.
CRAUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. 4th L.C. to join, via Madras and Bombay.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. fr. 2nd L.C. to do duty under vet. surg. horse battery.
FORSTER, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty, Oct. 10.
LORIMER, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. Oct. 13, v. Gill, retired.
MATHISON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 47th N.I. to be surg. fr. Oct. 13, v. Gill, retired.
MAYER, Surg. J. E. act. asst. and offic. assay mr. to be a member of board of med. officers for ex. of sick officers, v. A. Hunter, relieved.
SCOTT, Surg. M. removed fr. app. of supt. mag. Ceded Districts.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAMPBELL, M. D. Oct. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. T. G. 45th N.I. 2 years, to N. S. Wales, on m. c.
SCOTT, Surg. R. med. dept. 3 months, prep. to retire.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BECK, wife of W. J. s. at Royapettah, Oct. 11.
CLARIDGE, the lady of Lieut. H. C. L. 37th N.I. s. at Kamp-
 tee, Oct. 16.
CODD, wife of Lieut. P. L. 49th N.I. s. at Madras, Sept. 10.
DIGUE, wife of F. s. at Royapettah, Oct. 11.
DINGER, wife of John, d. at Madras, Oct. 20.
GRONNING, wife of the Rev. C. W. s. at Guntur, Sept. 29.
HART, Mrs. R. C. s. at Madras, Oct. 17.
JACKSON, wife of J. M. d. at Nellore, Oct. 8.
JOHNSON, wife of T. W. s. at Madras, Oct. 13.
LOWRY, wife of Lieut. O. H.M.'s 96th, s. at Ootacamund, Oct. 27.
MACKAY, wife of Dr. George, 35th N.I. s. at Madras, Oct. 15.
Mc FARLANE, Mrs. George, s. at Vepery, Oct. 12.
SIMPSON, wife of A. M. s. at Nellore, Oct. 9.
TOUCH, wife of Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. d. at Madras, Sept. 1.
WEDDERBURN, wife of J. A. s. d. at Coimbatore, Sept. 29.

MARRIAGES.

GOODMAN, C. B. to Laura M. d. of W. R. Wheeler, at Madras, Oct. 15.
GRANT, Lieut. Alex. 3rd L.C. to Emma, d. of Lieut. col. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I. at Aurangabad, Oct. 16.

DEATHS.

CLUFF, Wm. H. C. s. of the late Noble, at Madras, on board the Nile, aged 7, Sept. 12.
DAVIES, Lieut. E. H. 46th N.I. at Ceylon, Sept. 6.
D'SOUZA, E. Louisa, inf. d. of L. Q. at New Town, Oct. 14.
FRASER, Lieut. C. 7th L.C. at Sangor, aged 22, Sept. 28.
LINCOLN, Mrs. drowned at sea, Oct. 10.
SMITH, Wm. D. s. of Richard, drowned at sea, Oct. 10.
SMITH, Eliza, d. of Richard, drowned at sea, Oct. 10.
SMITH, Jane, d. of Richard, drowned at sea, Oct. 10.
STEPHENS, John L. s. of R. M. at Chindatpet, aged 21, Oct. 11.
TAYLOR, Richard, at Kilpeck, aged 66, Oct. 21.
WALTER, Mary Jane, wife of Richard, drowned at sea, Oct. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. *Perseverant*, Massabo, Pondicherry.—19. *Paragon*, March, Calcutta; *Defiance*, Springer, Coringa.—20. Steamer *Harbinger*, Lane, Calcutta.—25. *Hindostan*, —, from Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Paragon* (Oct. 19), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Murch and family, Brig. Justice and servant, Rev. Mr. Hays and family, Mrs. L. Miller and family, G. Gaban, Esq.; P. Inglis.

Per *Defiance* (Oct. 19), from COBINGA.—Mrs. Gibson, 3 children, and 2 servants.

Per screw steamer *Harbinger* (Oct. 20), from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Curtis, Messrs. Ingledue, Hedger, Matheson, Cameron, and Munro.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta.—16. *Gilmore*, Mas, London.—17. *Sir George Seymour*, Napier, Mauritius.—18. *Cornwall*, Dawson, London.—19. *Mooltan*, Chivas, London.—21. Steamer *Harbinger*, Lane, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and London; *Talavera*, Scott, Cape of Good Hope and London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Cornwall* (Oct. 18), for LONDON.—Master and Miss Ogalsie.
 Per *Talavera* (Oct. 21), for the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON.—For the CAPE.—Capt. A. A. Lighten. For LONDON.—Mrs. Ford, 5 children, and servant; Mrs. Christie, 3 children, and servant; Lieut. J. F. Smith, and Ens. C. J. Key.

BOMBAY.

NATIVE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

During the last ten days the members of the Bombay Association have held another meeting, and have brought forward their petition to the English Parliament. The document is to go to England by this mail. Considerable disappointment has been felt by many when they read the details of this petition, and most persons think that a second thought will hardly be bestowed upon it when it reaches England. The intentions of the Young Bombay party are, no doubt, excellent; but they have not gone the right way to work if they wish for reforms in the administration of India. What is required for this country is to better the condition of the lower orders, and to extend education to all classes, all castes, and both sexes. The few natives who have enjoyed opportunities of mental improvement have certainly taken more advantage of these opportunities than most Europeans would have done. The native of India—like the Scotch peasant—seems to seek improvement for his own sake; but as yet the vast mass of the population are perfectly untaught, and the few who have been educated are only in stronger contrast to their less fortunate countrymen. The petition which leaves Bombay by this evening's steamer is one which will not meet the approval of the Court of Directors, nor indeed of any old Indians who have lived much in the Mofussil. We predict that it will not do much good towards the cause of Indian reform. Several thousand signatures have been obtained to this document, but we have good reason to know that not one in five of those whose names will be found attached to the petition understand anything more about what they have signed than that they imagine it is something against the Government and the English rulers of India. The document itself might have been signed with the greatest propriety by all the Government servants; but an idea has got abroad that those who receive the Government pay ought not to meddle with Government affairs, and therefore none of the native Government servants have signed the petition. The educated natives, of course, understand the nature of the petition, and many of them are acquainted with all the details of Indian government, and the reforms wanted both here and at home. These are, however, but few of the whole number. Most of them have signed because others did so; and the people of England will be sadly mistaken if they look upon the Bombay petition as containing the feelings and wishes and expressing the wants of Western India. The European inhabitants of Bombay look on the petition with the utmost indifference, and think it altogether a harmless but rather foolish affair. Among the members of the Bombay Association, more than one of the most influential supporters have declined to sign the petition—amongst these we may include Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Ramlal Thakorseedass Set, Esq.; Sucaramjee Luxmonjee Sett, Esq.; Mahomed Ahmeen Rogay, Esq.; Cursetjee Fudoonjee, Esq.; and Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; and we have been informed they intend resigning their present connection with the Association. The great majority of the original members still adhere to the society, but are cold and careless as to whether it will succeed in its objects or not. The president, Juggernaut Sunkerset, Esq., is one of the most wealthy and intelligent of our native gentry; and Bhao Dhajee, a medical graduate of the Grant College (a young man of first-rate abilities and education, who is gaining a very excellent living by the practice of his profession), is the secretary of the Association; so that it is not for want of respectable supporters that it will fail in its objects.—*Telegraph*, Nov. 3.

A petition goes home by this day's steamer from a large number of the most influential natives of Bombay, embodying, amongst much that is sound and sensible, a few things that

seem frivolous. Though excellent in the main, it has been not a little abused and ridiculed, because, being a first attempt at petitioning Parliament, it exhibits a want of experience in such matters, and is less perfect and complete than English hands might have made it; a fault more than atoned for by the evidence these very imperfections afford of its genuineness and originality.—*Times*, Nov. 3.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 24th arrived at Bombay on Oct. 20th, per *Achilles*.

TRADE, in general, is in a most healthy state at this presidency, sales of goods having been made to a very large extent; a fair price—notwithstanding slightly checked by these holidays—and a further improvement is anticipated on the opening of the Hindoo new year on the 13th instant. Money is abundant; tonnage plentiful; but rather better freights have lately been given to Liverpool—say 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton. Exchange has lately fluctuated a good deal, owing to the Government notice that the Court of Directors had raised their rates for drawing on India 1*d*. per rupee above their previous rates. It advanced here, but again had a downward tendency, the present rate being 2*s*. 0*d*. per rupee.—*Ibid*.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS passed the prescribed examination in the Mahratta language, on the 20th ultimo:—Lieut. R. Bainbridge, 23rd N.L.I.; Ensign J. Havelock, 6th N.I.; Ensign A. C. Way, 7th N.I.; Ensign M. W. Parker, 8th N.I.

SCIND.—Fever was very prevalent at Sukkur [and Shikarpore. No faith is placed by the *Advertiser* in the rumours lately prevalent of an intended foray by the hill tribes into the plains—rumours which seem to be spread about the commencement of every cold season, and which if only repeated often enough may prove true at last. By papers from Kurrachee to the 23rd of October, the 63rd foot are reported as suffering severely from sickness, and many casualties had taken place. The *Duke of Argyll* had arrived from London with detachments of recruits for regiments serving in the Bengal presidency. The wing of the 64th foot had left Hyderabad for Kurrachee—more resembling spectres than human beings. Nearly every European at the station was laid up, and numerous deaths had taken place.

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA IN THE EAST.—The present writer happened at Paris, in the winter of 1845-46, to form an intimate friendship with a Russian gentleman, whose name it would be both improper and irrelevant to introduce here. This person had in his possession a vast number of papers and documents connected with the Persian invasion of Herat, the intrigues of Russia in Afghanistan, and despatches from Russian agents in that country to the various officers in the emperor's civil and military employment. At the above period—1845-46—great interest was still taken by many in the unfortunate war which began in 1838 and ended with the year 1842. The writer had returned to the British provinces in the latter year, after two years of continual military duty between the Bolan and Kyber passes, and was naturally most anxious to hear all that his Russian friend could tell him on the subject of Russia's former intentions in Central Asia. From the papers shown, we neither have nor had the slightest doubt, not only that Russia hoped, prior to 1838, to establish herself in Afghanistan, but that, up to the period of the Cabool massacre, the emperor had his spies in every British camp above the passes, and that even the move of a very inconsiderable force of English troops in Afghanistan was duly reported by the Russian agents in that country to their masters beyond the frontier. In the papers shown us at Paris in 1845, there were detailed the most minute circumstances regarding the manner in which the troops under General Nott at Candahar behaved during that eventful winter of 1841-42—circumstances which none save those who were present at the place could have known anything of,—matters which, to the present writer's certain knowledge, had never formed any part of a public despatch, nor have they ever appeared in any of the books published regarding the war in Afghanistan. These papers proved, first, that up to 1842, Russia had great hopes of planting her foot firmly in Afghanistan, and eventually on the banks of the Indus: secondly, that the point watched by the Russian authorities was Candahar, and not Cabool: thirdly, that, at a period when not a single British officer in either Candahar or Cabool had the slightest notion that a Russian spy existed in the country, there were in each of those towns more than one Russian officer in disguise. Such a tale may seem strange, but it is no less true. The present writer tried to obtain permission to publish or make use of the anecdote, but his Russian friend made him promise that he would not do so for at least six years. That period has elapsed.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 6.

THE "QUEEN" STEAMER.—The *Bombay Telegraph* reports a curious story, which is said to be exciting some interest in this presidency. It appears that Capt. Drought and the officers of

the *Queen*, on their return from a voyage [to Aden, reported the steamer as unseaworthy, in fact, absolutely rotten. The steamer was, however, surveyed in Bombay, by several senior officers, builders, carpenters, and others, and pronounced sound, and in a few days she was again ready for sea. The commodore accordingly superseded Capt. Drought, and placed another officer in command, and the former, of course, considers himself aggrieved, and demands a court-martial.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE.—We learn from the *Poona Observer* that the inhabitants of Yewlah, in the Ahmednuggur district, have subscribed 15,000 Rs. for the purpose of building an aqueduct for the supply of water to the town; it is now conveyed from a great distance by means of bullock carriage. It is said that Government has granted 10,000 Rs. to the same object.

MAHOMMED LIMJEE, Esq., one of our most distinguished Parsee merchants, died at his residence in Mazagon, on the 30th October. He was the nephew of the eldest of four distinguished brothers—Limjee Cowasjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, and Rustomjee Cowasjee,—all of whom were at one time possessors of enormous wealth—the three last have died within the last five years, with fortunes sadly reduced by the mishaps of trade, but leaving behind them names for intelligence, probity, and benevolence, second to none. The subject of our present notice has been taken away at little beyond the prime of life, and in the full tide of prosperity, and when many days of happiness and usefulness might have been looked for: he was a man of great intelligence, kindness of heart, and liberality of disposition, and his removal will be deeply regretted by a large circle both of European and native friends.—*B. Times*, Nov. 2.

NATIVE EDUCATION AT SATTARA.—The sum of Rs. 7,000 for educational purposes in the province of Sattara having been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, the Board of Education announce the intended establishment of a first and second class school in that city, and second class seminaries in the towns of Beejapoor, Punderpore, Waiee, and Kurrar. "The board also have in contemplation the creation of a certain number of scholarships, to enable meritorious students at the second class schools to prosecute their studies at the English school at Sattara, or at the Poona or Elphinstone College."—*Ibid*.

FURLONGS.—We can state upon good authority, that the local government have rescinded the order—or are about to do so—which prohibited officers of this army from proceeding on furlough during such time as the war in Burmah was going on. A reference has been made to the supreme government, and the answer was, that the order did not apply to the Bombay presidency.—*Telegraph*.

BHAWUL KHAN, Nabob of Bhawalpoor, has paid the debt of nature. He will be succeeded by his son, Mahomed Sadik, who will, as is the custom, take the name of his father. The late Khan was a firm friend and ally of the British government. His services during the last Punjab campaign were duly appreciated and rewarded.—*Ibid*.

SIR E. PERRY.—The native community at Bombay have resolved to establish a "Perry School of Industry," to commemorate the services of the late Chief Justice to education.

THE RAILWAY.—Mr. Berkeley, the railway engineer, has completed his surveys, and his report is understood to have been sent home under the warm and cordial recommendation of the Bombay Government. He proposes that the railway shall be split in two near the termination of the present experimental line—that one branch shall ascend the Thul-Ghat, and stretch through Khandeish in the direction of Agra; the other, to ascend the Bhore Ghat, continuing to Poona for future extension through the Nizam's dominions towards Madras.—*Times*, Nov. 2.

THE NEXT MAIL.—We understand, from very good authority, that the *Auckland* will start with the overland mail on the evening of the 16th inst. (instead of the 17th inst., as originally contemplated), and that the after packet, to be closed about two o'clock p.m., will be despatched by the *Achilles* on the 17th inst.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 3.

POONA.—"The Governor, the Chief, and the Bishop have left us, and Poona is likely to be dull enough till next June. It is said the 'Toughs' go to Aden, and the 'Tenders' to Scinde. Part of the 3rd regt. N.I. go to Tanna in a few days."—*Ibid*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE RELIEF.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 20, 1852.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the following reliefs and movements of native troops will take place during the ensuing cold season.

Native Artillery.—Head-quarters 3rd bat. with head-quarters of 1st and 2nd comp. of do. from Ahmednuggur to Ahmedabad.

4th comp. 3rd bat. from Ahmedabad to Hyderabad.
Head-quarters 4th bat. from Ahmedabad to Ahmednuggur.
2nd comp. do. do. from Hyderabad to Ahmednuggur.
3rd do. do. do. from Ahmedabad to Kurrachee.
4th do. do. do. from Shikarpore to Ahmednuggur.
6th do. do. do. from Kurrachee to Shikarpore.

Native Infantry. — 1st grenadier regt. from Kurrachee to Baroda.

2nd grenadier regt. from Bhooj to Shikarpore.
6th regt. from Bombay to Hyderabad.
8th do. from Bombay to Kurrachee.
11th do. from Malligaum to Asseerghur.
12th do. from Amedabad to Bombay.
13th do. from Baroda to Bombay.
14th do. from Bombay to Kurrachee.
15th do. from Shikarpore to Bhooj.
16th do. from Asseerghur to Bombay.
22nd do. from Kurrachee to Malligaum.
28th do. from Hyderabad to Ahmedabad.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANE, G. J. mil. acct. del. ov. ch. of office to E. E. Elliot, Oct. 14.
FORJETT, C. J. superint. of police, passed ex. in colloq. Hindoostanee and Canarese, Oct. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LARKEN, M. 14 days.
PATTEN, J. 2 years to Europe, m. c.
SUART, E. M. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. to resu. app. as chapl. of Deesa, fr. Dec. 15.
KINGSBURY, Rev. T. L. leave to Oct. 30, in ext.
MORISON, Rev. G. act. chapl. of Deesa, to act as chapl. of Nussarabad and Neemuch, and to proc. to Nussarabad, Oct. 20.
SCHWABE, Rev. W. H. chapl. of Nussarabad and Neemuch, to offic. as chapl. of Malcolm Peth, for 12 mo. from Jan. 15, 1853.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Ens. to act as adjt. to 22nd N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Short on m.c. Oct. 15.
BARR, Lieut. C. W. to be com. of Surat Sebundee corps, and superint. of police in Collectorate; to be asst. mag. in do.; also invested with full powers of a mag. in do. Oct. 20.
BEECHER, Lieut. to act as q. mr. to 8th N.I. dur. indisposition of Lieut. Mackenzie, Oct. 15.
BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. rep. fit for du. to rejoin Nov. 1.
BROWN, Ens. A. A. P. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 6th, in suc. to Clarkson, dec.
CASTELL, Lieut. J. H. 21st N.I. perm. to exch. regts. with Lieut. Robertson, 4th N.I. To rank as 2nd lieut. in 4th N.I. fr. Jan. 20.
CHESSEYRE, Lieut. 12th N.I. to act as int. to 4th batt. art. Oct. 15.
COGHLAN, Lieut. E. to rank as 2nd lieut. in 4th N.I. Aug. 24.
COLLIER, Ens. S. A. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 25th, in suc. to Wilson, prom.
CROZIER, Lieut.-col. R. J. 26th N.I. perm. to retire from the service from Nov. 1st, on pension of his rank.
DAY, Lieut. H. J. 19th N.I. to be an asst. superint. in rev. surv. dept. Oct. 28.
FANNING, Capt. E. C. rec. com. of Guzerat pol. force fr. Capt. Cormack, Sept. 30.
FARQUHARSON, Brev. maj. E. art. to be ag. for gunpowder, v. Willoughby.
FRASER, Brev. maj. asst. comm. gen. fr. Scinde to southern div. — to ch. of bazar at Belgaum, and to supt. office of field works, Oct. 23.
GIBBARD, Lieut. H. L. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to join 3rd comp. at Belgaum, Oct. 22.
GORDON, Ens. J. 1st N.I. to be adjt. to 2nd Belooch batt. v. Ford.
GRANT, Brev. maj. J. art. to be sec. to clothing board, v. Willoughby.
GRAY, Lieut. W. B. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 25, in suc. to Wilson, prom.
HARPUR, Lieut. J. to be asst. superint. of pol. in Tannah collect. and 2nd in com. of Ghaut pol. corps.
HEATH, J. M. 1st L.C. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 11.
HENDERSON, 1st Lieut. J. R. to vet. ch. of horses of No. 3 lt. field battery, fr. Oct. 10, on dept. of Gooch, on m.c. to Bombay.
HOLLAND, Ens. T. J. to do duty with 8th N.I. at pres. to join Oct. 22.
KEMBALL, Capt. J. S. 26th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 12, 1850, in suc. to Brown, ret.
KITTLEWELL, Ens. T. attached to 19th N.I. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join Oct. 29.
LODWICK, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 6, in suc. to Clarkson, dec.
MACKENZIE, Capt. T. A. to receive veterinary charge of horses, of 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 10, dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Gooch, on m.c.

MACREDDY, Ens. R. posted to 12th N.I. v. Brown, prom. Oct. 6.
MAUGHAN, Maj. T. placed at disp. of com. of forces.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. sec. to Government in mil. and mar. dept. ret. to pres. res. ch. fr. Oct. 9, and proc. to Mahableshwar, to relieve Maj. Maughan; to rel. Maj. Maughan of office of mil. sec. in attend. on the Rt. Hon. Gov. Oct. 15.
MERRIMAN, Cadet C. J. eng. to join head-qrs. of corps of asp. and min. at Poona, Oct. 22.
MIGNON, Lieut. F. P. 26th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 12th, in suc. to Brown, retired.
MOORE, Col. G. mil. auditor general, ret'd. to presidency, and resumed ch. of his appt. Oct. 9.
NEWMHAM, Lieut. ag. for Bheels, in w. dist. of Khandeish, to be an asst. mag. in zillah, Oct. 18.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. rec. ch. of 2nd in com. of Guzerat irr. horse, Oct. 20.
PARKER, Ens. to act as intp. to 8th N.I. dur. indisposition of Lieut. Mackenzie, Oct. 15.
PIERS, Lieut. T. T. 29th N.I. fort adj. Surat, to rejoin, Oct. 26.
PLOMER, Lieut. A. G. to act as adjt. to 25th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Little on leave, Oct. 15.
POPE, Ens. G. S. att. to do du. with 14th N.I. to join on expt. of leave.
PROBYN, Ens. H. P. posted to 26th N.I. to rank from Oct. 6th, v. Collier, pro.
RAIKES, Lieut. S. N. asst. to pol. ag. in Kutch, to proc. into district, fr. Nov. 1.
RENNIE, Lieut. G. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. to join 3rd comp. at Belgaum, Oct. 22.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. T. F. 4th N.I. to exch. regts. with Lieut. J. H. Castell, 21st N.I. Oct. 26.
SIRDWOOD, Brev. maj. acting asst. com. gen. fr. Southern to Scinde div. Oct. 23.
SOADY, 2nd Lieut. J. R. engs. to be an asst. to Lieut. Fife, on the survey of the Nana river, in Scinde, fr. Oct. 26.
SYKES, Cornet H. P. 2nd L. C. to vet. ch. of horses of detach. dur. abs. of Capt. Taylor, on leave, Oct. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

LAURENT, A. Oct. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRA, Lieut. C. P. 39th N.I. 1 month, m. c.
BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. fr. Oct. 21 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
BRUERE, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
CHRISTIE, Brev. maj. T. T. in ext. to Feb. 1, 1853.
CLOSE, Ens. H. 27th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. engs. 1 mo. on m. c.
GRAHAM, Maj. D. C. pol. supt. of Kolapoor, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 18, to pres.
GRAHAM, Lieut. T. W. art. 1 mo. on m. c.
HARPUR, Lieut. J. com. of Surat Sebundee Corps, 1 mo.
HAWSON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
JOHNSON, Lieut. L. F. 4th Rifles, Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, on m. c.
KANE, Lieut. F. C. 15th N.I. 1 mo.
KEAN, Lieut. C. dep. asst. com. fr. Nov. 6 to Dec. 6, to Bombay.
KITTLEWELL, Ens. T. attached to 19th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Nov. 30, to Belgaum, on m. c.
KIRKLAND, Ens. N. 29th N.I. fr. Oct. 21 to 31, in ext.
KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. fr. Oct. 21 to 31, in ext.
MAC GOWAN, 10th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
MACKERSON, Lieut. T. S. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 26 to Nov. 10, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
MACLEAN, Maj. A. N. 28th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. to Europe, 3 years, m.c.
NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. line adj. Neemuch, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 28, to Bombay.
OLIPHANT, Lieut. J. 1st L.C. fr. Oct. 3 to Dec. 20, to Cambay.
PENNY, Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. 2 years to Australia and sea on m.c.
POPE, Ens. G. S. fr. Oct. 23 to Nov. 30, to remala at Bombay.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.
ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext.
ROLLAND, Capt. H. brig. maj. Poona, 1 mo. on m.c.
SCOTT, Lieut.-col. J. 28th N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.
SHORTT, Lieut. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. m. c.
STONE, Lieut. G. H. art. 1 mo. m. c.
THOMAS, Capt. A. line adj. Sattara, 1 mo. m. c.
WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 30, in ext. to Seeroor.
WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. M. W. 4th rifles, Oct. 12 to Nov. 30.
WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. art. six mos. to Eur.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. fr. Oct. 21 to Nov. 2, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUCKLE, Surg. W. M.D. fr. 6th to 14th N.I. to join when relieved.
BARINGTON, Assist. surg. W. F. to be surg. fr. Dec. 2 v. Gibb, ret.

CRAIG, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Sept. 29, v. Montefiore, dec.
 KAYS, Surg. 37th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd N.I. fr. Sep. 20.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. 2nd Belooch batt. to affd. med. aid to the
 staff, No. 9th. 15th N.I. and jail and civil dept. at
 Shikarpore, dur. indiap. of Surg. Elliott, Oct. 19.
 LEGGETT, Surg. W. to be med. storekeeper at Bombay v. Rooke.
 MANISTEY, Asst. surg. F. to be secretary to the Medical Board,
 v. Scott, Oct. 18.
 NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. fr. 3rd to 6th N.I. to join, Oct. 25.
 ROOKE, Surg. B. P. to be superint. surg. on the estab. fr. Sept. 29,
 v. Montefiore, dec.
 SCOTT, Surg. J. to be superint. surg. on the estab. fr. Oct. 2, v.
 Straker.
 STRAKER, Supint. surg. C. D., M.D. to be inspector gen. of hos-
 pitals, fr. Oct. 2, v. Taylor.
 TAYLOR, W. B. inspector gen. of hospitals, to be surg. gen. fr.
 Oct. 2, v. Gibb.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. A. L. attached to 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURTON, Vet. surg. C. E. 2nd L.C. 1 month.
 DRANE, Asst. surg. H. to Europe, on furl. for 3 yrs. on m.c.
 GOOCH, Vet. surg. C. A. 1st L.C. fr. Oct. 3 to Nov. 30, to Bom-
 bay, on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BURN, Volunt. H. arr. Oct. 17.
 CLARKE, Volunt. B. C. S. arr. Oct. 17.
 DANIELL, Commander E. returned to duty, Oct. 9.
 EDLIN, Lieut. H. R. ret. to duty, to join the *Ajdaha*, Nov. 1.
 GEORGES, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 KEMPTHORNE, Capt. F. fr. Oct. 5 to Nov. 16, to Mahabaleshwar
 hills.
 LINGGOW, Lieut. W. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 MCINTYRE, W. act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Victoria*, disch. fr.
 the service, Oct. 28.
 MOORHEAD, Mids. of the *Zenobia*, to Europe, on m.c.
 PEEVOR, Lieut. E. of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore.
 PLUNKETT, Volunt. W. arr. Oct. 17.
 STEVENS, Lieut. F. C. of the *Mosuffer*, 3 years furl. to Europe,
 on m.c.
 STIFFE, Mids. to be asst. surveyor H. C. surveying brig *Euphrates*.

BIRTHS.

ACLAND, the lady of Lawford, s. at Malaba, Oct. 24.
 BENNETT, Mrs. M. d. at Cochin, Oct. 21.
 DAVIES, wife of J. M. c.s. d. at Baroda, Oct. 24.
 GIBBS, wife of James, c.s. s. at Malabar Hill, Oct. 1.
 MAYERS, wife of Capt. J. P. H. M.'s 86th, d. at Poona, Oct. 26.
 ROGERS, wife of Alex. c.s. s. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 25.
 TRENN, wife of Samuel, d. at Bombay, Oct. 29.

MARRIAGES.

POWELL, J. to Eliza, d. of C. Berry, at Bombay, Oct. 26.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERLAIN, W. T. inf. s. of W. at Kurrachee, Oct. 2.
 CRAIG, Mrs. W. widow of the late Lieut. at Colaba, aged 56, Oct. 14.
 CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. 1st Eur. regt. at sea on board the ship
Sir George Seymour, Sept. 2.
 CUSSEN, R. G. at Bandora, Oct. 22.
 LUCAS, R. M. inf. d. of A. W. at Mazagon, Oct. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. *Ferozepore*, Genat, Whampoa; *Janet Willie*, Nahels,
 China; *Joseph Sheppard*, Down, London. — 15. Steamer *Loujee*
Family, Simons, Mhar. — 17. *Nith*, Pollock, Liverpool; *Jana*, Ro-
 bertson, London; *Anna Dorothea*, Darley, Liverpool; *Lassoon*
Family, Dring, Woonag. — 18. *Seringapatam*, Gimlett, London;
Charlotte, Thomas, Hong-Kong. — 19. *Senator*, Souallaz, Liver-
 pool. — 20. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Euphrates*, Wilson, Lon-
 don; steamer *Dwarka*, Woolley, from Mandavee; steamer *Ganges*,
 Parebasi, Hong-Kong; Steamer *Achilles*, —, Suez; *William*
Penn, McLeod, Whampoa; *Standard*, Blyth, Port Adelaide. — 24.
 Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, J. Clerk, Surat; steamer *Auckland*,
 Gardner, Aden. — 27. *Dumfries*, Green, Sydney. — Nov. 1. Steamer
 G. R. Clerk, Menesse, Cambay. — 2. Steamer *Victoria*, Franks,
 Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ferozepore* (Oct. 14), from WHAMPOA.—Mrs. Grant and
 child.
 Per *Nith* (Oct. 17), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Pollock.
 Per *G. R. Clerk*, from BANCOTE.—Capt. and Mrs. Forman.
 Per *Jana* (Oct. 17), from LONDON.—Mrs. Robertson.
 Per *Seringapatam* (Oct. 18), from LONDON.—Mrs. Maule, Mrs.
 Neale, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Anson, Miss Anson, Miss Taylor, and
 Miss F. Taylor, Mrs. Walker, and 5 children; Lieut. W. H. Neale,
 3rd reg. B.N.I.; Lieut. W. S. M. Bolton, 2nd gren.; W. C.
 Garde, H.M. 61st reg.; W. Plunkett, Henry Barn, C. S. B.
 Clarke, Mr. Edward Grant, Mrs. Bicknell, and Mrs. Welles.
 Per steamer *Ganges* (Oct. 20), from HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Evans,

Mrs. Ayers. From GALLE.—Mr. J. Lees and 3 sons, Mr. Prestan,
 Mr. Hicks, Mr. J. W. Richards.

Per steamer *Achilles* (Oct. 20), from SOUTHAMPTON, SUEZ, and
 ADEN.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Farquharson; Mr. and Mrs.
 Chapman, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Hall, infant, and servant;
 Mrs. Pottlinger and servant, Lieut. Closs and servant, Rev. S.
 Jervis, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Miss
 Symons, Mr. Merriman; Capt. Rose, 9th Innoss; 2 Misses Rose
 and servant, Lieut. and Mr. Scott, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Hefferman,
 M. A. Williams; Lieut. J. Smith, Bengal army; Lieut. H. Smith,
 ditto; Mr. and Mrs. Cole; Miss Trood; Lieut. Gibbard, art.; Mr.
 E. Haycock, Dr. Boycott, Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. F.
 Samen. From SUEZ.—Mr. St. George, Mr. Watson. From
 ADEN. Capt. Sheed and servant.

Per *Euphrates* (Oct. 20), from LONDON.—Mrs. Wilson.

Per steamer *Loujee Family*, from CAMBAY.—Miss Edwards and
 servant, Messrs. S. Mansfield, c.s.; A. J. Glass, T. W. Wood,
 and R. H. Ryan, c.s.

Per H.C. steamer *Auckland* (Oct. 24), from ADEN.—Lieut.
 Crowe, H.M. 78th Highlanders.

Per *Bombay*, from KURRACHEE.—Capt. Stanley, Bombay army;
 W. Alexander, Esq.; Capt. Johnson, and Lieut. Miles.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—H. Hebbert, Esq. c.s.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Robinson, Dr.
 Straker, and 19 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. *Lord Stanley*, James, Liverpool; *Jane Glassie*, Simp-
 son, Liverpool.—15. *James White*, Turner, Hull.—16. *David*
McIver, Baillie, Liverpool; steamer *Singapore*, Evans, Madras,
 Calcutta, Hong-Kong, &c.; steamer *G. R. Clerk*, Menesse, Ban-
 cote; steamer *Loujee Family*, Simon, Surat and Gogo.—18th.
 Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clerk, Surat; steamer *Bombay*, Haal-
 wood, Kurrachee.—21. *City of Palaces*, Symons, Mauritius.—22.
John Bull, Richardson, Liverpool; steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis,
 Surat; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee; steamer *Dwarka*,
 Woolley, Dwarka.—23. *Elphinstone*, Burntos, Aden; *Euphrates*,
 Constable, Gulf of Cutch.—25. *Mary Ann Follitt*, Douglas,
 Clyde.—27. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clerk, Surat.—29. *Deborah*,
 Leaton, Liverpool.—30. *William Gibson*, Creme, Liverpool; *Union*,
 Monnet, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Phlox*, to SURAT.—Maj. M. Stiles; Maj. Scobie, 29th regt.
 N.I.; Lieut. Kirkland, 20th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Youngusband,
 13th regt.; and Lieut. Barton, art.

Per *Victoria*, to KURRACHEE.—Dr. Rooke and F. Bellasis, Esq.

Per *Mary Ann Follitt* (Oct. 25), to CLYDE.—Mrs. Hamilton
 and 5 children.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to SURAT.—Lieut. Piers, Lieut.
 Kennedy, and Lieut. C. Barr.

Per *William Gibson* (Oct. 30), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs.
 McGowan.

Per steamer *Ajdaha* (Nov. 3), to SUEZ.—Mesdames Ogilvy,
 Kirk, Bazett, Moyle, and Clarkson; Mr. T. Ogilvy, Bo. c.s.;
 Lieut. col. R. J. Crosier; Mr. R. Y. Bazett, Bo. e.s.; Ena.
 Charles Milford, 19th regt. Bo. N.I.; Lieut. G. W. Harding,
 child, with servant; Lieut. W. S. Bruere, 22nd regt. Bo. N.I.;
 Mr. W. Ford, and Edalgee Cursetjee.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 3, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 110½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 20½ p. ct.
Oriental Bank.....	250 each 250 56½ per ct. pm. sales.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 12½ sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
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EXCHANGES.

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6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. For doc. bills.
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On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 100
" " " " 30 days' sight " " " " 100½
" " " " at sight " " " " 100½
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" " " " at sight " " " " 100½
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dls. 224 to 225

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £2. 10s. and Liverpool, £2. 12s. 6d.; to China, per candy, Rs. 11.

CEYLON.

The difference amongst the clergy in this island, growing out of the Buddhist question (to which we adverted in a former number *) has been carried to the indecent length shown in the following letters:—

From the Bishop of Colombo to the Governor.

" Colombo, December 22, 1851.

" Hon. Sir,—It is with extreme regret that I now address you. Were it a personal matter, however objectionable, I should let it pass, as I have done before; but the holy office I bear requires that I should vindicate it from actual insult in the House of God.

" When at St. Peter's, last evening, while sitting in the vestry, robed for divine service, I was subjected to very unseemly and wanton language from the Archdeacon, who was himself also at the time robed for the ministrations of the Church. He declared himself glad to 'have the opportunity of telling me his mind to my face' (even in the House of God!). He called me a 'time-server,' and accused me of 'deserting the clergy,' in reference to their late Memorial, forwarded by me to your Excellency last week. He asserted that he owed no obedience to me, but to you; that he should answer your Excellency's Minute to Mr. MacCarthy, and not to me; that my object was to deprive him of his bread; that he would not submit to be admonished by me, &c. &c.

" To language of this kind I was constrained to submit in silence for ten minutes, until, on the entrance of the church servant, with the Rev. B. Boake, I rose and walked into the church, to prevent its longer continuance. Although I was able to brook this puerile ebullition of ungovernable temper without the utterance of a single word in reply, and am not unwilling, if required, to bear more, rather than be myself a party to the most sad breach of peace in our Church, I beg to submit to your Excellency, officially, that it ought not to pass without my grave censure, that the bishop of the diocese cannot repair for divine service to his own cathedral church without being subjected, in the House of God, and in his sacerdotal robes, to positive insult from the officiating clergyman. It cannot contribute to the maintenance of discipline and due subordination, that he should be compelled to take refuge within the very church from abuse as a 'time-server,' and a betrayer of his trust, because he differs in opinion from some of the clergy on a very complex and difficult question, and simply records that opinion.

" Common decency and propriety of feeling having been so outraged, and ecclesiastical authority wholly set at nought, I lay the matter, divested of all personal feelings, before your Excellency, and claim from you, in the discharge of my duties, that protection which is extended to the head of every department of the state.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. COLOMBO."

Reply from Archdeacon Bailey.

" Colombo, January 10, 1852.

* Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 7th instant, annexing a copy of a letter from the Bishop of Colombo to his Excellency the Governor, calling for explanation on the charge brought against me by the Bishop.

I took a note, as soon as I reached home on Sunday night, the 21st of December last, of the remonstrance I made to the Bishop of Colombo in the vestry room of St. Peter's Church, and not 'the House of God' (as most inaccurately designated by the Bishop), wherein the Bishop of Colombo calls upon his Excellency the Governor to 'vindicate him (or his office) from actual insult.'

"The whole of the bishop's letter is full of these exaggerated misstatements. The vestry room—which the Bishop calls the 'House of God,' rather profanely than reverently—a part of the present vestry having formerly been a room of an antiquarian society, and a headless statue of Buddha, once its occupant, yet lies in the yard behind the vestry, the vestry-room is the place wherein, on all ordinary occasions, robed or unrobed, on Sun-

days, before or after church, as well as on other days, the Bishop and clergy have been in the habit of discussing any questions relating to the church or clergy. I shall simply content myself, therefore, with stating that whatsoever may have passed between the Bishop of Colombo and myself was strictly private, and without witness.

"At a proper season, I will not shrink, if it be necessary, from going over the whole, as far as I remember it, that passed between us. But, in the present shape of an unjust and personal accusation on the part of the Bishop, I respectfully protest against any interference on the part of the Governor, upon the single assertion of the Bishop, unsupported by any evidence, in matters which simply concerned the Bishop and myself. I do, however, emphatically deny (and I consider it but another of the many injuries of the Bishop of Colombo to myself, that I am accused of) having used 'unseemly and wanton language' to his Lordship; I deny that I was guilty of what the Bishop—as indecently as untruly—has designated 'a puerile ebullition of ungovernable temper,'—another of the many insults I have received from his Lordship, which is his usual style of language, when his ill usage of his clergy exceeds the bounds of forbearance, and he is told of his conduct. He knows that the truths I felt compelled to tell him were manly, straightforward, and manfully spoken; and he could not answer them; he did not 'utter a single word in reply.'

"I deny that St. Peter's Church is 'his own cathedral church.' This question of colonial bishops using our churches has been decided in other colonies. The Bishop has certain rights over St. Peter's, as the church where, for the time being, his throne is placed. He has no legal right whatsoever over that church which can supersede my right as incumbent,—not merely the 'officiating clergyman,' as the Bishop, set now for the first time, has chosen to designate me. I have possessed this right within one month of twenty years, nearly fourteen years before the Bishop came into this diocese. I emphatically deny that I was guilty of 'abuse' towards the Bishop of Colombo, calling him a 'time-server' and a 'betrayer of his trust.' This is exaggeration and distortion of what was said. Nor have I,—in the offensive terms of the Bishop of Colombo,—'outraged common decency and propriety of feeling, and set at nought ecclesiastical authority.' I have never refused to acknowledge his Lordship's ecclesiastical authority in matters purely ecclesiastical; but I deny that the fact of my publishing a series of letters on the Buddhist question has anything to do with my subordination to the Right Reverend Dr. Chapman, as the bishop of the diocese of Colombo.

"More than in these general terms, in justification of myself against the odium which, let the Bishop disclaim personal feeling as much as he may, I am persuaded, by six years' experience, he intends to throw upon my character, I decline to notice his gross and extravagant charges.

"And, once more, I respectfully decline his Excellency the Governor's interference in a matter most strictly private, the Bishop being in his own cause my accuser, and being incapable of adducing any evidence of the assertions he has made.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "B. BAILEY,

"Archdeacon of Colombo."

"The Honourable the Colonial Secretary."

Our readers will be aware that a despatch of the Secretary of State rendered compulsory the retirement of the Archdeacon.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Port Phillip (Victoria) are to the 2nd September. The rapidly accumulating wealth of all classes was manifested in a growing disposition to undertake important and costly enterprises. A bill had been introduced in the Victoria Legislature for a railway to run from Melbourne to Mount Alexander, which it was anticipated would cost near 1,600,000L. It was also projected to connect Melbourne with the port at Hobson's Bay by a short line, and to construct a pier where the largest vessels could unload, the proposed capital being 100,000L. A new bank, to be called the Bank of Victoria, with a capital of 1,000,000L, had at the same time been projected. There was a scheme, moreover, before the New South Wales Legislature, for a railway from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of 600 miles. From Sydney the latest accounts are to the 23rd August. A motion for establishing a small Mint was to be brought forward on the following day, and was expected to pass immediately, so that the materials might be obtained from England forthwith. Port Jackson had been declared a free port, the Royal assent to the requisite Act having been received. From South Australia news had been received that the long-desired discovery of gold had taken place in that colony, a very extensive field having been pointed out about fifteen miles from Adelaide to the south-east.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

There is a chapter in Ibn Isâ'âq which leads us to suppose that the nineteenth Sûrah of the Qorân, which contains a poetical history of John Baptist and of Christ, and which Mohammad sent with his fugitive followers to Abyssinia, was purposely written to please the Najâshy or king of that country. This is the more likely, as many other Sûrahs were composed for special occasions. It is, therefore, not improbable that the five letters which stand at the head of the Sûrah, viz. **كهيعص**, and the meaning of which is an enigma for the commentators of the Qorân, are a Christian symbol. In Roman Catholic countries, the letters I. N. R. I., meaning *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*, the words which were written over the cross of our Saviour, in three languages, are frequently used, sometimes as an ornament, sometimes as a charm, &c. Should these Arabic letters have the same import? viz. **عيسى الناصري ملك**.

اليهوديين. I need hardly to mention that, in Arabic, the most striking or conspicuous letter or letters of a word are used in abbreviations, but seldom the first; thus, **آخر** is expressed by **خ** in **الخ**. Travellers in the Levant might inquire what the Christians in Syria, or in the 'Irâq, or in Upper Egypt, write instead of our I. N. R. I.

We usually write,
I. N.
R. I.

In this way, good Roman Catholics write it every morning on the foreheads of their children with their thumb dipped into holy water, and I dare say the Arabic letters were originally written,

كهيعص i.e. R. I.

عص i.e. I. N.

and read from below, as legends in coins are read.—*Dr. A. Springer.*

Thirty miles south of Bhâgâlpur, and partially surrounded by jungle, stands a hill, named Mandâr, or Madsûdan, a mass of naked granite (gneiss), about 800 feet in height; this hill, from its extraordinary appearance, its fearful precipices, and altogether singular position, appears to have attracted, at a very early period of history, the notice of the half-wild races then inhabiting the valley of the Ganges. Viewing the hill from the south, it presents on the eastern flank a convex profile of naked granite, measuring about 600 feet over the curve, and forming a deep precipice, which terminates in a debris, composed of heaps of loose rocks, that have exfoliated and fallen from the rounded mass above. The southern face of the hill is composed of numerous smaller rounded and naked masses of rock, and on them are inscriptions, sculptures, remains of buildings, flights of stairs cut in the solid rock, tanks, and other evidences to show that this now deserted spot must have been, at some very distant period of time, a scene of activity, industry, and intelligence.

At the southern foot of the hill is a large tank, named Manohar Kûnd, around the banks of which are numerous fragments of pillars, capitals, scrolls of flowers, and mutilated images—all cut in a rude style from the rock brought from the hill; the gneiss being composed of highly contorted and minute strata, and being filled with innumerable garnets—the stone has a very beautiful appearance.

From the base of the hill to near the summit, are numerous flights of steps, connected with broad landing-places, cut out of the solid rock; the steps amount to about 400 in number; the rocks, in several spots, have inscriptions carved on them, the letters of which are seven inches in length; about 200 feet from the base, a groove, broad enough to lay the foundation of a wall, has been cut in the rock, and extends for several hundred yards along the face of the hill; but if it was ever used for a wall, no ruins or trace of such a defence are anywhere to be seen.

Numerous heaps of carved stones appear on the hill, but they have evidently belonged to, or were intended for, a temple, which probably was never erected; this last conjecture appears to be the more likely one, as everything connected with the half-finished works on the hill leads to the belief that the workmen must, from some unknown cause, have been disturbed in their work, which was never resumed; this remark particularly applies to the colossal figure, which has been partially carved from one of the rounded masses of granite. This figure is about half-way up the hill, and measures 52 feet 8 inches in height,

although in a sitting posture. The image, in Dr. Buchanan's time, 1810, A.D., was called Madhu Kaitabh, but by the versatility of the Hindu religion, it is, in 1851, called Bhîm Sen, although still attributed to the Kol Râjâs. It is a pity the learned doctor did not visit the image himself, as he or his pandits would probably have settled by whom it was made, and whom it is intended to represent.

The likeness to Egyptian sculpture must, I think, be acknowledged by every one. The forehead of the image is crowned with three pyramidal ornaments; removed back from which, and on the crown of the head, is a cylindrical ornament or cap, surmounted with three smaller but imperfect pyramids, surrounding a smaller cylinder. The whole face is in an unfinished state, and still retains the marks of the chisel.

Roughly hewn steps lead up to the chest, a smaller set lead up to the left ear, numerous square and oblong holes have been perforated through the overhanging cornice of rock, for the purpose of attaching an awning, to protect the workmen from the sun, and to the right, low down the rock, a huge cauldron-like looking hole has been excavated, for the purpose of holding drinking water for the same people. To the left, at the base of the rock, is a small excavated cave; its dimensions are that of a cube of six feet, and it was probably used as a receptacle for the tools and clothes of the workmen.

This image is not worshipped by the Hindus; but numerous pilgrims, during the month of January, visit the hill, and pay their respects, and perform their worship in a small temple built on the summit of the hill, which contains the likeness of two feet similar to those placed over the spot where suttee has been performed.

The following measurements, taken on the spot, will perhaps give an idea of the labour that must have been expended upon this gigantic piece of sculpture:—

	Ft.	In.
From top of forehead to bottom of chin ...	6	7
Length of nose	2	0
Ditto ditto eye	2	10
Ditto ditto lips	4	2
Across the forehead	8	4
Base of nose	2	6
Circumference of face, measuring across the forehead, down the right cheek, under the chin, and up the left cheek ...	21	6
A line, following the profile, from the summit of the triangular ornament on the head to the throat	14	4

Taking the head as $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the entire body or figure, we have 6 ft. 7 in. \times 8 ft. = 52 ft. 8 in. as the height of the figure.

This piece of sculpture, although within thirty miles of the Ganges, is seldom visited, and has not been seen by more than half-a-dozen Europeans.—*Capt. Sherwill's paper, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, No. 220.*

The account which Buchanan gives of Madhusudan and the hill Mandâr is as follows: "I visited Madhusudan, concerning which I had heard so much, and it was by mere accident that, in passing, I saw some of the ruins that are near the hill; nor did I discover that it contained anything interesting until I was far too removed to be able to visit it. I was, therefore, under the necessity of contenting myself with sending an intelligent person, who brought me a fac-simile of an old inscription, and some account of the place. Mandâr hill is an immense detached rock of granite, like those on which the hill forts of the south of India have been erected. There is said to be a book, called the *Mandâr Mahatma*, which gives an account of the place. At some little distance from the upper inscription is said to be a very rude outline of the human face, which the people call Madhu Kaitabh, and say that Madhu and Kaitabh were two Asûrs, or infidels, who were killed by Vishnu, before that god was incarnate. Some way above this is a small temple of Siva."

A letter from Athens states that, during a hurricane of wind and rain, on the 28th October, one of the columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympius (the centre one of the three isolated columns) fell prostrate, though it had survived the storms and vicissitudes of twenty centuries! "You can have no idea," the writer says, "of the majestic proportions of this fallen column. The effect is truly sublime. The column was thrown down by the pressure of the wind causing the base to leeward to sink into soft ground. Thus it toppled over, and lies like a pile of bricks or cards, one layer behind the other, exactly in a line due north and south; the capital, split exactly in two pieces, horizontally, lies upon its upper side; the tambours on their respective sides, detached from each other, and separated at almost equal distances of about three or four inches. There are 17 pieces, including the capital,

but exclusive of the base, which is not uprooted, but inclined at an angle of 70 degrees, from which the remaining part of the column slipped and toppled off. Two of the columns of the Erechtheum on the west side have also fallen, and are broken in pieces."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, December 3, 1852.

THE ministerial crisis has passed. The result is, that the party in power, thanks to the unskilfulness of their adversaries, their own dexterity, and, above all, the timely help of a neutral, have got through their first trouble, and will tide it over, at least until after the recess. A majority of 80, in a house of 592 members, upon a vital question, put in such a form as to allure the votes of those who dislike extreme measures, preferring middle courses and compromises, is no great victory. It is undoubtedly a success, which may be improved into a triumph by ulterior operations; but it is a success purchased by the abandonment of a position which constituted the strength of the party. The present administration, it is now understood, by the vote of last Saturday, have formally assented to the doctrine that the establishment of the principle of unrestricted competition and the abolition of taxes imposed for the purposes of protection have improved the condition of the country, and they profess their readiness to maintain and prudently extend this policy. Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, declared that he was quite prepared to agree to a resolution, in a form of words "as binding as the most cordial advocate of free trade could desire," which should adopt the recently-established policy for the future. This is a distinct renunciation of the theory of protective duties; and whether this renunciation be the spontaneous effect of conviction, or the reluctant surrender of their own opinions to the verdict of the country, practically, the result is the same; we have no longer a protectionist, but a free-trade administration, intent upon working out the principle of unrestricted competition hereafter to its fullest extent.

It is somewhat amusing to trace the history of the several sets of resolutions submitted to the House of Commons, and to consider the conflicting motives of the various individuals who, it appears, were employed in their manipulation. The motion of Mr. Villiers was evidently prompted by the late government party, whose leader, however, declined the dangerous office of heading the attack upon his antagonists, though prepared to take advantage of its success. With this view he revised the wording of the resolutions, which he adapted to his purpose. His ally, Sir James Graham, was consulted, and, his little party having views of their own, he also tampered with the resolutions. Another small but influential party, with which Lord Palmerston appears to be identified, were likewise to be conciliated, and his lordship had a finger in the culinary operation. The anti-cornlaw party, *pure et simple*, had to

incorporate all these several ingredients into one mass, that, whilst it exhaled nothing but the free-trade flavour, and suited the palates of the greatest number, should prove a nauseous pill to the protectionist party. The event, as might have been foreseen, even had there been no disturbing causes, would have been disappointment.

But all the parties concerned in concocting Mr. Villiers' resolutions, though apparently working in concert, seem, whether designedly or not, to have been counterworking each other. When the *éclaircissement* took place, Mr. Villiers, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, and Lord Palmerston, professing to have the same end in view, were all at loggerheads. The last-named moved an amended resolution, differing so little from that of the Ministers, that it was immediately adopted by them. Sir J. Graham, subscribing to the resolution of Mr. Villiers, preferred and voted for Lord Palmerston's, and Lord J. Russell would have done the same only Mr. Villiers' motion stood first! How the bulk of the members contrived to make up their minds which way to vote when the division took place it is not easy to comprehend. We suspect that some of them would answer a querist like Sir Francis Wronghead in the play, "I doubt I said *aye* when I should have said *no*." One new member has, indeed, avowed that he made this mistake.

One conclusion, we think, may be drawn from the result of this political struggle, namely, that the present Ministers are not likely to be displaced by the Whig party, which seems in a fair way of becoming, in the language of Mr. Disraeli, "exhausted and obsolete." There must be some new combinations, and as the protection question, which has hitherto divided the House and the country, has now been formally set at rest, there is no reason why public men, hitherto kept apart by discordant views regarding our commercial policy, should not unite, and act in concert. The weakness of the administration has, of late years, permitted small factions to gain dangerous strength, upon religious as well as political questions, which can be kept in proper subordination only by a strong government.

ONE of the subordinate "agencies for administering" the government of India is the institution for training civil servants of the East-India Company at home, namely, Haileybury College, which has been therefore properly made a subject of inquiry by the two Parliamentary Committees of the last session. We shall take the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined upon this point in order, beginning with the minutes of the Lords' Committee.

Mr. Melvill, the Company's secretary, and a near relative of the Principal of Haileybury College, states that there was formerly a great difference of opinion, even amongst the Court of Directors, as to the beneficial results of the institution, and a proposition was made to abolish it; but he thinks it works well, though he has strong doubts in his own mind, he says, whether the education which an English gentleman receives in this country at our public institutions would not answer quite as well, independently of the Oriental languages, of which Haileybury affords the opportunity of acquiring the elements. It has been the case, he admits, that young gentlemen, who have passed with tolerable credit through Haileybury, have been dismissed at Fort William for want of competency; but this, he says, is of rare occurrence, and arises from the fact that the examination at Calcutta assumes a more practical shape than

here, with reference to the languages in general use in India. The principal, though not the only, advantage of Haileybury is, in his opinion, that the rudiments of the Oriental languages are taught there, and it is necessary for a young man to obtain those rudiments before he leaves England to undergo further instruction in the native languages in India. He likewise acquires instruction in law and political economy, which are important objects for persons destined for the civil service in India. Whether Haileybury be continued, or any other system introduced, he is of opinion that the civil servants should receive a public education. If the system were that of a private examination, the candidates, as was the case at the London Board (which was commenced in 1826, was in force for five years, and was discontinued after two years), would be crammed for examination, and would also lose the manliness and mental enlargement which public instruction is fitted to produce. Mr. Melvill subsequently expressed in more decided terms his opinion that, if the young men were educated at either of the great English Universities, and were sufficiently grounded in the Oriental languages to stand examination before a board of examiners, and were instructed in law and political economy, they would form as good public servants in India as those educated at Haileybury.

Mr. Reid considers the education given at Haileybury defective to a certain extent; that too much attention is paid to the study of the native languages, which could be much more quickly acquired in India. He would recommend greater attention to jurisprudence and history; and that some attention should be paid to mechanics, surveying, geology, chemistry, and other branches of science, for which purpose it would be desirable, he thinks, that young men should join the Indian service later in life than at present. Students at Haileybury, he admits, enjoy the benefit of very able instructors, superior to those now to be obtained in India; but he has no doubt that, under a proper system, ample means of instruction might easily be procured in that country. He thinks it very desirable that the rudiments of the vernacular Eastern languages should be studied at Haileybury.

Mr. Stuart Mill has great doubts of the necessity or expediency of an exclusive system of education for the civil service, and should be much more inclined to fix a standard of qualification, and admit all persons to receive appointments, if, upon examination, they are found to come up to that standard; placing the standard high, but allowing them to acquire the knowledge in any way and at any place. He is not inclined to think that it should be a necessary preliminary that the candidates should have been educated at Haileybury; he is inclined to think the contrary, and is not aware of anything necessary for the candidates that can be learned nowhere except at Haileybury. His opinion, he says, is decidedly against, in any case, requiring as a qualification for employment that the person should have acquired his knowledge at some particular place, and in some particular way.

These are all the witnesses questioned by the Lords' Committee upon this point, and their evidence seems to militate against the College. The objection of the last is general, and founded upon principle. All such exclusive institutions Mr. Mill thinks inexpedient. Mr. Melvill considers the chief advantage of the College to consist in its grounding the students in the Oriental languages, which

Mr. Reid is of opinion could be much more quickly acquired in India. In his evidence before the Commons' Committee, Mr. Melvill acknowledges that the exclusiveness of Haileybury is an objection to it, and that there would be an advantage, considering the important duties these young men have to perform in India, in two or three years' communication with men of talent in this country.

The following additional evidence upon this point was taken by the Commons' Committee.

Mr. Shepherd, a director, thinks more time is devoted to the study of Oriental languages at Haileybury than is necessary, and should prefer leaving them to be acquired in India more than at present, and devoting more time to law, political economy, and even classics. The native languages can be got in India, whereas knowledge on other subjects cannot. He doubts the advantage of a system of competition in the appointment of civil servants; it is not always the most brilliant young men that make the most efficient public servants hereafter.

Sir T. H. Maddock, who considers the Indian civil service a body possessed of very great efficiency, is not aware of any great improvement that can be proposed in the nature of the education which is given to the young men who are appointed to that service. All that can be done in this country, he thinks, is to endeavour to send out to India high-minded gentlemen, with enlarged minds and liberal views. He acknowledges that the young men attain generally at Haileybury a very slight acquaintance with the native languages; but he does not think that those languages should be rather acquired in India. With the exception of Sanscrit, the great attention paid to which might, in some degree, be modified, he is not aware that so much time is wasted at Haileybury in the study of the native languages as to render it necessary to change the system.

Mr. Willoughby confesses a deep debt of gratitude for the instructions he received at Haileybury; he knows of no place where the same amount of general knowledge can be acquired within so limited a period. But it has always appeared to him, he says, that too much attention was paid to Oriental literature, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India than in this country, and that he could have been much more profitably employed in acquiring knowledge in the European branches taught there, especially history, political economy, and law, which cannot be acquired in India. It is a defect in the system at Haileybury that there is no means of acquiring a knowledge of such sciences as mineralogy, geology, chemistry, land-surveying, and civil engineering; for all which there is a great field for the civilian in India, and the Government feels the great want of those who are capable of directing scientific researches.

Colonel Sykes is not sure that any amount of intellectual standard which might be prescribed for the civil service might not be obtained, without the intervention of Haileybury, from the Universities, and without that exclusiveness which is the result of young men being educated together for a particular branch of the public service. His opinion is, that the mode of education at Haileybury, upon the whole, is useful; but he thinks it is probably carried too far in the branches of Oriental languages: it would be quite sufficient if the students acquired a grammatical knowledge of the prescribed languages, and in India they could much

sooner acquire a colloquial knowledge than in England. He also thinks there should be extended instruction in law and political economy at Haileybury. Being asked whether he would propose to abolish the College, he repeated that, in his opinion, the same amount of acquirements in knowledge could be obtained without the College, and its expense would, in that case, be saved.

Mr. Millett's impression is, that too great attention is given at Haileybury to the Oriental languages, and that the knowledge which it would be more useful for public servants in India to acquire at the College is history, political economy, and jurisprudence, which they will never have an opportunity of acquiring in India; therefore, he thinks their principal time should be devoted to those general subjects, and he would give them only such an elementary knowledge of the vernacular Indian languages as should facilitate future proficiency in India, where they can be best acquired.

Lord Elphinstone and Lord Hardinge, speaking rather from what they have heard than from their own observation, confirm the opinion of Mr. Millett.

The evidence of the Commons' witnesses, therefore, tends to the same result as that of the others, namely, that the cost of the College is unnecessary, since the degree and quality of the instruction required for those who enter the civil service may be obtained from other sources. This is a question not, perhaps, essential to the main object of the inquiry, and which we shall not be surprised to find left undecided by the Committee.

THE UPPER INDIA RAILWAY.

Before proceeding to describe in detail the plans of the Upper India Railway Company for the supply of railway communication in the north-west provinces, or the Agra Presidency, a few remarks appear desirable as to the communication between Calcutta and Allahabad, the latter being the starting point of the Upper India Railway Company.

Some years ago two modes were brought before the public for connecting Calcutta and Mirzapore, the latter being fifty miles below Allahabad; viz. the Mirzapore direct line, the original project of the East-Indian Railway Company and the Gangetic Valley line advocated by Mr. Andrew; but for the formation of which no company was ever before the public. The line of the East-Indian Railway Company from Calcutta to Burdwan, and Shiroty to Mirzapore, has been already described and objected to, the other from Rajmahal by all the various populous cities in the fertile valley of the Ganges, we describe in the words of the railway commissioner, Captain Western, of the Bengal Engineers: "From Rajmahal along the banks of the Ganges, with the exception of one point, where a shoot from the Rajmahal hills extends into the Ganges at Siclygully, no difficulty occurs; indeed the only engineering difficulties at all would be the passage of the rivers, and these I trust would soon be shown not to be insurmountable, for it has already been proposed to build bridges over the rivers Jumna and Ganges at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad and Benares; and plans and estimates for a masonry bridge across the Jumna at Delhi were in preparation when I was at that station; besides, the bridges could be built of sufficient width to allow of the construction of another road alongside the portion marked off for the rails, for the passage of the ordinary traffic of the country."

The actual length of the line to Mirzapore by the valley of the Ganges would be about one hundred miles more than by the direct route; but to make the latter of any commercial utility it would require several branches of great length, which would act as feeders to the trunk line, but fail to accommodate the great intermediate traffic, and it will be seen that going to any intermediate point, Patna for instance, the difference is very trifling, while the facilities for constructing the line by the valley would be great, as it could be commenced at all the stations simultaneously, the river being available for carrying the material of the road to so many points: the internal traffic also between the various towns on the route would form no immaterial portion of the receipts of this line.

Another very material point would be the difference in expense of the two lines—on the direct line we are assured the summit level gives a rise of eight hundred feet at several points, while the other, for all engineering purposes, is a level almost throughout. Those well entitled to give an opinion state, that the cost of the one would be, per mile, twice as much as that of the other.

The railway commissioners reported in favour of the direct Mirzapore line, the principal commissioner not having seen, or at all events not having surveyed any other.

Although the direct Calcutta and Mirzapore line shows a gain of about one hundred miles in its lineal distance over that of the Rajmahal and Gangetic valley, considering the relative distance in a mechanical point of view, we shall find that but a very slight difference really exists.

We are informed by the commissioners in the 27th section of their report that the gradients on the former line will be so steep as to require assistant power to work the trains, and we know, from the undulatory nature of the country between Burdwan and Mirzapore, that a heavy working line will necessarily occur, requiring a considerable expenditure of power to maintain a given velocity. Whereas the line by the valley of the Ganges, outflanking the hills, will have no difficulties to encounter, if we except a portion of the route between Rajmahal and Bhaugulpore—the inclination of the country being about twelve inches per mile, of necessity, therefore, the line will approach nearly to a level. If we suppose the gross weight of load propelled on both lines to be the same, and we take the amount of power expended in travelling over both lines to maintain a given velocity. If then the relative amounts be spread over a level plane in both instances, we shall find that the increased expenditure due to the more steep and undulatory line from Calcutta to Mirzapore would produce an equivalent of level nearly equal to that of the more level line by the Gangetic Valley; hence the mechanical distance and the comparative time occupied in making the journey on either line will be nearly the same.

The gain in time by the shorter line, if any, would be too inconsiderable to be taken into account in a country where time occupied in travelling is estimated by months instead of hours, or to be a just compensation for so great an amount of expenditure.

Let us return for a few moments to the original projects intended to carry out the grand desideratum of connecting Calcutta with the North-West frontier, when it will be seen which are the best adapted to achieve this object with the smallest expenditure of time and money.

"The East Indian (from Calcutta to Mirzapore) declining all co-operation with the river, would have done this in a slow and most expensive manner if allowed to carry its plans into effect, and be entirely dependent on the through traffic between the termini.

"The Great Western (from Calcutta to Rajmahal), and the line from Allahabad to Delhi (originally projected by the Great North of India Railway Company), passing many towns and villages, and taking advantage of the river navigation where it is available (instead of superseding, would stimulate corresponding improvements in the river), they would, at half the cost, and in one quarter of the time, supply this now indispensable desideratum.

"By adopting the river from Rajmahal to Allahabad the average cost of construction would be reduced one half, as that portion between Burdwan and Allahabad, which comprises all the difficulties, would not be included in the general estimate for a complete communication between Calcutta and the Sutlej, and the outlay would be saved for making 400 miles of railway, through a barren, desolate, and difficult country.

"On the whole, then, it is our conviction that the Great Western of Bengal (from Calcutta to Rajmahal) and the line from Allahabad to Delhi, co-operating with fleets of river steamers from Rajmahal to Allahabad, would at once be not only the most judicious, the easiest, the least costly, the soonest constructed, and in every other point of view the most advantageous mode of introducing the railway system into India—but most probably the only practicable mode that is at present before Government."

The soundness of these views is now universally admitted.

What, then, has been done to connect Calcutta with the north west frontier? The East Indian, or Mirzapore direct, having abandoned its own plans, and having squandered large sums of money and much valuable time, is amusing the authorities and the shareholders, year after year, by holding out hopes of getting to the Burdwan coal pits in 1854. However, it will get to Rajmahal some time or other, but certainly not for many years, or before

* Indian Railways. By an Old Indian Postmaster.

it has another 1,000,000, guaranteed to it in addition to the two already granted. From Rajmahal we have the open river navigation all the year to Allahabad, and this brings us to the Agra Presidency, or north-west provinces, the territory to be traversed by the Upper India Railway Company.

"Allahabad is an ancient and populous city, of great fame and importance in the East. Crowds of pilgrims resort to its sacred shrines and temples; it is the *entrepot* for the traffic by the steamers and the larger country craft, and is one of the principal civil and military stations. Cawnpore is one of the largest military stations in India.

"There is, both by steamers and country craft, a continuous permanent water-communication between Calcutta and Allahabad. The yearly tonnage of the Lower Ganges is 1,500,000 by the country craft alone. The number of passengers is also very great. Deep water ceases at Allahabad, and, consequently, it is at this important city that the real difficulty and expense of transit begin. The sandbanks of the Upper Ganges, and the sharp ledges of rock of the Jumna, rendering the navigation by even the smaller country craft slow and precarious.

"The insurance of merchandize and property from Agra to Allahabad, by the river route, in consequence of the danger and difficulty of the navigation, is as high as from Calcutta to England, the distance in the one case being 300, in the latter 15,000, miles.

"Above Allahabad, notwithstanding the defective river navigation, and the rude and expensive land carriage, which costs from 4d. to 8d. per ton per mile, moving at the slow rate of ten miles in twenty-four hours, there is an officially ascertained traffic of above 1,000,000 tons, and a land passenger traffic, by various conveyances, exceeding 100,000 per annum, beside passengers by boats, and about 300,000 travellers on foot.

"Having a great and navigable river connecting Calcutta and Allahabad, a railroad would, by beginning at the latter city, and proceeding by Agra and Delhi to Lahore, establish a steam communication from Calcutta through the fertile and populous Doab, in the north-west provinces, 'occupying the great line of Indian traffic with Central and Upper Asia.' This is the great line of military as well as of commercial intercourse, more than three-fourths of the Bengal army being cantoned above Allahabad, and almost all the emergent movements of troops and stores taking place to the north-west, or in advance of that town.

"One of the directors of this company, so far back as 1846, in a work of his on Indian railways (*Indian Railways*, by an Old Indian Postmaster), stated that he had seen 'no large portion of territory present the like facilities for the introduction of a railway, as from Allahabad to Delhi.'

"This line would have no rival, for the river steamers, instead of competing with it, would form a powerful basis, and keep up a continuous communication between the railway and Calcutta, and our great military stations and magazines at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agri, and Delhi, would all be in close communication with each other, and by means of the steamers, have a free and rapid access to Calcutta."

"Subsequently, the Indian Railway Commission confirmed, from actual survey, the accuracy of this opinion, pointing out the peculiar eligibility of the first section of the proposed line in the following terms:—'We beg to suggest that there is a line in the north-west provinces which would answer admirably as an experimental line, viz., from Allahabad to Cawnpore; and still more recently, Major J. P. Kennedy, late Director of the Railway department to the Government of India, in his report to the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General, expressed himself as follows:—'Between Allahabad and Delhi there is no engineering question of difficulty whatever, as the beautiful flat bed (extending for several hundred miles in the direction of the line, in the Doab, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna), with its numerous commercial towns, offers, perhaps, the most singularly inviting district for laying down a railway that can be found in the world; free as it is from inundation, from hills, from river-crossings, and road-crossings; in short, from any impediment, and almost every ordinary source of expenditure in railway construction.' Slight as the whole amount of labour is that would be required to carry a single line of railroad from Allahabad to Lahore and the Indus, it is the intention of this company to proceed in a gradual manner, opening short sections, having an important town at either terminus.

"The route consists of component parts, each complete in itself, possessing a local as well as thorough traffic."

The late distinguished Deputy-Governor of Bengal, Sir T. Herbert Maddock (now M.P. for Rochester), has placed on record how strongly he was impressed with the importance of this line for political as well as general purposes. "Above Allahabad," says Sir Herbert, "the line might be divided from that

place to Cawnpore, from Cawnpore to Mynporee or Allyghur from either of those places to Agra, and from Agra to Delhi, and each of these divisions would form a valuable communication between the places named."*

Mr. Campbell Robertson, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Agra Presidency, or Upper India, Lord Hardinge, and many other eminent individuals, personally acquainted with India, entirely concur in the opinion expressed in the above minute.

Mr. Robert Stephenson has, we are informed, assured to the company his active support, with advice and assistance whenever they may be required, although having for some time past resolved on declining any new professional engagements, he cannot become the engineer of the company. This is an encouraging circumstance, and has contributed to strengthen the confidence of those taking an interest in the improvement of India, in the present management and future prospects of the Upper India Railway Company.

"Whilst deploring (says Major Kennedy in his letter to Lord Dalhousie) that the characteristic energy of Englishmen, which has produced such marvellous results at home, should as yet have made so little progress in the physical improvement of India, there is still one small consolation. If India has been deprived of the benefits which energy has conferred upon England, she may now profit by the experience of England, and may save a vast amount of that progressive investment of wealth, which the results we now enjoy in England have cost. There no fewer than four successive investments have occurred to effect nearly the same object, each in its turn superseding and rendering almost useless that which preceded it. We have had—

"First. The defective roads of intercourse of our forefathers, crossing hill and dale, and accessible only to back-loads, or lightly laden carriages.

"Secondly. The more civilized and profitable carriage-roads of the present generation, which set the former aside.

"Thirdly. The network of canals for carriage of merchandize.

"Fourthly and lastly. The railways of the present day, capable of doing the work of all, and with much greater profit and economy, if the errors at their introduction had been avoided.

"The position of India at this moment, therefore, enables her to save the three first progressive classes of investment, and to effect at once the fourth and perfect class.

"The national character of England, as well as the interests of about 150 millions of people, calls for an exertion both of judgment and energy in reference to this subject. It requires that the grievous impediments should be removed which affect Indian travellers of all classes, and which limit their progress to three miles an hour, in traversing the level and burning plains of this country, even in the neighbourhood of the great capital of India, and in the 19th century.

"There is fortunately in India, one exception to this paralyzing rule, and the Post-office department have proved between Benares and Meerut, that a merchant or man of business may be conveyed in India at a pace suited to the exigencies of his calling.

"It is there shown that an admirable road can be constructed in India, as in other countries, and that upon it horses can be made to draw carriages at rates of seven, eight, or ten miles an hour.

"If ever there was a set of circumstances, combining the highest motives to action, and the best opportunities for beneficent action, they exist at present in India.

"I cannot close this paper without expressing to your lordship my firm and daily increasing conviction that in whatever view one regards the interests of India—whether in respect to the application and consolidation of its military power; the efficiency of its civil government; the development of its industrial and mercantile resources; the advancement of its native population; or the health and security of its European residents, the first effectual impulse must consist in giving facilities to intercommunication through the instrumentality of railways, which I have not the least doubt, if properly managed, may be introduced with great profit to their undertakers."

There being no natural obstacles to surmount, and the public having declared in the most emphatic manner its confidence in the undertaking of the Upper India Railway Company, and the importance, not to say necessity, of the railway to the government being very clear, from the testimony of officers who have held in India the highest places in the government of that country, what delays the good work? If there are no physical impediments, are there moral barriers in the way of this grand

* Vide Minute by the Hon. Sir T. Herbert Maddock, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 16th February, 1847.

element of commerce, wealth, and power—of this harbinger of civilization, Christianity and peace?

Is England for ever to remain dependent upon America for her cotton? Are the populous cities and busy marts of India for ever to remain hermetically sealed, from the want of roads, to the exclusion of the products of the manufacturing science and skill of our home artisan?

In fine, is India to be opened to the genial influence of private enterprise and capital, or abandoned to the nightmare of a sterile and blighting monopoly.—Extracted from "*The Colonial and Asiatic Review*."

EXPEDITION INTO CENTRAL AFRICA.

Three years ago an expedition left England under the direction of Mr. James Richardson, with Messrs. Barth and Overweg, charged by the English Government to make commercial treaties with the chiefs of the countries between Tripoli and Lake Tsad. In 1850 the travellers crossed the Sahara, in a very circuitous westerly direction, and explored a great portion of Northern Africa which had never before been visited by any European. Their route from Ghat to Kano, in particular, was highly interesting. A long stay was made in Alr or Asben, one of the most powerful kingdoms of Northern Africa, the capital of which is Agadez. In 1851, the travellers explored a large portion of Sudan in different directions; for this purpose they separated on their arrival at the northern frontiers of that country, each pursuing a different route—their plan being ultimately to meet at Kuka, the capital of Bornu. Barth and Overweg safely reached that place, but poor Richardson died on the way to that place, six days' march distant (see last vol., p. 584). This event fell hard upon the two remaining travellers, who had undergone many hardships, and whose small means had met with unexpected losses by robbers in the desert. However, they accomplished two highly interesting journeys—Barth penetrating 350 miles to the south, as far as Yola, the capital of the kingdom of Adamana; and Overweg navigating Lake Tsad. In September, 1851, the two travellers set out together on a journey to Borgu, a mountainous country lying to the north-east of Lake Tsad, about midway between it and Egypt.

Despatches have been just received, by which we learn that the travellers have hitherto escaped all dangers, and are in possession of the best health and spirits, making great progress in their explorations.

The Sheikh of Bornu and his allies sent forth in the latter end of 1851 an army to invade the countries situated eastward from Lake Tsad, and that army the travellers accompanied, hoping, under their protection, to explore the region as far as Borgu and Wadai. At no great distance from Lake Tsad, however, they were met by the enemy, defeated, and put to flight so suddenly, that Barth and Overweg saved their lives and instruments only by a quick retreat. Having again reached Kuka, they learnt that another considerable ghazzia was to be despatched, led on by the Vezier of Bornu himself, directed against the Sultan of Mandara, a country to the south of Bornu, already known through Major Denham, who there met with so narrow an escape on a similar occasion. The two travellers set out again with the Bornuese army, which consisted of about 10,000 horse and the same number of foot soldiers, with innumerable trains of camels and other beasts of burden. On this occasion the army was more fortunate, the enemy retreating as it advanced, and no regular battle ensued. The army—and the travellers with them—went a considerable distance beyond Denham's furthest, and were only then stopped by the Serbenel,—a very considerable river running into the Shary. The ghazzia thence returned with a booty of 5,000 slaves and 10,000 head of cattle, having been absent two months (December, 1851, and January, 1852). The regions visited are described as most fertile and rich.

From the end of March to the end of May last, Dr. Overweg made a successful journey from Kuka in a south-westerly direction, and reached to within 150 English miles of Yacoba, the great town of the Fellatahs; while Dr. Barth went south-east on a journey to the powerful kingdom of Baghirmi. On the 15th August, the date of Overweg's latest letter, the former had not yet returned from that country to rejoin his companion at Kuka, their intention then being to push on to the south, towards the Indian Ocean, which to reach is their ultimate goal and the grand object of their gigantic journey, and which other three or four years will be necessary to bring to a close.

One huge and venerable mango tree alone remains of the grove, 800 yards in length and 300 in breadth, under shelter of which the small band of British troops encamped on the night preceding the memorable battle of Plassey.

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Nov. 23.

Ex-Parte Sir Charles Napier.—*Mr. M. Chambers, Q. C.*, moved for a rule, calling upon Mr. John Murray, the publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel on Sir Charles Napier, published in the October number of that Review. Sir Charles Napier entered the army in the year 1794, and had gradually raised himself by his services to the high rank which he now occupied. He had served during the Irish rebellion, in the Peninsular war, in the American war of 1815, in the Ionian Islands, and afterwards commanded in the northern district in this country. In 1842, when Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General of India, Sir Charles Napier was sent to Scinde. At that time, Scinde was governed by chieftains of the Beloochees, the conquerors of Scinde, styled Ameers of Scinde. These chieftains were ascertained to have been in correspondence with the Affghans during the war, and it was the duty of Sir Charles, under the directions of Lord Ellenborough, to investigate all these facts. The result of these investigations was, from time to time, communicated to Lord Ellenborough. Sir Charles, so far from hurrying on the attack, had committed the fault of being rather too slow and cautious in leading forth to the attack the force which he commanded. At Meanee, after a furiously contested battle, he gained a brilliant and decisive victory, followed by the capitulation of Hyderabad. In conformity with military rule, he issued an order enforcing the most careful discipline, and particularly directing that the women of the zenana of the Ameers should be treated with the greatest delicacy, and should be allowed to leave, carrying with them their jewels and other property. Possession of the place was taken in the most orderly manner, and so entirely were the directions of Sir Charles Napier carried into effect, that the women contrived, under their privilege, to carry off with them between two and three millions of public money from the treasury. For his services on this occasion Sir Charles received the thanks of Lord Ellenborough, and was appointed to the military and political command of Scinde, and subsequently, on his return to England, he received the thanks of Parliament. He was afterwards again sent out to India as Commander-in-Chief. Under these circumstances the Court would, no doubt, be surprised that an article should be published in the *Quarterly Review*, charging Sir Charles Napier with disgraceful conduct in his career, both as civil and military commander in Scinde. The article was not confined to a mere comment upon facts, but it stated facts untruly. It was headed, "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, by an ex-political: Speech of Viscount Jocelyn in the House of Commons on the case of the Ameers of Upper Scinde: Parliamentary Papers relating to Scinde." Mr. Chambers read several passages from the article, in pages 389 and 390, which the affidavit made by Sir Charles Napier showed to contain untrue statements of facts.

Lord Campbell said, that assuming that the statements there made would mislead the public, they would not be a ground for a criminal information.

Mr. Chambers said, here was a high officer charged with incompetence to discharge the duties of his office.

Lord Campbell observed that there was not a newspaper published in London in which a high officer of the Government was not, from time to time, charged with utter incompetence for his office.

Mr. Chambers said it was more than that; the article charged Sir Charles Napier with unbecoming conduct in his office.

Lord Campbell.—Sir Charles Napier swears truly that he was highly complimented for his conduct. There is no doubt he is one of the most distinguished generals that ever commanded an army in the field.

Mr. Chambers asked for the rule, not for mere comment, but for false representations, that the war had been rendered inevitable by "the harshness of the demands" made by Sir Charles Napier. The article went on in these words:—

"The plunder of the palaces at Hyderabad, even to the women's wardrobes and jewels—are not all these matters of notoriety that have been talked and written about till the public is nauseated with the discussion?"

"No one believes at this day that the Ameers of Scinde, by their conduct before, or during, or after the Affghan outbreak, deserved more than friendly advice and warning. We doubt if the Governor-General originally intended more; yet what have they received through Sir Charles Napier's ungovernable determination, at whatever cost, of confounding the innocent with the guilty, to achieve a conquest?"

Here was an untrue charge that Sir Charles Napier had plundered a place which had capitulated, which would have been

disgraceful conduct, and contrary to the Articles of War. That was a libellous paragraph.

Lord Campbell.—If you can persuade us that the article was written with the intention of calumniating Sir Charles Napier, that would require an answer.

Mr. Chambers contended that such an intention must be inferred; that the statements were false, when the slightest care would have enabled the writer to avoid the misstatements.

Lord Campbell said that, giving the most implicit credit to Sir Charles Napier in all he had sworn, he felt he should not be justified in interfering in the manner desired. If there had been anything in the article to show that it was written with an intention to calumniate Sir Charles Napier, it would have been a proper case for a criminal information; but Mr. Chambers had failed to show anything of the sort. The article seemed to be an historical essay upon a disputed passage in history, as to whether the Amere were treated with harshness or with generosity. Upon that question he (Lord Campbell) would express no opinion. He entirely believed everything which had been sworn by Sir Charles Napier in his vindication, but he thought it would be encroaching on the liberty of the press to say that a criminal information ought to be granted under such circumstances as the present. The Court sat here to repress, under constitutional principles, the licentiousness of the press, but not more. Whatever might take place elsewhere, he (Lord Campbell) trusted this country would still continue to boast of a free press, and that questions of history, modern or ancient, might be freely discussed, without any apprehension of a criminal information. The authorities cited from the old books, when the law of libel was either not settled, or tyrannically settled, in which it was laid down that to impute to any high officer of the Crown, that he was incompetent for his office, was a libel on the Government, had long been exploded. There was no impropriety in calling in question the competency of any public functionary for the due and efficient discharge of his duty. Sir Charles Napier was one of the most gallant, most distinguished, and most meritorious generals that ever led the British armies into the field; but, believing all this, and that what was imputed to him was the result of a mistaken judgment as to one who in the hour of his country's peril was always ready to render his most valuable services, and who, in case of any emergency, would be zealous to do so again, he (Lord Campbell) still thought this was a case in which a criminal information ought not to be granted.

The other judges having expressed their opinions to the same effect, the rule was refused.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—On the 23rd of November, three vessels arrived in the river Thames from Australia with the extraordinary quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships, the *Eagle*, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz. 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons), and of the value of more than 666,000*l.* The *Eagle* also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in seventy-six days. The other ships are the *Sapphire*, from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces on board, and the *Peaham*, from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces. The *Matiland* also arrived a day or two since from Sydney, with 14,326 ounces. Great, however, as has been the wealth brought over by the *Eagle*, the ship *Dido* is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The *Neptune*, with 17,000 ounces; the *Andromache*, 42,051 ounces; and other ships, with as valuable freights, are nearly due.—*Times*.

THE UPPER INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY have received a reply from the Court of Directors to their application, which states that the Court are not at present prepared to enter into any new engagements for the construction of a railway in India.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company took place on the 1st inst., when the report presented was unanimously adopted. The chairman (Mr. H. T. Hope), in explaining the position of the undertaking, stated the thorough conviction of the board that the plan of constructing vessels of sufficient capacity to carry their own coals for the voyage is feasible, and that the traffic to be secured by an independent line of steamers to the East, unfettered by a Government contract, would prove remunerative. With the accession of several new directors, whose connections in trade are extensive, it was anticipated that the project would be carried out successfully. The importance of opening further communication with Australia, the ample powers possessed by the charter for all necessary purposes, and the desirableness of proceeding with vigour in the completion of arrangements, were the points severally urged,

COLONEL RAWLINSON.—The Royal Academy of Berlin has recommended Colonel Rawlinson, the decipherer of inscriptions in the arrow-headed character, as a candidate for the medal of the Prussian Order of Merit, vacant by the death of the late Thomas Moore. The nomination is made by the king.

THE *Zion* has been engaged for the freight of stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.—*Proponitis* (steamer), Glover, Cape; *Mercury*, Reid, Algoa Bay.—16. *City of Edinburgh*, Brom, Bengal.—17. *Dumfriesshire*, McCracken, Singapore; *Challenger*, Kellock, Shanghai.—19. *Challenge* (American), Pitts, Whampoa; *James Booth*, Booth, Bengal; *Racehorse* (American), Hoffner, Whampoa; *Elizabeth*, Charlessea, Bombay.—20. *Eagle*, Boyce, Port Phillip, in 77 days.—22. *Alice Maud*, Wius, Algoa Bay; *Bidston*, Benson, Cadingapalam; *Sea Queen*, Robertson, Hong-Kong; *Larkins*, Philpot, Bombay; *Symmetry*, Richardson, Ceylon; *Kate Kearney*, Kemp, Maulmain; *Pallas*, Stockdale, Bombay (to Hull); *Arthur*, Main, Bengal.—23. *Patna*, Smith, Whampoa; *Elera*, Turnbull, Batavia (at Bremen); *Orbona*, Allen, Penang.—25. *Lady McNaghten*, Hibbert, Hong-Kong; *Tryphena*, Smith, Ceylon; *Maori*, Petherbridge, Bengal.—26. *Elizabeth*, Mack, Whampoa; *Oscar the First*, Odin, Bengal.—27. *Sarah Swan*, Errington, Bombay; *Taymouth Castle*, Nicol, Hastings, Topping, *Victoria Regia*, Charlton, and *Robert Paulford*, King, Bengal; *Balmoral*, Rudge, Shanghai; *Sir John Benceford*, Treadgold, Madras; *Devonian*, Stamper, Cuddalore; *Pauline Houghton*, King, Mauritius; *Duchess of Sutherland*, Stewart, Akyab; *Witch*, Waters, Maulmain; *Malahar*, Neaka, Madras.—29. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, Madras and Munsoorootah; *Kalahdia*, Morse, Bengal; H.M. steamer *Rhadamanthus*, Belam, Cape; *Aziz*, O'Neil, Bengal; *Royal Sovereign*, Campbell, Akyab; *Christina*, Reid, Whampoa; *Caucasian*, Davidson, Bombay; *Persian*, Davis, Bengal (to Hull).—30. *Nerbudda*, Main, Akyab; *Thomas*, Hibbs, Beagal; *Anjer*, Cook, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—Nov. 22. *Ann*, Nunn (from NEWCASTLE), Cape; *Marion*, Pemberton, and *Champion*, Palot, St. Helena; *Durham*, Kidd, Cape; *Trent*, Collett, Ceylon and Cannanore; *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algoa Bay; *Corsair's Bride*, Crawley, Algoa Bay; *Nene Valley*, Baldwin. From SUNDERLAND AND CALCUTTA.—Nov. 23. *Sumatra*, Johnson, Ceylon; *Cornelia*, Robson (from Shields), Calcutta.—22. *George Dean*, Le Couteur, Algoa Bay.—23. *John Edwards*, Todman, Calcutta; *General Belgrano*, Louttit, Cape.—24. *Ada*, Williams, St. Helena; *Haidee*, Hopkinson, Aden. From HARTLEPOOL.—Nov. 22. *Laine*, Haggblom, Calcutta.—24. *Sovereign*, Henderson, Hong-Kong. From SHIELDS.—Nov. 20. *Gateshead*, Gladstone, and *Enchantress*, Ledger, Calcutta; *Henry Ware*, Nason, Ceylon. From LIVERPOOL.—Nov. 12. *Windermere*, Glendinning, Bombay; *Leander*, Finlay, Cape; *Elizabeth*, Gill, Akyab.—17. *Edward Bonstead*, Sergeant, Calcutta; *Beloeche*, Miller, Aden.—19. *Cathaya*, Winder, Shanghai.—20. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay.—21. *Nehalemia*, Bart, Sydney; *Zwalem*, Visser, Singapore; *Magnolia*, Fraser, Algoa Bay.—23. *Uruguay*, Pringle, Ceylon.—24. *Eliza Moore*, Hinds, Shanghai; *Palatina*, Parker, Calcutta.—29. *Flying Childers*, Twiss, Hong Kong. From the CLYDE.—Nov. 12. *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—22. *Stephano*, Campbell, Batavia; *Flora Kerr*, Laughton, Batavia.—25. *King Fisher*, March, Singapore and Penang. From SUNDERLAND.—Nov. 24. *Henry Ellis*, Stiles, Calcutta.—27. *Falcon*, McCarthy, Madras. From PLYMOUTH.—Nov. 27. *Larriston* (steamer), Bayles, Cape and Bombay.—29. *Mauritius* (steamer), Eider, Cape and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindustan*, from SUEZ:—

For MALTA.—Sir W. and Lady Symonds and 2 servants, Mr. A. J. Scott, Col. Beckwith, and Mr. Wood.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Barnett.

For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Tyndall, Mr. B. Tyndall, Dr. Dyce, and Mr. Haultain.

For BOMBAY.—Miss Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. Caruthers, Miss Cochrane, Miss Simpson, Col. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Dunolly, Lady Shakespear, infant, and servant, Miss F. L. Anderson, Mr. Shelding, Miss Dean, Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. J. Wright, Lieut. Teuchmaker, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Jephson, Mr. J. Greig, Mr. R. Pringle, Mrs. J. L. Lowry, Mr. Moore, Miss Edwards, Mr. Lowndes, Capt. J. Graves, Col. Downing, Mr. S. Moray, Mrs. Leckie, infant, and servant, Miss Clay, Capt. Leckie, Miss Montifore, Mrs. W. Campbell, Mr. J. Jardine and servant, Mrs. T. Anderson, Miss McDonald and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraser, Mrs. Dinsell, Mr. R. K. Davidson, Capt. Lowe, Mrs. J. C. Stanley, Miss Wood, Miss Nepean, Mrs. Warburton, infant, and servant, and Lieut. O. Geach.

For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Conran, Mrs. Pycroft and servant, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Wale and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss J. L. Burke, Mr. Irvine, Dr. Hender, Capt. Smith, Mr. J. W. Mansfield, Miss Peaseywick, Mr. Beaumont, Maj. Holdech, Mr. S. Peck, Mr. A. D. Cox, Rev. Mr. Grainger, Lieut. Col. Munsey, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph, infant, and servant, and Mr. Scott.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. May, Mr. C. Marten, Mr. Heatley, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. J. Erskine, Mr. Erskine, jun.; Capt. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. J. H. Dax, Capt. Salkeld, Mr. J. and Lady Dalrymple, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Burnard, Mrs. Col. Thompson, Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Mr. Manderson, Mr. W. O'B. Taylor, Mrs. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. Keany, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Sale, Mr. J. H. Berley, Lieut. Hon. D'A. G. Osborne, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss H. Graham, Lieut. H. Yale, Miss Hume, Dr. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. G. Jackson, Mr. H. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford, Miss Proe, Lieut. Hughes, Mr. Sandes, Mr. A. Melville, Mr. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, 2 children, infant, and servant, Miss Hughes, Mr. Bastow, Mr. R. Jardine.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Vander Eb, Miss Davidson, Mr. S. Gelfin, Mr. de Stuers, Mr. J. L. Adam, Mr. C. Van Vlassenger, Mr. Weed, Mr. Smith, Mr. Robertson.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. R. Sturgis, jun. Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. C. B. Hillier.

Per screw steam ship *Mauritius*, from PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29 :—
For the CAPT.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fleischer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay and child, Capt. Addison, Mrs. Addison, child, and servant; Rev. F. Fleming, Commr. H. G. Morris, Ens. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. Holdsworth, Mr. H. Mosenhall, Mr. Edwards.

For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wrench and servant, Miss Windeyer, Lieut. R. Gilmore, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lattey, Mr. M. Dempster, Miss Stewart, Lieut. Hiltos, Lieut. and Mrs. Halliday, Miss Sharkey, Rev. J. and Mrs. Sharkey, Maj. Gifford, Col. Stewart, Mr. Fricke, Mrs. Maggott.

For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Miss Dabine, Mr. A. C. Leysons, Col. Carpenter, Miss Trieste, Miss Bianny, Mr. Tod, Mr. G. G. Holmes, Lieut. Bent, Ens. Gaskell.

For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Carey, Mr. W. J. Agar.

For POINTE DE GALLE.—Mr. H. P. Cassidy.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ERSKINE, the wife of C. J. Bombay civ. serv. d. at 18, Oxford-square, Nov. 9.

FAUNCE, the wife of Maj. d. at the residence of her father, Lieut.-gen. De la Motte, c.B. 15, Westbourne-terrace, Nov. 30.

GILL, the wife of Robert, d. at Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, Nov. 14.

GRANTHAM, the wife of Capt. 98th regt. d. (since dead), on board the screw steam-ship *Calcutta*, on her passage to Calcutta, Oct. 25.

GRESLEY, the wife of Capt. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, d. at Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, Nov. 26.

HERBERT, the wife of G. S. s. at Blackheath, Nov. 28.

KEEP, the wife of William, of Calcutta, s. at Newport Pagnell, Nov. 29.

LARPENT, the wife of Sir George, Bart. prematurely of twin s. one still-born, at Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, Nov. 14.

MARTYR, the wife of Lieut. 52nd Madras N.I. s. at Wellington-crescent, Ramsgate, Nov. 23.

OWEN, the wife of H. T. late of the Bengal civ. serv. d. at Franklands, near Lindfield, Sussex, Nov. 10.

TREVELYAN, the wife of Walter B. s. Nov. 17.

WARD, the wife of T. W. Bombay med. estab. s. at 36, Upper Baker street, Nov. 24.

MARRIAGES.

BRODHURST, William H. Bengal Civil Service, s. of William, of the Friary, Newark, Notts, to Lucy A. d. of Edmund G. Hallowell, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 17.

BUNBURY, Maj. H. W. s. of Sir H. bart. to Cecilia, d. of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Napier, K.C.B. Nov. 30.

CAMPBELL, Capt. Collin, 1st Madras L. C. to Amelia, d. of the late Major-general Sir Archibald, K.C.B. at All Soul's Church, Langham-place, Nov. 23.

CARR, John, Hong-Kong, China, to Jane, d. of the late Peter McTaggart, at 11, Alloway-place, Ayr, Nov. 9.

HARRIS, Henry, s. of the late Henry, Bengal medical establishment, to Annie C. d. of William Whitnall, at Calais, Nov. 17.

LEGGETT, Harrison, s. of Francis, deputy sheriff of Bombay, to Caroline E. d. of John Smith, at Yoxford, Suffolk, Nov. 23.

RANGEL, R. of Hong-Kong, to Isabella, d. of the late John Strachan, at Edinburgh, Nov. 15.

TREMLETT, Lieut. F. S. R.N. to Ellen, d. of the late Lieut.-col. George Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at St. Michael's, Chester-square.

DEATHS.

RAILLIE, George, surgeon, at Poplar, aged 58, Nov. 16.

BALFOUR, Mrs. relict of the late Captain, and sister of Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. at Montrose, Nov. 20.

BILLMORE, Robert, s. of Capt. F. H. late of the 17th Bombay N.I. at sea, May 18.

CONSETT, Charles C. late commander of the *Devonshire East* Indianman, at New Cross, Hatcham, Nov. 11.

CROWDER, Capt. Edward, F. 6th regt. on board the *Lady Macnaughten*, on his passage from the Cape of Good Hope, aged 30, Sept. 23.

ELLIS, Mrs. E. S. widow, d. of the late John Locke, of Waltham-stow, at 3, Hyde-park-street, Nov. 24.

INGLIS, Frances M. d. of the late Capt. John, 2nd Bengal light cavalry, at Edinburgh, aged 7, Nov. 29.

KNIGHT, Peter s. of the late R. D. Bengal Medical Establishment, at St. Hillier's, Jersey, aged 31, Nov. 21.

MERCER, Lieut. Col. Alexander, c.B. 63rd Bengal N.I. at 48, York-street, Portman-square, aged 53, Nov. 12.

RICHARDS, Lieut. general Alfred, c.B. 31st Bengal Native Infantry, at Summerlands, Exeter, Nov. 17.

RUTHERFORD, Margaret, d. of Lieut. Col. Bengal army, at Cheltenham, aged 9, Nov. 23.

RUTHERFORD, Letitia J. d. of Lieut. Col. Bengal army, at Cheltenham, aged 5, Nov. 20.

SHULDEAM, Lieut. general E. W. 25th Bombay N.I. at Dunmanway, county of Cork, aged 74, Nov. 17.

TROTTER, John, formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Bush-house, near Edinburgh, Nov. 13.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

November 17th and 24th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Arthur Lambert, artillery.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. H. Couchman, artillery.

Surg. St. G. Williams, M.D.

Surg. John Gill, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Graham, 4th N.I.

Surg. gen. Hugh Gibb.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. H. Farrer, midshipman, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. Brodhurst.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-Lieut. F. C. Simons, artillery.

Brev. major N. S. Nesbitt, 22nd N.I.

Brev. capt. T. Tulloh, 88th N.I.

Surg. Andrew Paton.

Madras Estab.—Major W. G. Yarde, 3rd L.I.

Lieut. James Lawder, 28th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. capt. G. B. Munbee, engineers.

Capt. E. L. Russell, 12th N.I.

Capt. G. S. Montgomery, 14th N.I.

Capt. C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I.

Major T. Dickson, invalida.

Surg. A. Burn.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Turton, 3rd N.I., 6 months.

Ens. Charles Thomas, 54th N.I., do.

Major J. R. Colnett, invalida, do.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. T. F. Fernandez, M.D., do.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. G. Clifton, 2nd Europ. regt., do.

Lieut. W. N. Dyett, 3rd N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-Lieut. James T. Donovan, engineers.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. C. Fuller.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. G. W. M'Mahon, M.A.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. R. Prinsep has been appointed advocate-general of Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Mr. C. R. M. Jackson.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. W. A. Franks appointed a clerk in the secretary's office, in succession to Mr. Barnett, who retires.

HAILEYBURY.

The destinations of the undermentioned students at the East-India College have been changed as follow, viz.—

Mr. Charles Pearson, from Bombay to Bengal.

Mr. Colin J. Mackenzie, from Madras to do.

Mr. James Davidson Gordon, from Bombay to do.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1852.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Robert Hoey-Jex Blake, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Gibbons, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

22nd Foot.—Lawrence Nicholas Dyre Hammond, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Cairncross, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

80th Foot.—Ens. William Whitehead to be lieu. without purch., v. Hunt, deceased. Dated 17th Aug. 1852.

Gentleman Cadet Horatio Pettus Batchelor, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Whitehead. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

William Picton Mortimer, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Wilkinson, promoted. Dated 24th Nov. 1852.

Madras, 25th Foot.—James Moorhead, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Harvey, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

51st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Goddard, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Sargent, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

84th Foot.—Edward Crawford Antrobus, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Smyth, appointed to the 68th Foot. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

Harry Edmond Smyth, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Browne, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

94th Foot.—Arthur Charles Elliot, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Slader, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

Celestine George Durant, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Sexton, who retires. Dated 24th Nov. 1852.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.—James Alston Clark, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Cass, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

8th Foot.—William Cole Hamilton, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Grierson, promoted. Dated 23rd Nov. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1852.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. Samuel John James Burns to be lieu. by purch., v. Drew, who retires. Dated 26th Nov. 1852.

96th Foot.—Capt. Henry Bagshawe Harrison Locke, from the 31st Foot, to be capt., v. Eardly Wilmot, who exchanges. Dated 26th Nov. 1852.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Acting assist. surg. Watkin Sandour Whylock, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Clarke, appointed to the 13th Foot. Dated 26th Nov. 1852.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Ens. David Mortimer Murray, to be lieu. by purch., v. Hood, who retires. Dated 26th Nov. 1852.

Ens. Walter Carr Mackinnon, from the 55th Foot, to be ens., v. Murray. Dated 26th Nov. 1852.

BOOKS.

The Ceremonial Usages of the Chinese, B.C. 1121, as prescribed in the "Institutes of the Chow Dynasty strung as Pearls," or Chow-le-kwan-choo; being an Abridgment of the Chow-le Classic. By HOO PRIN SHANG. Translated from the original Chinese, with Notes, by WILLIAM RAYMOND GINGELL, Interpreter to her Majesty's Consulate, Foo-chow-foo. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE *Chow-le* is an ancient classical work on the ceremonies of the Chow dynasty (B.C. 1121), said to have been composed by the celebrated Chow-kung, brother of the founder of that dynasty, and regent of the empire during the minority of his nephew, Ching-wang, as a manual of instruction for this young prince in the rites and ceremonies which would secure the national peace and tranquillity. The original work, which is in

six volumes, is written in an ancient, obscure, and almost obsolete style. It has been translated into French by the late M. E. Biot. The present is an abridgment of the work, and is likewise difficult to be understood, still more to be rendered into English. Mr. Gingell, with the assistance of his able instructor, Lin-kow-hwaie, has triumphed over all impediments, and has furnished an excellent translation of a very curious work, which throws much light upon the usages of the ancient Chinese. The text, as rendered, is elucidated, to students of the original language, by the introduction, where necessary, of the Chinese characters (our letters being incapable of supplying the necessary distinctions), and by copious explanatory notes.

It would appear that, at that early period, the use of silk was known in China. It was the function of certain officers to announce to the queen the arrival of the season when she and the ladies of the palace "put in order the silkworms in the north suburbs, that the dresses used at times of sacrifice might be manufactured from their produce." A particular carriage was used by the queen when she went "to pluck the mulberry-leaf." Silk thread, as well as cotton thread, is spoken of, and the robes of the empress are described as having "white silk lutestring lining."

It affords some considerable presumption in favour of the high antiquity of the *Chow-le*, that, whilst it contains constant references to rice and other grains, fruits and agricultural produce of various kinds, tea, an article which has been in universal use in China for some centuries past, is not mentioned.

"*Mourn for the Mighty Dead.*" *Song on the Death of Wellington.* Composed by SIR HENRY R. BISSHOP. Cocks and Co.

THE characteristics of this piece are simplicity and pathos.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

India Stock	275 to 277.
India Bonds	80s. to 83s. prem.
East-India Railway, 18 paid	9 to 9½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	3 to 3½ prem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 per Cent. Transfer Stock Paper, 1834-5, div. payable in London ..			
Book Debt of 31st Dec. 1834, 3rd Jan. and 3rd July.....			
Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.	Ss.Rs. 2s.3½d.	2s.3½d.	2s.3½d.
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at per Co.'s Rupees.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupees.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from 8 to 23 Nov.	
			£.	s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. to ½	2s. 1d.	98,266	5 3
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	17,757	0 6
Bombay..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1½d.	125	0 0
Bi-monthly ..			116,148	5 9

Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, £3,500,000.

Bank Post Bills	2s. 0½d.
Madras do.	
Bombay do.	2s. 0½d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Pes Steamer Haddington, Nov. 20.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£199,635
Ceylon.....	£7,100	—
Madras	—	22,100
Singapore	5,000	5,020
Calcutta	—	94,545
Hong-Kong	—	3,215
Canton	—	750
Alexandria	92,300	—
	£104,400	£325,265

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 3rd November, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 8th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of Rs. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

224 tons of Dead Weight, including some heavy Ordnance, and 154 Barrels of Tar.

22 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 15th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of Rs. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

250 tons—Coals (Marine).

15 tons—Heavy Ordnance (three pieces).

37 tons—Other Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1852, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of December aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

HATS for INDIA.—ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-

CHAMBER HATS are the best adapted for all tropical climates, being manufactured on a new and scientific principle, by which the head of the wearer is thoroughly protected from the heat of the sun, and perfect ventilation and coolness obtained. This principle is applicable to all kinds of hats, helmets, chacoos, hunting-caps, &c. To be obtained of the following old-established hatters:—**AARMEAD and TYLER**, 7, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; **BARBER**, 13, Royal Exchange; **BAILY**, 46, Fleet Street; **BEARDMORE**, 60, New Bond Street; **BRIGGS**, 98, Gracechurch Street; **CRATCHE**, 5, Newgate Street; **COLB**, 23, Bridge Street, Westminster; **DONALDSON**, 33, Warwick Street, Regent Street; **JUPP**, 222, Regent Street; **LEA**, 1, Pall Mall; **LOCK**, 6, St. James's Street; **MELTON**, 194, Regent Street; **PREEDY**, 2, Fleet Street; **THREDDER**, 74, Fleet Street; **REYNOLDS**, 125, Strand; **MANDER and ALLENDERS**, Liverpool; or wholesale of the manufacturers, **J. ELLWOOD and Sons**, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars, London.

HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.—A retired OFFICER

of the East-India Company's Service is desirous of giving LESSONS in the HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE, on reasonable Terms.
Address, A. B. C., care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

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John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.

Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta November 8th, Sand Heads, 9th; Madras, 13th; Point de Galle, 16th; Aden, 25th; and arrived at Saes December 1st.

The *Achilles*, with a mail, left Bombay Nov. 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 26th. ult.

The *Malla*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Oct. 30th; Singapore, Nov. 6th; Penang, 8th; and arrived at Point de Galle on the 13th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 3rd inst.; they reached Malta on the 13th (per *Haddington*), and Marseilles on the 15th inst. (per *Banshee*).

The *Haddington*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 21.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 8	Bombay (<i>via</i> Madras) Nov. 17
Madras	— 13	Ceylon — 16
China (Hong-Kong)	Oct. 30	

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1269.

Parsce year of Yezdegerd 1222.

Chinese year 4488, or 49th of the 75th cycle.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE war in the Burmese territories is of course the chief object of present attention in Indian affairs. But the recently-received mail contains little to gratify curiosity. We are still standing fast at Prome. With regard to the capture of that place the Indian papers contain some grumbling intimations of mismanagement. The larger steamers, it is said, were pushed forward first, when the smaller ones should have had the precedence as pilot vessels, and the alleged consequences were, that the *Enterprise* got on shore on one side of the river, and the *Fire Queen* on the other. Then it is said, that instead of clearing the bank by the thirty-two and sixty-eight pounders, by which it was completely commanded, the landing-party were sent on in gun-boats with only light twelve-pounders to make their way under the fire of the enemy. We leave these matters to the criticism of professional readers, having performed our duty by putting these statements before them. Notwithstanding our old acquaintance with the Irawaddy, we have not been on our guard in respect to its fitful movements, but have suffered it to discompose us, and confound our operations, by the sudden subsidence of its waters, which, it is said, will leave our steamers at Prome high and dry, or something like it, for many months to come. General Godwin, who had returned to Rangoon, was on his way back to Prome, with a second division of his force, on the arrival of which, it was understood, the General would attack the Burmese force, which was stockaded at a few miles' distance. This force would, probably, not offer any very formidable resistance. The chief command was held by a son of the famous Bandoolah, of the former war, who, however, had given so little satisfaction, that he had been ordered to be dressed in woman's clothes, and sent to Ava on a donkey. He preferred a different course, as well as a slightly different mode of conveyance, and surprised the British army by suddenly trotting into their camp upon a pony, with his wife, in true primitive Darby and Joan style, mounted behind him. Other officers

are, it is said, ready to follow the example of their chief, and it is believed that a demonstration only is wanting on our part, to afford the troops an opportunity of running with all celerity. The fugitive general, who has been placed on board the *Sesostria*, for safety, has, it is said, furnished information of much importance to the quartermaster general's department. To aid in future operations when any shall be undertaken, two hundred and fifty elephants have been despatched overland from Bengal. It is reported that a Burmese force is stockaded at Aeng pass, for the purpose of arresting the progress and possibly of making prisoners of the sagacious animals, and the troops in Arracan have been hastily ordered to move for their protection. The elephants are intended to convey the ordnance-carriages and ammunition over the country, for the purpose of keeping the horses fresh until they are required in the face of the enemy. The 1st division of the 10th Bengal native infantry had arrived at Rangoon. The 1st division of H.M.'s 51st foot had left that place for Prome, and the remainder were immediately to follow. A portion of the 4th Seik local infantry has been embarked at Calcutta for the Burmese territories, and the remainder will follow shortly. Those whom no former occupant of India could ever compel to yield, have now acknowledged the supremacy of the British rule, and seem likely to render valuable service to it. While quartered at the Anglo-Indian capital, the conduct of these men is said to have been most exemplary. But on one point they have committed themselves, and have earned the everlasting hatred of that formidable body, the teetotallers. The men,—heretics that they are, and ignorant of the decrees of George Cruikshank, Dr. Jabez Burns, and the magnates of the Crystal Palace,—had the audacity to petition for grog, and their prayer has been complied with. It is thought, however, that they may prove good soldiers, notwithstanding this lamentable failing.

Small as is the amount of the above intelligence, it is all that is furnished relating to the seat of war,—except that the annexation of Pegu is speculated on. The course of events is slow—let us hope that it will be satisfactory. The local papers, however, it must be mentioned, are fierce in their denunciations of delay.

The rest of the vast expanse of India scarcely furnishes anything in the way of news to make up for the deficiency of intelligence from Burmah. That from the north-west is, for the most part, of common-place character. But the following extract from the *Bombay Times* may not be uninteresting to some of our home readers:—

"THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—The *Lahore Chronicle*, of the 3rd inst. supplies the following in reference to the expedition into the Huzara district:—'The following troops were to start on Saturday morning last (the 30th of October) from Rawul Pindiee for Huzara, in pursuance of the plans sketched by us in our last issue:—two six-pounder guns of Maj. Fitzgerald's troop of horse artillery, in charge of Lieut. Swinhoe; the 16th irregular cavalry, under Capt. W. Davidson; and the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment, commanded by Capt. Mackean. The impression at Rawul Pindiee was, that the object of the force, besides bringing the Saluds of Khagur to terms, was to reinstate Jehandad Khan in his frontier fort of Shoonghee, wrested from him by the Husunzaies, and also to punish that tribe for the murder of Messrs. Carne and Tapp: our version of the cause of the march may be depended upon. Our correspondent adds—"The force proceeds direct to the Puklee valley, and will be aided by the well-disposed, already called out by Abbot: all this must be done sharp, as the season of

operations ceases by the 10th of December,—the mountain territory to be operated on being very high.'" The following from Peshawur the 1st and 2nd inst. appears in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 10th instant:—'Brigadier Carnegie arrived here yesterday under a salute of eleven guns. Lieut. Hodson, the new guide commandant, joins the corps to-day. It is probable that some of the guide companies will proceed to the disturbed districts in Huzara. We hear that the Kelat-i-Ghilzie corps, Davidson's Irregulars, and two guns, had marched for Rawul Pindiee to settle the affair,—November 2nd.—The whole of the guide infantry leave Aboozai to-day for service in Huzara, under the adjutant. Lieut. Hodson is to overtake them at Noushera. They have orders to proceed by forced marches. Four companies 29th N.I. a squadron 16th irregulars, and two H. A. guns, the whole under Capt. Whist, proceed to Aboozai on the 5th to relieve three companies 71st, two troops 7th light cavalry, and two guns, now stationed there under command of Capt. Maclean.'" "

Sickness prevails in the Jullunder Doab. H.M.'s 60th Rifles have suffered severely. The artillery are healthy. The number of sick in the 43rd Light Infantry is falling rapidly. Sickness appears to be very prevalent in Scinde.

Some very wild rumours are afloat as to Dost Mohamed. One of these is, that he is about to attack Khelat; another, that he intends to march upon Herat, and capture it. It is said, moreover, that he has perpetrated an almost general massacre of the inhabitants of Balkh, to which place a Russian agent was reported to have found his way.

The territories of the King of Oude, and those of the Nizam, appear to be in the same happy state as usual.

The Presidencies yield actually nothing in the way of intelligence. At Bombay, the only matter thought of seems to be the exit of the Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry. Here the retirement of a judge is a very simple affair. The Attorney-General, in the name of the bar, assures the retiring functionary that his judicial career has manifested a union of all the admirable qualities displayed by Hale, Holt, and Mansfield. The learned judge (much affected) returns a suitable answer; bows are exchanged, and there the matter ends. In India, the native community and the British community, literary associations and associations not literary at all, seem to think it absolutely necessary to fling an address at the head of a departing lawyer, and even the people of Madras feel called upon to fire a paper salute in honour of the Chief Justice of another presidency. It is, however, an "untoward event," that the head of the Bombay bar, the Advocate-General (Mr. Le Mesurier), abstains from swelling the general burst of laudation; not only does he take no part in it, but he has published a letter in which he disclaims all agreement therewith, though he says he wishes the judge's welfare and happiness.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Major Sayers, 80th F., at Prome, Oct. 16. Staff. assist. surg. Agar, on his way from Matura to Galle, Oct. 23.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Wm. Tallan, 57th N.I. at Meean Meer, Nov. 4.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. P. Thompson, 15th N.I. on board the *Malabar*, on his passage to England, aged 20, Sept. 15; Lieut. W. Bryce, 1st Eur. fus. at Ballygunge, Oct. 14.

BOMBAY.—Assist. surg. H. Deane, at Bombay, Nov. 8; Surg. P. Gray, at Bombay, Nov. 18.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

General Godwin is moving at a pace so fearfully tardy that it is hard to see when he contemplates the completion of his work at all. Meanwhile the larger steamers are shut up at Prome by the fall of the river—they can neither go on nor return, and should an advance on Ava be determined on, it must be made by the help of the smallest-sized steamers alone! One would imagine that the period and height of the inundation, in place of being things familiar to us for thirty years, had come upon us quite as discoveries—taken us by surprise as events never to have been looked for! The intelligence supplied by the *Englishman's* correspondents comes down to the 21st ultimo from Prome, and to the 29th from Rangoon. The young chief, Bandoole's son, had been placed on board the *Sesostria* for safety,—and had, it was reported, furnished information of much importance to the quartermaster-general's department. An attempt had been made, on or about the night of the 18th, by the enemy to destroy the town of Prome: they succeeded in setting it on fire in three or four places, but had been driven off before they could accomplish their purpose. Large numbers of people were returning to the city,—but they had not brought in any supplies with them, and the country people around seemed to be in dread of doing so. The sun was fearfully hot, but the troops did not appear to be suffering in any way from sickness beyond what they would in any part of India at this season of the year. The 35th N.I. had a wing posted in the north-western portion of the town for its protection. The force was to remain inactive till the return of General Godwin with the second division, a strong party of the enemy, some 4,000 in number, with a gun and thirty jinjalla, being within eight miles of them at a place called E-thlay-mew, and a still larger body some distance further off at Mecaday! Such procrastination was probably never before heard of on the part of a British general with a force at his disposal sufficient to put to route all the Bandoolas and their followers in the Burman empire! The commander is said to have it in contemplation, on the second division reaching Prome, to attack the enemy in their stockades from more points at once than one, so as to prevent their escape, the probability being that enemy there will by that time be none to attack. From Rangoon there is little news of importance. Commodore Lambert was still absent at Maulmain. The first portion of the 10th Bengal N.I. had arrived from Calcutta by the *Feroze*. The first division of H. M.'s 51st foot had left in the *Phlegathon* on the 20th for Prome, and the remainder were to follow in the steamers which returned from that city on the 23rd and 24th.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 15.

Rangoon, Oct. 26.—The 80th regt. has had cholera at Prome; five men have died and one officer. Poor Major Sayers, he went out riding on the morning of the 16th instant, was taken ill at 9 A.M., and by 10 P.M. was no more. He obtained his majority only in May last by the death of Major Lockhart. On the 20th cholera had decreased, as there was only one fresh case on that date.

"Bundoolah, son of the man of that name who was commander-in-Chief in the last war, has given himself up to Sir John Cheape, at Prome. It appears that after Captain Tarleton took the guns at Prome in July last, he was suspected of being favourable to us, and his head was to be off, but preferring to keep it on his shoulders, he wisely surrendered himself. The nephew of the governor who defended Rangoon has also surrendered himself with his wife, because he could not hold his place against the British, and bolted with the others. Orders had been issued for his decapitation, so he, like a sensible man, followed Bundoolah's example, which will doubtless be followed by many others."

The second instalment of troops commenced embarking for Prome on the 19th Oct., on board the *Phlegathon*, *Proserpine*, and *Mahanuddy*.

The *Hugh Lindsay* has arrived with troops from Madras.

Mr. Ewin, mate of the H. Co.'s steamer *Damooda*, fell overboard while he was dosing in a chair. The chair was found, but the body has not yet been discovered.

General Godwin, according to all accounts, will proceed to Prome by the end of next week, to disperse the 15,000 men supposed to be posted in the interior of that place. After accomplishing this, the third and final advance is to be made to Ava. In the interim, the *Feroze* will run to Calcutta and back, and it is expected that the Governor-General will be a passenger on board.

October 27.—The *Mozaffer*, with the *Havering* in tow from Calcutta, and the *Pluto* from Bassein, arrived here. The former brought round the English mail. On the 11th the body of the

late admiral was transhipped from the *Pluto* to the *Rattler*, to convey it to Trincomalee. The *Pluto* will be put on the line to convey troops to Prome.

I hear that the Siamese are becoming mischievous, owing to the absence of the admiral's ship. Commodore Lambert will soon have to turn his attention to those fellows.

Preparations are being made to repair all steamers that have suffered damage, instead of sending them round to Calcutta for that purpose.

Instructions have been received here to the effect that, on the advance of the troops, Capt. Latter is to accompany the general in his capacity of interpreter. An assistant-commissioner from the Arracan coast, who is shortly expected here, will take up the magisterial duties of Capt. Latter. The commissioner of Arracan is also expected here.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 3.

Stringent orders are given at Prome, not to destroy or injure the pagodas or other buildings. This order, it is said, is issued by the express desire of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1852.

Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held July 1, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Grey, date of admission into college, Oct. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Not passed in any language.

Macnabb, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Ditto, ditto.

Johnston, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Ditto, ditto.

Chase, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Ditto, ditto.

Brandreth, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Persian, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Bengallee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.

Benson, date, Dec. 6, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed in Persian, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Hindee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.

Saunders, R. F. date, Dec. 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

OORDOO.

Browne, date, Sept. 2, 1851; initiatory exam. Sept. 3, 1851. Not passed in any language.

Wake, date, Oct. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Ditto, ditto.

Capper, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Ditto, ditto.

Eden, date, June 1, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Ditto, ditto.

Mangles, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Bengallee, Mar. 1, 1852, and in Oordoo, June 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.

Sherwood, date, April 2, 1852; date, April 6, 1852. Absent—Sick certificate. Not passed in any language.

Cockerell, date, May 31, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Studying at Midnapore. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Gonne, date, Dec. 20, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 29, 1851. Passed in Persian, May 1, 1852.

Richardes, date, Jan. 10, 1848; initiatory exam. Jan. 26, 1848. Passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1848.

Jenkins, C. J. date, Dec. 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Not passed in any language.

Lawrence, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Passed in Persian, June 1, 1852.

Lewis, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Persian, March 1, 1852, and in Hindee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for public service. Studying for honours.

Pasley, date, Dec. 6, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed in Hindee, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Persian, June 1, 1852. Qualified for public service. Studying for honours.

Shaw, date, Aug. 20, 1846; date of initiatory examination, Sept. 1, 1846. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, April 5, 1847.

Cuppige, date, Oct. 15, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

BENGALLEE.

Robinson, date, May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1851.
 Coulthurst, date, Oct. 23, 1850; initiatory exam. Nov. 1, 1850. Passed in Oordoo, June 2, 1851.
 Lane, date, Feb. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Feb. 5, 1852. Passed in Oordoo, May 1, 1852.
 Moore, date, June 1, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Passed in Oordoo, June 1, 1852.
 Levien, date, Nov. 1, 1850; initiatory exam. Dec. 2, 1850. Passed in Oordoo, Aug. 1, 1851.
 Alexander, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Oordoo, Mar. 1, 1852.
 Ouseley, date, April 29, 1852; initiatory exam. May 1, 1852. Passed in Persian, May 1, 1852.
 Saunders, H. C. date, Nov. 1, 1850; initiatory exam. Dec. 2, 1850. Passed in Oordoo, June 1, 1852.
 Elliot, date, Dec. 8, 1849; initiatory exam. Jan. 2, 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Oct. 1, 1850.
 Nairne, date, May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Nov. 1, 1851.

Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held Aug. 2, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Grey, date, Oct. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Not passed in any language.
 Macnabb, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Johnston, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Chase, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Brandreth, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Persian, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Bengallee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Benson, date, Dec. 6, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 5, 1851. Absent—sick certificate. Passed in Persian, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Hindee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Saunders, R. F. date, Dec. 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

OORDOO.

Wake, date, Oct. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Passed. Has to pass in a second language.
 Browne, date, Sept. 2, 1851; initiatory exam. Sept. 3, 1851. Not passed in any language.
 Capper, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Eden, date, June 1, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Mangles, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed for high proficiency. Passed in Bengallee, Mar. 1, 1852, and in Oordoo, June 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Sherwood, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Absent—Sick certificate. Not passed in any language.
 Cockerell, date, May 31, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Studying at Midnapore. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Gonne, date, Dec. 20, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 29, 1851. Passed in Persian, May 1, 1852.
 Richardes, date, Jan. 10, 1848; initiatory exam. Jan. 26, 1848. Passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1848.
 Jenkins, C. J. date, Dec. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Not passed in any language.
 Lawrence, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Passed in Persian, June 1, 1852.
 Lewis, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Persian, Mar. 1, 1852, and in Hindee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Pasley, date, Dec. 6, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed in Hindee, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Persian, June 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Shaw, date, Aug. 20, 1846; initiatory exam. Sept. 1, 1846. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, April 5, 1847.
 Cuppage, date, Oct. 15, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1852. Absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

BENGALLEE.

Lane, date, Feb. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Feb. 5, 1852. Passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Oordoo, May 1, 1852.
 Robinson, date, May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1851.
 Moore, date, June 1, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Passed in Oordoo, June 1, 1852.
 Coulthurst, date, Oct. 23, 1850; initiatory exam. Nov. 1, 1850. Passed in Oordoo, June 2, 1851.
 Levien, date, Nov. 1, 1850; initiatory exam. Dec. 2, 1850. Passed in Oordoo, Aug. 1, 1851.
 Ouseley, date, April 29, 1852; initiatory exam. May 1, 1852. Passed in Persian, May 1, 1852.
 Alexander, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Oordoo, March 1, 1852.
 Saunders, H. C. date, Nov. 1, 1850; initiatory exam. Dec. 2, 1850. Passed in Oordoo, June 1, 1852.
 Elliot, date, Dec. 8, 1849; initiatory exam. Jan. 2, 1850. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Oct. 1, 1850.
 Nairne, date, May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Nov. 1, 1851.

Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held Sept. 1, 1852.

PERSIAN.

Grey, date, Oct. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851. Passed. Has to pass in a second language.
 Macnabb, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed. Has to pass in a second language.
 Chase, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Not passed in any language.
 Brandreth, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Persian, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Bengallee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Johnston, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Absent—sick. Not passed in any language.
 Saunders, R. F. date of admission into College, Dec. 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.
Initiatory.—Grant, date, Aug. 28, 1852; initiatory exam. Sept. 1, 1852. In Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

OORDOO.

Browne, date, Sept. 2, 1851; initiatory exam. Sept. 3, 1851. Passed—has to pass in a second language.
 Capper, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Not passed in any language.
 Eden, date, June 1, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Sherwood, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Ditto, ditto.
 Brandreth, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed for high proficiency. Passed in Persian, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Bengallee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Mangles, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed in Bengallee, March 1, 1852, and in Oordoo, June 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Passed for high proficiency in Oordoo, Aug. 2, 1852. Studying for honours.
 Cockerell, date May 31, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852. Studying at Midnapore. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Gonne, date, Dec. 20, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 29, 1851. Passed. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, May 1, 1852.
 Richardes, date, Jan. 10, 1848; initiatory exam. Jan. 26, 1848. Passed—qualified for the public service, having passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1848.
 Jenkins, C. J. date, Dec. 8, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Not passed in any language.
 Lewis, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852. Passed for high proficiency. Passed in Persian, March 1, 1852, and in Hindee, May 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Pasley, date, Dec. 6, 1851; initiatory exam. Dec. 15, 1851. Passed in Hindee, Feb. 2, 1852, and in Persian, June 1, 1852. Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
 Lawrence, date, April 2, 1852; initiatory exam. April 6, 1852. Absent—sick. Passed in Persian, June 1, 1852.
 Shaw, date, Aug. 20, 1846; initiatory exam. Sept. 1, 1846

Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, April 5, 1847.
Cuppage, date, Oct. 15, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851.
Absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

BENGALLEE.

Moore, date, June 1, 1852; initiatory exam. June 1, 1852.
Passed—Qualified for the public service, having passed in Oordoo, June 1, 1852; recommended for a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency.
Ouseley, date, April 29, 1852; initiatory exam. May 1, 1852.
Passed in Persian, May 1, 1852.
Levien, date, Nov. 1, 1850; initiatory exam. Dec. 2, 1850.
Passed in Oordoo, Aug. 1, 1851.
Lane, date, Feb. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Feb. 5, 1852.
Passed in Oordoo, May 1, 1852, and in Bengallee, Aug. 2, 1852.
Qualified for the public service. Studying for honours.
Alexander, date, Jan. 3, 1852; initiatory exam. Jan. 7, 1852.
Absent—sick. Passed in Oordoo, March 1, 1852.
Saunders, H. C. date, Nov. 1, 1850; initiatory exam. Dec. 2, 1850.
Absent—sick. Passed in Oordoo, June 1, 1852.
Wake, date, Oct. 9, 1851; initiatory exam. Oct. 15, 1851.
Absent—sick. Passed in Oordoo, Aug. 2, 1852.
Elliot, date, Dec. 8, 1849; initiatory exam. Jan. 2, 1850.
Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Oct. 1, 1850.
Nairne, date, May 5, 1851; initiatory exam. June 2, 1851.
Absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Nov. 1, 1851.
Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

G. T. MARSHALL,
Secretary to the College of Fort William.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 24 reached Calcutta Oct. 28.
MOURNING FOR THE DUKE.—The Governor-General has signified his desire that the Bengal army shall go into full mourning for the death of the Duke of Wellington.
THE 38TH N.I., at Dacca, are suffering severely from illness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was to return to Simla on Oct. 26.

THE 4TH SIKH LOCAL INFANTRY embarked on board the steamer *Zenobia*, for Rangoon, Nov. 2. The regiment, having no *costs* to care for, have petitioned Government for *grog*, and have got their wish.

LIEUT. CAMPBELL MITCHELL, H.M.'s 75th regt., is being tried by a court-martial, on a charge of cheating at billiards, and giving the lie to a brother officer.—*Hurkaru*.

RAILWAY.—The ground at Howrah for the railway terminus has at last been finally secured by Government, after two years' negotiation.

MR. LUDLOW, a confidential clerk in the Lahore Board's office, has been dismissed for offering for sale certain official information.

ORPHAN SCHOOL.—A committee of officers at Simla have passed a unanimous resolution in favour of transferring the Upper Orphan School to that station.

MUTINY.—The *Penang Gazette* of Sept. 25 gives an account of a mutiny on board the barque *Sarah*, bound from Maulmain to Liverpool. The captain was placed in confinement, but no lives were sacrificed. The ship was run into Penang, the crew first forcing the captain not to prosecute them.

MR. R. S. WALKER, one of the superintendents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Calcutta, has been appointed agent to the same company at Shanghai.

INDIGO is now offered at Ghazepore and Benares at Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per maund.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has lowered its rates one per cent. all round, except on Company's paper.

CAPT. PHAYRE has returned to Calcutta from Arracan, having been sent for by the Governor-General. It is believed that he is to be made governor of Pegu on its annexation.

THE *Charlotte*, of 535 tons, from Madras to Whampoa with cotton, was lost on the Paratta Shoal. The commander and crew were saved in two Chinese fishing-boats. H.M.'s steamer *Hermes* immediately proceeded to the wreck, and brought back word that the vessel was little damaged, and if lightened of 150 tons of cargo might easily be got off the reef. The agents of Lloyd's immediately sent off the most effectual assistance to it.

A STEAMER leaves Mooltan regularly on the 4th of every month for Kurrachee, and quits that port for Mooltan on the 24th of the month. The freight on all goods has been reduced, and is only ten annas a maund for a distance of 800 miles. The Government is doing everything in its power to encourage traffic on the Indus.

MEDICAL RETIREMENTS.—The following is the list of the surgeons to whom the retiring pensions of the year have been awarded:—Dr. Jackson, S. S., Umballa; Dr. Ross, civil, Delhi; Dr. Turnbull, 2nd light cavalry; Dr. Mockler, retired; Dr. Brander, 64th native infantry; Dr. Berwick, on furlough.

THE 37TH N.I.—The *Englishman* mentions that orders have been issued from head-quarters, altering the destination of the 37th N.I. from Burmah to Barrackpore, to which latter station it will march on or about the 20th inst. On its arrival at Barrackpore, the 30th will proceed to Dacca, and the 38th L.I. will move on to Sylhet. This order countermanding the 37th might have been expected.

ARTILLERY.—The *Mofussile* mentions that the head-quarters and 6th company of the 7th battalion of foot artillery, and the European recruits, who have passed the hot season at Meerut, marched out of that station on the morning of the 1st inst., in progress towards the north-west; Lieut. col. Garbett commanding the whole party, and Lieut. D. C. Alexander, of the horse artillery, has charge of the recruits as far as Umballa.

LIEUT.-COL. G. FARQUHARSON, who lately arrived at Meerut to command the 46th N.I., is compelled to proceed to Europe immediately for the recovery of his health: Capt. Caulfield is thus again left in command of the regiment.

H.M.'s 83RD REGT. is to remain at Kurrachee for another year, and the wing of the 64th is ordered to return at once from Hyderabad to Kurrachee on account of the prevalence of sickness at the former place.

THE 3RD REGT. N.I. and 9th Irregular Cavalry, were to march from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee about the 28th ult., to replace the troops withdrawn from the former station. These regiments will move fully equipped for service, leaving sick and weakly, and heavy baggage, behind at Jhelum. Lieut.-Col. J. Christie, of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, commands them. The only troops remaining at Jhelum will be Major Gaitskill's light field battery and the 47th N.I., under Brevet-major Bolton, but several relieving regiments will soon be passing up: the 10th Light Cavalry, the 1st N.I., and the 1st Irregular Cavalry are expected there about the 5th instant.

THE 72ND N.I. left Bareilly on the 16th October, and arrived at Futtoghur on the morning of the 22nd. They were to resume their march on the 23rd, expected to be at Allahabad on the 12th November, and Benares the 20th.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR JAMES RAMSAY AS COMMISSARY GENERAL.—The appointment of Major James Ramsay as commissary general in succession to Colonel Hawkins, proceeding to Europe, cannot but be productive of good to the department of which he is now the chief officer. We do not allude to his long practical experience in the commissariat in time both of peace and war, nor is it our intention to point out the peculiar fitness of his constitution for those onerous duties of the new office which, according to the suggestions of the commissioners, will entail much personal exertion upon the head of the department; but we wish to dwell particularly upon the fact, that no officer in the commissariat has ever before shown so much desire and zeal in pointing out to Government the defects of the present system of commissariat management, and to impress upon it the absolute and immediate necessity of thorough reform. This fact has been well known to the Military Board, and is now corroborated by the report of the commissariat commissioners, in which there is hardly any point discussed without quoting the opinion of Major Ramsay on the subject, in which the commissioners generally coincide. As it is proposed that the whole of the commissariat management and expenditure should be placed under the entire and sole control of the commissary general, and as the details thereof could not by anybody be better understood than by the person that first suggested them, Major Ramsay is without question the most suitable officer to carry out at once the reform which is so much needed. There is no doubt that the appointment will give umbrage to several parties, who, according to the system of seniority, might have considered themselves entitled to the office, but if ever an exception to that system was justifiable this surely is.—*Hurkaru*.

THE UNION BANK.—We understand that a suit in equity is about to be instituted against the Executive Committee of the Union Bank, by Aushoots Dey and others, for the purpose of winding up the bank and submitting the committee's accounts to the master's office of the Supreme Court.

FROM BENARES we learn that the 26th N.I. arrived on the 31st October, and marched on the morning of the 3rd November. The 6th N.I. were expected on the 5th November, and the 16th grenadiers were to march in progress of relief on the 6th, and expect to reach Delhi about Christmas-day. The corps gave a grand entertainment to the 26th on the evening of the 1st instant.

BERHAMPORE.—A gentleman just arrived from Berhampore describes the sickness prevalent at that station as fearful. Both in cantonments and in the native parts of the city there was much mortality. Berhampore has for some years past been known as an extremely unhealthy place, and it was the conviction of this alone which latterly forced the Government to abandon it as a station for European troops. There are three regiments there—the Sikhs, the 37th, and 7th N.I., and the place is quite crowded. The Sikhs are said to have made anything but a favourable impression on the minds of the people there. They are described as a most turbulent and riotous set, always in rows and disturbances in the city, very noisy and almost unmanageable. If this description be correct, the Sikhs now at Berhampore must be a very different set of men from those we have in Calcutta.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 5.

DOST MAHOMED.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* sends some "startling intelligence" from Scinde touching Dost Mahomed and Afghan politics. The Ameer is said by rumour in the bazaar to have joined the Candahar people, and to be marching rapidly on Khelat. The belief seems to be that the Scindians are seeking, by the aid of the Afghans, to shake off the yoke of British power. The story is not a very probable one, and we are not inclined to believe it. Not that we are, with our contemporary of Delhi, "disposed to think more highly of Dost Mahomed's judgment and experience"—these did not suffice to keep him from the manifest folly of aiding Shere Sing,—but that we do not believe the Scindians are at all likely to have combined for the purpose alleged.—*Hurkaru*.

CASHMERE.—A correspondent, who has just returned from Cashmere, writes as follows:—"None of your sporting friends appear to have given you any account of their sporting adventures in the Cashmere and Ladakh districts. I was on the point of going to the Gilgit country last July, but luckily I changed my mind, as I should have run some chance of having my throat cut. Cashmere was denuded of troops last month; they were all off to Gilgit, to check a rebellion which had broken out there. I met some on their way to Sreenuggur from Jummo, who had been sent to supply the place of those pushed on." It is only necessary for us to say that our sporting friends are very remiss in their attentions. We shall only be too happy to learn something of their adventures.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 27.

DEATH OF LIEUT. KENNEDY, 64TH REGIMENT N.I.—The lamented death of Lieut. Edward Saunders Kennedy, 64th regiment N.I., is fully noticed in our obituary of this date. The saying, "He left no enemy behind him," however trite, is strictly true as applied to this officer. We write not on hearsay, but from personal knowledge of the fact. We beg to express our cordial sympathy with the grief of that numerous circle of near relatives, not to speak of friends and mere acquaintances, who will mourn for the amiable deceased.—*Mofussilite* Oct. 19.

THE 36TH N.I., under command of Lieut.-Col. T. F. Fleming, marched into cantonments on Wednesday morning. This corps occupies the lines vacated by the regiment of Ferozepore. The 64th N.I., we understand, will not move until the 2nd proximo. The object of this delay is, no doubt, to enable them to receive another month's pay before starting,—a very proper and considerate arrangement in a case where no necessity exists for any very urgent dispatch. The 64th will march with about ten lacs of treasure in charge. This sum will be conveyed from Kurnaul to Umballa by a detachment under Major Thomas and Lieut. Snell. The main body of the regiment goes on to Ferozepore by the most direct route.—*Ibid.* Oct. 29.

THE 10TH N.I. has just embarked for Rangoon, nearly 1,200 strong, with 21 officers. We question whether any native regiment has been sent into active service so strong in numbers; and seldom has a regiment embarked in such fine spirits, or in better order. The native officers and men uttered loud and repeated cheers as they marched down to the ghaut—which we hope they will have an opportunity of renewing as the British ensign rises over the battlements of Amerapoora.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.—It quite escaped us at the time to notice that a question was circulated lately among the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, whether an orphan should be admitted to the benefit of the pension originally subscribed for, when the father had fallen into arrears a few months before his death. We are happy to find that 324 out of 384 voted in favour of the proposition.—*Friend of India*.

THE INLAND TRANSIT COMPANY have improved their carriages and reduced their fares. For Rs. 52 a person may now proceed from Meerut to Allahabad, and an additional sum of Rs. 68 will convey him to Calcutta. Nine hundred miles in the week for Rs. 140 is almost as wonderful an innovation for India as the express train on the Great Western is for England.

SEALKOTE and Ferozepore are hereafter to be first-class brigade stations. The number of brigade commands in the Bengal presidency has been fixed at fifteen, of which four are to be first and eleven second class.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BONUS FUND.—We have been requested to intimate to our readers of the civil service, that the Bonus Fund is at an end. It appears that there are 134 civilians attached to the north-west provinces, whose votes were solicited as to the continuance or abandonment of the scheme, and on the 20th ult. the secretary of the fund announced that unless five-sixths of the members of the service, that is to say, 112 or 113 in number, recorded their votes by the 15th instant for a renewal of the scheme, it would be abandoned. We learn that up to the 15th instant, only sixty-eight votes in favour of the renewal were received at Agra, and the committee have announced that the Bonus Fund is at an end. This is certainly a pity, as the success of the scheme for the year that it has been in operation is undoubted. No fewer than fifteen steps have been obtained during the past ten months, owing almost entirely to the existence of a Bonus Fund. Bonuses varying in amount, we believe, from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 have been assigned to these fifteen retired seniors, of whom probably not two would have left without such an inducement. The greatest penalty has been the difference of nine months' salary which the promoted have given up, and they will come into their full allowances at least three or four months sooner than they would otherwise have done. But we cannot altogether look upon the Bonus Fund as defunct. Sixty-eight members have voted for its renewal; only four have declared themselves opposed to any scheme, while no fewer than sixty-two members have not voted pro or con. Something prompts us to the conclusion that more than two-thirds of the sixty-two silent ones, or at least forty-five in number, are not opposed to a Bonus scheme, and have neglected to answer Mr. Money's call, either from apathy or forgetfulness. The forty-five doubtless know on which side their "bread is buttered," as well as we do, but we nevertheless would urge them to reflect for a few moments, and to throw themselves into the scale with the sixty-eight years, and the Bonus Fund is re-established. Having said so much, we would further recommend the gentlemen forming the Agra Committee, to whose public-spirited and zealous exertions the service is so much indebted, not to be too hasty, but to give the scheme fifteen days' more grace, or say to the 1st of November.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 20.

POST-MASTER-GENERAL N.W. PROVINCES.—We have been informed on what ought to be good authority, that the present Postmaster-General of the N.W. Provinces will shortly be gazetted as Magistrate and Collector of Agra, in the room of M. R. Gubbins, Esq., who, so it is said, will succeed Mr. Barnes at Lahore. Mr. Robert Spinkie, we believe, has been spoken of as Mr. Riddell's successor, and, if so, we trust that he will walk in the footsteps of his predecessor.—*Agra Messenger*, Oct. 30.

THE RULER OF BAHWULPORE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* announces the death of Nawab Bahwul Khan, the ruler of Bahwulpoore, and a faithful ally of the British Indian Government. It will be remembered that during the Mooltan campaign this prince did all his little possible in aid of our arms; and we do not know that he has ever been very munificently rewarded for his good offices. His third son succeeds, by arrangement, to the office and dignity, in supercession of the eldest, who is in prison on suspicion of conspiracy against his fortunate younger brother. There is to be no change of ministry at Bahwulpoore for the present.—*Bengal Herkaru*, Nov. 5.

HOSHARPORE, Nov. 1.—"Our station will soon be devoid of troops, for the 7th irregulars marched this morning to Rawal Pindee, the Sikh regiment leaves on the 7th for some place on the frontier, and the 17th N.I. left on the morning of the 25th ultimo, so that we have only the 58th N.I. in, and a wing of the 14th irregulars outside. Colonel Lawrence joined yesterday from Simlah to command the 58th. Report says, the 9th N.I. are to come here.

MR. COURT.—The *Delhi Advertiser* of the 5th Nov. gives an account of a very unusual occurrence having taken place in the Shajehanpore district, on the night of the 30th October. The joint magistrate of Budson, Mr. Court, has been waylaid and severely beaten by a party of men supposed to be of the Musulman caste; he had lost three of his fingers, and had been otherwise severely maltreated. Mr. Court was wholly unarmed, and was travelling by palkee dawk when set on; the ruffians owed him a grudge apparently, but could not have had any intention of killing him, or they might easily have effected their purpose: he was by last accounts doing well. It is to be hoped his assailants may be discovered and severely punished for their cowardly conduct.

ROORKEE, Oct. 30:—"Our works here are advancing at a furious rate, and they are now becoming of extraordinary interest. In a few months the aqueduct on the Solani will be arched over; and unless heavy cold weather rains interfere with progress, I see no reason why we should not admit water over it early in 1854. The earthen part of the aqueduct, however, will require time and great care to place it in a proper state of consolidation."

AGRA AND U. S. BANK.—Proceedings of an adjourned special general meeting of shareholders held at Agra, on Friday the 29th October, 1852. E. H. Longden, Esq. in the chair. The assistant secretary (in the absence of the secretary) stated that the present meeting had been adjourned from the 28th of September, to afford time for the receipt of proxies from the home shareholders. The greater portion of these had now arrived, and the vote paper stood as follows:—For the removal of the head-office to Calcutta—237 shareholders, owning 7,633 shares, and entitled to 1,079 votes. For the retention of the head-office at Agra, with a paid direction—23 shareholders, owning 447 shares, and entitled to 74 votes. With regard to the proposed change of location, the directors had learnt that an impression had gone abroad that some alteration in the nature of the business transacted by the bank at Agra was intended, and inquiries on the subject had been made. They therefore deemed it necessary to intimate that the existing lines of business, proved by long experience to be safe and profitable, would be continued here precisely as heretofore. The loans more especially, constituted the staple business of the bank, and—so far from curtailing—their desire was to extend operations in that department at Agra. The following resolutions were then duly passed:—1. That the head-office of the bank be removed to Calcutta after the half-yearly general meeting in February next, and that the present office at Agra be continued as a branch from the date of such transfer. 2. That the foregoing resolution be brought forward for confirmation at the next half-yearly general meeting. Auditors for the current half-year were then duly elected.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Fort William, Oct. 22, 1852.—The Hon. Court of Directors having, in their despatch No. 81, of the 16th of July, 1851, para. 2, recognized as the authorized establishment at this presidency 15 brigade commands, of which 4 are to be of the 1st and 11 of the second class, the most noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to constitute the commands of the troops at Sealkote and Ferozepore respectively 1st class brigade commands, to complete the proportion sanctioned.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Notification.—Nov. 1, 1852.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available in this season for the members of the civil service is published for general information:—

On the 1st November, 1851, there were vacant and available to make the complement of 51 furloughs 26

Lapses since Nov. 1, 1851.

1. By return.—H. D. H. Fergusson, A. A. Roberts, A. H. Cocks, G. D. Wilkins, C. B. Thornhill, and W. T. Taylor	6
2. By expiry	2
3. By resignation	2
4. By death	0
	36

Deduct taken within the year.

T. C. Trotter, E. F. Lautour, A. Ross, E. H. Lushington, R. J. Soott, G. Todd, F. J. Halliday	7
	29

Remain absent on this date to make the complement of 51 furloughs

51

Twenty-nine furloughs are available on this date, of which nine have been assigned by the Governor of Bengal to the following applicants:—

C. Ommanney, W. Wynyard, W. Edwards, G. C. Barnes, A. Shakespear, C. G. Hiffersdon, W. Ford, and W. J. Bramley. This leaves twenty-one available furloughs unappropriated, and the following will also fall in between this date and the 31st March next, on the dates mentioned, or sooner, if the incumbents previously return:—

Mr. D. Cunliffe, 13th December, 1852.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, 10th February, 1853.

Mr. O. W. Malet, 10th March, 1853.

Mr. G. M. B. Berford, 10th March, 1853.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, 10th March, 1853.

Mr. G. C. Fletcher, 16th March, 1853.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, G. dept. coll. to be also dept. mag. in Midnapore.
ATHERTON, H. to offic. as additional judge of Tirhoot and Saran dur. abs. of W. St. Quintin.
CUST, R. N. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda.
FORBES, F. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mynpoory iav. with power of joint mag. and dep. coll. Oct. 26.
HARRISON, R. P. to offic. as coll. of Rungpore dur. abs. of Trotter.
SANDEMAN, H. D. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares.
TRAVERS, W. additional judge of Behar, to be also additional judge of Patna.
TROTTER, W. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mymensing dur. abs. of Cunliffe, Oct. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, H. G. M. 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 21, 1853, to sea, the Cape, Australia, and New Zealand, on m.c.
BEGGIE, A. W. leave canc. Oct. 14.
BEST, J. R. 1 mo.
BIDWELL, A. C. leave canc.
BIRCH, E. G. 2 mo. on m.c.
BURY, C. 31 days.
BOWRING, L. leave canc. Sept. 29.
CAMPBELL, the Hon. H. G. 3 mo. in ext. to rem. at Bombay prep. to appl. for furl. to England.
CRAWFORD, J. H. 15 days, to pres.
ELLIOTT, F. B. to July 31, 1853, in ext. on m.c.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. 1 mo.
GUTHRIE, J. leave canc.
HALKETT, H. C. 1 mo.
HEWETT, G. 15 days.
HOGG, F. F. 1 mo.
JACKSON, L. S. leave canc.
LOWE, W. H. 12 days.
MACKILLOP, J. R. 1 mo.
PALMER, G. 1 mo.
PEMBERTON, G. 20 days.
RAIKES, R. C. 1 mo.
ROSS, J. G. leave canc.
RUSSELL, C. D. 20 days.
SPANKIE, R. leave canc.
THOMPSON, J. G. 1 week.
WOODCOCK, E. E. 1 mo.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

DAWSON, Rev. F. A. perm. to retire on pension, fr. Dec. 1.
ETESON, Rev. R. 1 mo. in ext.
HAMILTON, Rev. A. 2 weeks in ext.
HIND, Rev. F. to be chapl. of Bhagalpore and Monghyr, Oct. 27.
HUMPHREY, Rev. W. T. chapl. of Moulinein, 1 mo. leave of abs.
ROTON, Rev. J. E. W. placed at disp. of govt. N. W. P.
TUSON, Rev. H. chapl. of Meerut, 2 mo. leave, fr. Oct. 6, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. 7th L. C. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1850, v. Burilton, ret.
ALEXANDER, Ens. R. W. to rank fr. Aug. 26, 1852.
ALLEN, Ens. F. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1852.
ANDERSON, Lieut. R. P. 25th N.I. to assn. temp. ch. of Allahabad commiss. off. fr. Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, Oct. 12.
BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 4th L.C. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Oct. 29; to be adj. 3rd regt. Punjab cav. Nov. 1.
BLAIR, Lieut. col. C. D. 8th L.C. invalided, fr. Oct. 20, to reside at Simla.
BOILEAU, Lieut. col. N. E. engr. ret. fr. du. Oct. 30.
BOISBRAGON, Lieut. T. W. R. 69th N.I. to be a sub. asst. com. gen. on probation, Oct. 26.
BOSWELL, Ens. J. J. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1852.
BOYD, Capt. B. 68th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 29.
BRADFORD, Maj. J. F. 9th L.C. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 20, in suc. to Lieut. col. C. D. Blair, invalided.
BROOKE, Lieut. col. comdt. G. C. B. art. to be col. fr. Sept. 10, 1852.
BURREWES, Lieut. C. 64th N.I. to be adj. to left wing dur. its separation fr. reg. head quarters, Oct. 15.
BUSHBY, Ens. J. T. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1852.
CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. A. L. 1st L.C. to be maj. fr. Oct. 20, in suc. to Lieut. col. C. D. Blair, invalided.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. W. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1852.
CARNEGIE, Col. A. on staff employ, from 42nd L.I. to 15th N.I.
CLARKE, Cornet M. to rank fr. July 28, 1852.
CLAYTON, Maj. H. 4th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, 1851, v. Carmichael, prom.
DANDRIDGE, Ens. E. 73rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 7, v. Lieut. R. Crosse, dec.



DAUNT, Ens. J. C. C. to rank fr. July 20, 1852.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 15, v. Kennedy, dec.
 DE BOURBEL, 2nd Lieut. R. engs. to rank fr. June 4, 1850.
 DICKINSON, Lieut. col. T. made over com. of garrison and cantonment of Allahabad to Lieut. col. S. Corbett, 25th N.I. with effect fr. Oct. 4.
 FANE, Ens. W. adj. 3rd Punjab cav. to be 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Punjab cav. v. Barlow, resigned, Nov. 1.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. 19th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Oct. 27; to act as adj. to 2nd regt. inf. Sindiah's contingent dur. abs. of Birch.
 GAIRDNER, Lieut. col. W. J. inf. to be col. fr. Sept. 10, in suc. to Col. Sir J. Rose, dec.
 GARDNER, Capt. G. C. 40th N.I. to be detach. staff with 40th and 67th N.I. at Burmah, Oct. 15.
 GIRDLESTONE, Ens. W. B. 67th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 9, in suc. to Capt. F. Rainsford, ret.
 GOAD, Brev. capt. C. E. 67th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. July 9, in suc. to Capt. F. Rainsford, ret.
 GOSTLING, Cornet F. C. to rank fr. July 28, 1852.
 GOWAN, Capt. G. T. 27th N.I. to contin. cur. du. of paymr. and superint. of nat. pensioners, temp. v. Bolleau, dec.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. S. F. 6th N.I. to ch. of commissariat off. and to offic. temp. for Lieut. R. C. Wroughton, sub. asst. com. gen.
 GRAHAM, Ens. F. W. 11th N.I. to do du. with irr. cav. attached to Ramgurih It. inf. batt. proc. on service to Burmah, Nov. 2.
 HARRIOTT, Brev. Capt. F. J. 9th L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 2, 1851, v. Lieut. col. W. Alexander, dec.
 K'EWITT, Brig. W. H. made over com. of Lahore div. to Brig. the Hon. A. T. Ashburnham, with effect fr. Oct. 1.
 HONFRAY, Ens. R. P. to rank fr. June 13, 1852; to take rank next below Ens. Wilcox.
 HUNT, Lieut. C. J. 4th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, 1851, v. Carmichael, prom.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. gen. in Europe, fr. 15th N.I. to 42nd L.I.
 JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 10, in suc. to Col. Sir J. Rose, dec.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. J. C. to be com. of the 2nd Punjab inf. Oct. 22.
 LIMOND, 2nd Lieut. D. eng. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 10, in suc. to Col. Sir J. Rose, dec.
 MACLEOD, Capt. R. B. 4th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 6, 1851, v. Carmichael, prom.
 MACNAGHTEN, Corn. W. H. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 20, in suc. to Lieut. col. C. D. Blair, invalided.
 MACTIER, Lieut. col. W. C.B. to rank fr. Aug. 6, 1851, v. Carmichael, prom.
 MARQUIS, Ens. A. to rank fr. Aug. 31, 1852.
 MCPHERSON, Ens. J. R. to rank fr. July 20, 1852.
 MEAD, Lieut. C. J. to survey a line of road between Chittagong and Akyab, Oct. 29.
 MELVILL, Lieut. H. 7th L.C. to rank fr. Sept. 16, 1850, v. Young, dec.
 MOORE, Ens. J. A. app. to cav. can. to rank as ens. fr. Dec. 11, 1846.
 NEDHAM, Lieut. A. J. to act as 2nd in com. of 11th irr. cav. in add. to duty as adj. Oct. 16.
 OLDFIELD, Lieut. J. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.
 PATON, Lieut. R. M. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. 6th batt. art. v. R. R. Bruce, to Eur.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. B. T. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1850, v. Burlton, retired.
 PROCTER, Ens. M. M. to rank fr. Aug. 31, 1852.
 RUTHERFORD, Maj. W. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 10, in suc. to Col. Sir J. Rose, dec.
 SANDHAM, Lieut. G. H. 1st L.C. to be capt. of a troop fr. Oct. 20, in suc. to Lieut. col. C. D. Blair, invalided.
 SMITH, Ens. R. to rank fr. Aug. 26, 1852.
 STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. P. engs. to rank fr. Jan. 14, 1850.
 STORY, Brev. lieut. col. P. F. cav. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 2, 1851, in suc. to Lieut. col. W. Burlton, ret. v. Lieut. col. W. Alexander, dec.
 TIERNEY, Brev. maj. E. T. 28th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 10, in suc. to Col. Sir J. Rose, dec.
 TURNBULL, Capt. M. J. 7th L.C. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1850, v. Burlton, ret.
 TYNDALL, Ens. H. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1852.
 VAUGHAN, Capt. J. L. to be coman. of the 5th Punjab inf.
 WALLER, Ens. H. E. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1852.
 WALSH, Capt. T. P. to be coman. of the 4th Punjab inf. Oct. 22.
 WEMYSS, Brev. maj. W. B. 9th L.C. to be maj. fr. Oct. 2, 1851, v. Lieut. col. W. Alexander, dec.
 WESTERN, Brev. maj. J. R. eng. serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for nom. to command of sap. and min. dur. abs. of Capt. J. A. Weller.
 WHITING, Ens. A. to rank fr. Aug. 26, 1852.
 WILCOX, Ens. E. R. C. to rank fr. June 13, 1852.
 WILSON, Brev. col. R. W. 41st N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 29.
 WROUGHTON, Ens. W. to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1852.
 WYNDHAM, Corn. C. 9th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 2, 1851, v. Col. W. Alexander, dec.
 YATES, Brig. gen. W. A. div. staff, posted to Lahore div.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ENGINEERS.

DE BOURBEL, R. Oct. 29.

ARTILLERY.

HUNTER, C. Oct. 29.

INFANTRY.

ALLEN, F. Oct. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. to Eur. m.c.
 BURGE, Lieut. A. B. 69th N.I. Oct. 15 to April 15, 1853.
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, 1853, in ext.
 CAUNTER, Ens. J. E. 15th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. B. R. 13th N.I. Dec. 20 to Nov. 15, 1853, in ext.
 COOMBS, Lieut. J. R. 42nd L.I. Nov. 25 to May 25, 1853.
 CUMBERLAND, Lieut. R. R. 61st N.I. 2 years to Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, on m.c.
 FITZMAURICE, Brev. Capt. J. C. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. R. B. 13th N.I. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. Oct. 18 to Nov. 15, 1853, in ext.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. W. S. 2nd L.C. Oct. 15 to April 15, 1853, in ext. prep. to Eur.
 HARRIS, Capt. W. O. 32nd N.I. Oct. 1 to March 31, 1853, prep. to Singapore, m.c.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. O. W. engs. to Eur. *vid* New South Wales, m.c.
 MATHISON, Capt. R. 54th N.I. 2 years, Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.
 MILES, Lieut. F. N. 66th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. leave can.
 PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, in ext. to Ghazepore and pres.
 QUIN, Lieut. C. W. 2nd L.C. Oct. 7 to April 1, 1853, in ext. prep. to Eur. on m.c.
 TYTLER, Capt. R. C. 38th L.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 VANRENNEN, Lieut. D. C. leave can.
 WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. Nov. 30 to Nov. 30, 1853, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty with 10th foot at Wuzerabad, to rejoin 4th N.I. Oct. 18.
 AINGER, Asst. surg. M. 39th N.I. to join and assume med. ch. of 33rd N.I. fr. Barrackpore, Oct. 12.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. W. B. M.D. to rank fr. June 30, 1852.
 DALZEL, Asst. surg. W. F. B. M.D. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1852.
 KIRK, Surg. K. W. new prom. to med. ch. of art. at Ferozepore.
 MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. 64th N.I. to afford med. aid to Meerut div. of art. dur. abs. of T. E. Dempster, Oct. 16.
 PASHE, Asst. surg. C. T. to rank fr. Aug. 26, 1852.
 RANKIN, Surg. G. C. 20th N.I. Oct. 26 to March 1, 1853, prep. to retirement.
 RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. to assu. med. ch. of 15th N.I. v. T. Atchison, Oct. 14.
 SILVER, Asst. surg. E. D. M.D. to rank fr. July 29, 1852.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. 3rd brig. horse art. to afford med. aid to 9th N.I. temp. v. J. G. Cathcart, Oct. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

DALZEL, W. F. B. Oct. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACON, Surg. J. F. to Europe, on furl.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th lancers, Capt. Humbley, to act as interp. dur. abs. of Trower.—14th lt. drag. Assist. surg. C. H. Fasson, to med. ch. of Darjeeling conval. depôt.

INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. E. G. Daniell, 1 yr. to rem. at the Neilgherries, on m.c.; Lieut. Steward, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 3, to Bombay, on m.c.—10th. Lieut. R. C. Clifford, to Dec. 1, in ext.—22nd. Lieut. R. C. Jones, to Dec. 18, to Ferozepore.—24th. Capt. W. Hartsborn, to assume com. of Calcutta inv. at Umballa; Lieut. C. A. Mouat, to do du. with recruits to upper prov.—29th. Ens. J. F. Page, 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—60th. Lieut. C. H. E. Holloway, November 1 to January 31, to Bombay; 2nd Lieut. T. S. Richardson, Nov. 1 to April 30, to Lower Scinde; Asst. surg. J. Cramer, to do duty with recruits to upper prov.—64th. Capt. Du Cane, to Nov. 20, to rem. at Bombay, on m.c.; Surg. J. G. Inglis, M.D. to Jan. 15; Lieut. Murphy, passed in Mahratta.—75th. Lieut. B. Drew, 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay; Lieut. J. Nolan, 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay.—78th. Ens. Martin, 2 yrs. to England.—83rd. Capt. Moore, to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.—87th. Capt. W. Boyd, to Oct. 31, 1853, in ext.—98th. Lieut. C. B. Browne, to do du. with recruits to upper prov.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG, Mrs. Joseph, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 1.
 ATKINSON, the lady of G. F. engs. s. at Ghazepore, Oct. 26.

BALDWIN, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.
 BECK, wife of W. J. s. at Royapettah, Oct. 11.
 BLINKWORTH, wife of R. W. d. at Almora, Oct. 24.
 BORRADAILE, Mrs. John, d. at sea, on board the *Aginacourt*, Sept. 24.
 BURR, wife of K. M. D. d. at Roorkee, Oct. 26.
 CRADDOCK, wife of Mr. d. at Beerbhoom, Oct. 30.
 CRAWFORD, wife of M. R. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
 COOPER, wife of F. H. C. S. s. at Umballa, Oct. 31.
 DALY, Mrs. P. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
 DUNNE, wife of S. s. at Darjeeling, Oct. 11.
 FEATHERSTONHAUGH, wife of S. twin sons, at Rungpore, Oct. 24.
 FRANCIS, wife of Asst. surg. C. R. M. D. s. at Almorah, Oct. 22.
 FRANCIS, Mrs. C. S. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
 HALLIFAX, wife of Lieut. col. H. M.'s 75th, d. at Simla, Nov. 4.
 HINDER, wife of Capt. H. M.'s 61st, d. at Subathoo, Oct. 27.
 HUNT, Mrs. J. S. s. at Gya, Oct. 24.
 INGRAM, wife of M. L. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
 JAMESON, wife of W. d. at Deyrah Dhoon, Oct. 24.
 JOHANNES, wife of F. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 KEILL, wife of Surg. K. W. d. at Bareilly, Oct. 22.
 MACKEAN, the lady of Capt. R. 17th N.I. s. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 28.
 MORAN, the lady of Mr. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
 MORRISON, the lady of D. B. C. S. d. at Landour, Oct. 24.
 PERRIRA, Mrs. Charles, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 1.
 PRICHARD, lady of Lieut. J. T. 15th N.I. s. at Jallandur, Nov. 4.
 RICH, wife of Joseph, d. still-born, at Calcutta, Nov. 3.
 SEVENOAKS, Mrs. W. s. still-born, at Kidderpore, Nov. 5.
 SMITH, widow of the late Capt. G. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 20.
 SMITH, wife of R. C. s. still-born, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.
 THOMPSON, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 VERTANNES, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
 WOOD, the lady of Oswald, s. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 20.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE, W. to Amelia Caroline, d. of F. Gouldsbury, at Cuttack, Oct. 28.
 BAGOT, Capt. Alex. 15th N.I. to Gertrude L. d. of Lieut. col. Hallifax, at Simla, Oct. 28.
 CHANDLER, E. J. to Matilda, d. of the late George, at Cawnpore, Oct. 25.
 FENWICK, Capt. A. B. 5th N.I. to Virginia Julia, d. of the late Capt. S. H. Mangin, H.M.'s 27th, at Simla, Nov. 4.
 HAMILTON, Andrew, to Mary, d. of the late David Scott, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 SPENCER, J. C. to Miss Mary Tait, at Mooltan, Nov. 2.
 STEER, Charles, C.S. to Jane, d. of John Wetherell, at Tipperah, Oct. 27.
 STEWART, Surg. L. C. H.M.'s 94th, to Emma, d. of G. Ray, at Mumoorie, Nov. 3.

DEATHS.

BEECHY, —, at Lucknow, Oct. 19.
 BRENNAN, John P. at Entally, aged 28, Oct. 29.
 BURR, Mary Augusta, d. of Kingsford, M.D. at Roorkee, Nov. 1.
 CHAPMAN, Henry, of the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Pottinger*, at Calcutta, aged 35, Oct. 23.
 CLAXTON, wife of W. at Meerut, Oct. 21.
 COSER, Adeline, d. of E. at Hooghly, aged 4.
 COULL, A. D. at Dacca, Oct. 29.
 FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Ellen H. W. wife of S. at Rungpore, aged 24, Oct. 24.
 GRAHAM, Louisa, d. of Lieut. S. F. 6th N.I. at Cawnpore, Oct. 30.
 GREENFIELD, Rebecca, wife of Henry, at Garden Reach, aged 53, Oct. 29.
 LISH, Rev. A. B. at Agra, aged 38, Sept. 4.
 LLEWELLYN, Isabella Margaret, wife of J. G. at Calcutta, aged 25.
 MACLEOD, Charles D. W. s. of Donald, at Calcutta, aged 2, Oct. 30.
 NOEL, Matilda, d. of the late J. at Chandernagore, aged 23, Oct. 31.
 READ, Eleanor, widow of the late Charles, at Calcutta, aged 46, Sept. 28.
 RUBY, Mortimer S. at Agra, aged 40, Oct. 30.
 SAYERS, Major, H.M.'s 80th, at Promote, Oct. 16.
 SUARD, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 58, Nov. 4.
 TALLAN, Lieut. Wm. 57th N.I. at Meran Meer, Nov. 4.
 TROOD, Charles, at Lahore, Oct. 27.
 VIBART, Charlotte E. G. inf. d. of Major E. C. 2nd L.C. at Umballa, Oct. 28.
 WILLIAMS, J. K. at Simla, aged 36, Nov. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 25. *Ratcliff*, Philipson, Mauritius; *Aginacourt*, Pashley, Mauritius; *Albert Edward*, Stoddard, Liverpool; *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore and Penang; *Marcellus*, Spooner, Boston.—26. *Negrals*, Henry, Moulemin; *Bucephalus*, Bell, Gravesend; *Eclipse*, Tombuson, Mauritius.—27. *Aurora*, Ryan, Sydney; *Aginacourt*, Hyne, London; *steamer Zenobia*, Rennie, Martaban; *screw steamer Lady Jocelyn*, Stewart, Plymouth and Madras.—28. *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez; *Rancee*, Barker, Mauritius; *Base*, —, Muscat; *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Vizagapatam; *Camilus*, Shilstone (put

back leaky).—29. *Pekin*, Grainger, Hong Kong; *Rose of Sharon*, Thompson, Newcastle; *Futle Rohomang*, —, Muscat; *Allan*, McArthur, London.—30. *Marie Amelie*, Rozo, Bourbon.
 NOV. 1. *Steamer Tenasserim*, Dicey, Rangoon.—2. *Havering*, Pryce, Rangoon; *Mosaffer*, Hewett, Rangoon.—3. *Futle Rozack*, Andrew, Rangoon.—4. *Steamer Fire Queen*, Boon, Kyoak Phyo and Akyab.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Aginacourt* (Oct. 25), from MAURITIUS.—Dr. Stevenson.
 Per *Marcellus* (Oct. 25), from BOSTON.—Mr. Guild.
 Per *Negrals* (Oct. 26), from MOULMEIN.—Messrs. Pinard and Philbut.
 Per *Bucephalus* (Oct. 26), from LONDON.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Boyd and child, Miss Wilson, Miss Steel, Miss Parry, Mrs. Addington, Lieut. col. Wilson, B.A.; Capt. Boyd, 68th N.I. Lieut. Fellows, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. Ellis, H.M.'s 18th regt. R.I.; Lieut. Faithful, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Ens. Hales, H.M.'s 18th regt. R.I.; and Ens. Pocklington. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Dick, Mr. Helliard, Miss Turton, Lieuts. Dick and Helliard, Dr. Foster, Mr. Trayford, Mr. Bowers.
 Per *Aginacourt* (Oct. 27), from LONDON.—Mrs. Boileau, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Borrodale, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Tovey, Miss Quin, Lieut. col. Boileau, Lieut. col. Latter, Maj. Quin, Capt. Davison, Lieut. Oldfield, Messrs. Borradale, Morton, Stuart, and Eckver, and four servants.
 Per *Aurora* (Oct. 27), from SIDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Laws, Mr. Cannanagh, and Mr. McHugh.
 Per *Zenobia* (Oct. 27), from MARTABAN.—Lieut. Pinson, 1st M.N.I.; John Anthony.
 Per *Lord Elphinstone* (Oct. 28), from VIZAGAPATAM.—Messrs. Shaw and Keymer, Mrs. Roberts and servant.
 Per *Futle Rozack*.—Mrs. Andrews.
 Per *Screw steamer Lady Jocelyn* (Oct. 27), from CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, MADRAS, and PLYMOUTH.—Mrs. G. J. Wight, Mr. Muir, Mr. Justin Foussat, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Nelson, Miss Nelson, and two children, Capt. Dunn and servant, and Mr. and Mrs. Durham, two children, and one servant.
 Per *steamer Hindostan* (Oct. 28). From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. Allen, Mrs. Hannox and servant; Col. and Mrs. Scott, two Misses Scott, and servant; Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Goodeve, Mr. J. Bushe and servant; two Misses Brown, Miss Dawson, Mr. Cunliff, Mr. Ommaney, Mr. Freeland, Miss Lowe, Miss P. Morean, Dr. and Mrs. Auckenbeek, Mr. W. B. Elliott, Mr. Melville, Dr. Dalzel, Capt. Robertson and servant; Mr. D. Bourbel, Mr. Manfield, Mr. Graham, child, and servant, Mr. Oliver. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson and Mr. Stuart. From SUEZ.—Mr. E. Johnson and Mr. Petrochichino. From CADIZ.—Mr. Hunter, Mr. A. C. Bidwell and Mr. G. Cristoforis, From GALLI.—Marchioness of Dalhousie, Dr. Grant, Major Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and two children, Mr. B. Morton, Mr. Groover, Mr. J. W. Ilbery, Dr. Bain, I.N. and servant, D. Hunter, and Mr. Stickham. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Love, Mr. G. Ross, Rev. J. Jacob, and Dr. Ward, and servant. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Sir Arthur Buller, Mrs. Parry and child, Mr. J. Johnson, and Col. Anstruther.
 Per *Tenasserim* (Nov. 1), from RANGOON.—Lieut. Suckling, Lieut. Brander, Lieut. Wild, Ensign Low, M. Townsend, and Lieut. Stuard.
 Per *Havering* (Nov. 2), from RANGOON.—Mr. Constanten and Mr. Langlois.
 Per *Fire Queen* (Nov. 4), from AKYAB.—Capt. Phavre, Mrs. Boon, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, Messrs. Birch, Peterson, and Howard, and Miss Howe.
 Per *steamer Pekin*, from HONG-KONG.—Mr. Heard. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Toogood. From PENANG.—Mr. Arundell, Mrs. McKintosh, child, and servant; Mrs. Holroyd, Miss Holroyd, and female servant; Messrs. Dallas, Fraser, Wienbolt, Sutcliffe, Loroche, and Knowles.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 24. *Cœur de Lion*, Clendon, London, via Madras; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, London; *Bucephalus*, Fergusson, Liverpool.—25. *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, London; *Ardencreig*, Lowen, Mauritius; *Sophia McKenzie*, McKenzie, London.—27. *Australia*, Campbell, Liverpool; *Colonist*, Somerville, London; *Electric*, Douglas, Liverpool; *steamer Fire Queen*, Boon, Rangoon.—28. *Zoe*, Cameron, Penang and Singapore; *Anna*, Smith, London; *Amiral Duperre*, Debia, Bordeaux; *Curreen Buz*, Ross, Penang and Singapore; *John Hepburn*, Jaques, Rangoon and Moulemin; *Osmang*, —, Mauritius; *Water Lily*, Tulloh, Liverpool.—29. *Robert Barbour*, Clendish, Liverpool.—30. *Amazon Buller*, Boston; *Futle Sultan*, Norman, Rangoon; *Hindoo*, Hohlan, London; *Neptune*, Mills, Rangoon and Moulemin; *Walmer Castle*, Pryce, London via Cape.—31. *Hydroose*, Brown, Mauritius.—Nov. 2. *Nonpareil*, Brown, Whampoa.—3. *Leland*, Hall, Boston.—7. *Steamer Hindostan*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *steamer Hindostan*.—To POINT DE GALLE: Mr. G. C. Birch, Miss Firth, infant, and servant.—To SUEZ: Lieut. Briggs, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Ezekiel and servant, Mr. S. E. Judah and servant.—To MALTA: Mrs. Sill, Miss Dick, Miss Marsh, and Mr. N. Silsbree.

—To SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Maj. McKenzie, infant, 2 children, and servant; Col. Hawkins, Mrs. Marshman, infant, 3 children, and 2 servants; Miss Good, 2 Masters Good, Mrs. Fagan, infant child, and servant; Mr. J. Caunter, Mrs. Mayne and child, Mrs. J. McKenzie and servant, Mr. Scott and infant, Capt. Jarman, Mr. Steraes, Mrs. Steraes and infant, Mr. Harding, Mr. Methren, Mr. Revell, G. Grist, and W. Fry.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	7 0 to	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. do.	3 12 ..	4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	..	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	6 8 ..	6 12
Third Sica 4 do.	.. dis.	10 4 ..	10 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	8 4 ..	8 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	585 to 590
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	3 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5½ per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	..	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Syces Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10 .. 16 12	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 14 .. 222 0	
Mexican ditto	220 12 .. 221 8	} each.
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 6 .. 20 8	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE EXPRESS of the London Mail of Oct. 8 reached Madras Nov. 11.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS has arrived at the presidency from the Neigherries.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS and right wing of H.M.'s 25th regiment, now stationed at Bangalore, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to Cannanore. The right wing and head quarters of H.M.'s 94th regiment at Cannanore, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to Bangalore, which will be as soon as the outpost detachment at Mallipooram joins.

SMALL-POX.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from the Malabar district, gives the startling information that since January last in that collectorate there have been no less than eight thousand and odd cases of small-pox, of which no less than four thousand proved fatal! In one talook alone it is reported that upwards of one thousand fell victims to this disease within the space of three months. The disease continues prevalent.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, Oct. 29.—HYDERABAD.—The Sikhs have received a lakh of rupees, the sum which the Government had some months back promised to pay them, and Sahoocars have been released; but as the money has been subscribed by the leading Sahoocars, the Nizam's government may in so much be the gainer. The minister will certainly try to evade the payment, and we shall see the dignity and authority of the Government, regarding which its friends have been very sensitive, called into action to pick the pockets of the Sahoocars, to engraft a second injury upon the first.—*Madras Spectator*, Nov. 5.

A BOARD of medical officers assembled on the 26th October at Ootacamund, when the following officers appeared before it. Lieut.-Col. Clough, 44th regiment N.I., recommended for leave to Tranquebar and the eastern coast, on sick certificate, for the remainder of the time already granted. Surgeon C. Paterson, 48th Ret. M. N. I. recommended to remain on the Neigherries for the period of one year. Lieutenant Elphinstone, commanding the detachment of sappers and miners at Jagatalla, to proceed to Cannanore and the western coast, and eventually to Europe on sick certificate.—*Athenæum*.

WE HEARD that very heavy showers of rain have fallen to the northward. In the Cuddapah and Nellore districts the rivers and tanks are full to overflowing, and in several villages serious damage has already been occasioned. At Budwall the walls of an indigo manufactory, and several of the villagers' huts, have been swept away by the bursting of a tank bund.—*Ibid*.

A LETTER from Ootacamund informs us that the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the charges brought by Major Ottley, of the Bombay army, against Lieut. col. Brown, H.M.'s 94th regt., Major Wright, 10th M.N.I., and Capt. Stevens, 18th M.N.I., is still sitting. It seems to be thought likely that these proceedings will terminate ultimately in a court-martial.—*Ibid*.

SKETCHES OF 29TH N.I.—The General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, contain the results of a series of courts-martial held at Trichinopoly on a number of sepoyes belonging to the 29th Regt. N.I., for mutinous conduct in forming a combination to resist a stoppage of pay on account of a new description of cap which the commanding officer had caused to be issued. We subjoin Sir Richard Armstrong's remarks:—"The result of the foregoing trials will serve to show to the army at large the peril which soldiers incur when, in forgetfulness of their duty, they think to obtain redress for any real or imaginary grievance by refusing submission to authority; and fancy that they can carry their point by engaging others to do the same. I have dealt as leniently as my duty permits with the offenders, feeling that most of them were not aware of the magnitude of the offence they were engaged in; and those only have been selected for punishment, who from length of service ought to have shown a better example to their younger comrades, or who were more audacious in their language and conduct than others. Soldiers well know they have a safe and easy mode of making known their grievances, which will always meet with attention; and they have no excuse to resort to measures inconsistent with their duty and subversive of all discipline, as they have done in this instance, and brought upon themselves condign punishment."

THE SUGAR CROP.—The crop of sugar which has gone forward during the present shipping season, amounts to about 6,000 tons, against 15,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year. Here are nine first-class ships deprived of their cargoes, and a heavy loss inflicted on the agricultural interest, the whole blame being justly attributed to the Government of India. It is not to be wondered at if the ryots are averse to enter into schemes of cultivation suggested by European speculators. So soon as their products command a favourable market, other countries less heavily burthened enter into competition and drive them out of the field. Their natural advantages are pre-eminent, but these are never allowed to have fair play. It requires a vast predominance in that respect to enable the ryot to contend with the skill and capital of the West, but in the matter of sugar growing, he could defy all the world if his rulers would only allow him to do so. But the Court of Directors, or the Governor-General, or Sir Henry Pottinger, or all of them put together, have determined that for all purposes of trade, the inland districts of this presidency shall remain as unknown and useless as the regions of Central Asia. Except in the two articles indigo and cotton, no commerce is possible with the capital city. Sugar brought from a distance of 120 miles, pays twenty-five per cent. for land carriage, and as for oil seeds, for which the demand at home is inexhaustible, they are totally worthless in the interior for exportation. What ever reaches the local markets from inland sources, is doubled in price from the cost of transit. We said last year that the sugar trade of Madras was ruined, and the present state of things fully bears out the assertion. It was easy to foresee that no superiority of climate or cheapness of labour, could compensate for the mischief done to the sugar growers by the unalterable determination of the authorities to maintain Pottinger roads throughout the presidency. Their production is of an inferior kind, such as can only pay at high prices, and whilst inseparable barriers shut them out from the rest of the world, they are not likely to make improvements. The inevitable consequence is, that the cultivation must be lessened and the ryot left to depend upon his home market, both being results decidedly inimical to the welfare of the governing body, to say nothing of what is due to the agricultural interest in the East. The Mauritius papers say that sugar can be made in that island for two dollars per cwt., which is at the rate of Rs. 17 per Madras candy. We wish some of our friends would help us to a few statistics with regard to prices in the Mofussil, and the average produce per cawney, together with the presumed rates of profit shared between the grower and the native dubash. The subject is one of much importance, and a perfect knowledge of the details may be turned to great account for the benefit of the public.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

That part of G. G. O. 2nd November, 1852, No. 223, relating to the movement of H. M.'s 94th regiment, is cancelled, and the following movement is ordered instead:

Head-quarters and right wing H. M.'s 94th regiment from Cannanore to Bangalore.

Left wing H. M.'s 94th regiment, from Cannanore to Fort St. George.

3rd regt. L. I. from Aden to Paulghaut.

16th N. I. from Cannanore to Aden.

20th N. I. from Paulghaut to Cannanore.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

PARKER, R. D. coll. and mag. of Madura, resu. ch. of dist. fr. F. Clarke, Oct. 23.

ROBINSON, J. D. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, on dep. of W. Robinson for Europe.

WEDDERBURN, J. A. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, C. T. 7 days in ext.

BISHOP, J. F. 1 mo. to pres.

COCHRANE, W. E. 1 mo. to Bangalore.

COSBY, W. J. to Nov. 30.

FORBES, H. 1 mo.

FORBES, G. S. 1 week.

FARRER, H. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.

ROBINSON, W. 3 yrs. furl. to England.

WOOD, H. 10 days, to pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

EVANS, Rev. G. H. attained rank of chaplain, Aug. 16.

FENNELL, Rev. A. to be chaplain at Mercara, fr. Jan. 1.

FIRTH, Rev. R. to be chaplain at Black Town, Oct. 30.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. chaplain of Cannanore, 1 mo. leave.

JAMES, Rev. M. N. W. to be chaplain at Poonamallee, Oct. 30.

KNOX, Rev. G. to offic. as chaplain at Ootacamund, fr. Jan. 6.

KNOX, Rev. J. to offic. as chaplain at Jackatalla and Coonoor, Oct. 30.

POBNETT, Rev. R. to be jt. chaplain at Bangalore, fr. Jan. 1.

TAYLOR, Rev. H. to be chaplain at Tranquebar, Oct. 30.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. A. 8th L.C. to be adj.

ANSTRUTHER, Brev. lieut. col. c.s. art. placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty in Burma, Oct. 23; to pro. to join the detach. of his corps at Rangoon, *via* Calcutta, Oct. 25.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. E. F. H. rec. arr. and prom. to do du. with 50th N. I.

ARNOLD, Ens. N. H. posted to 1st fus. to rank fr. April 11, v. Meazies, pro. to join, Oct. 28.

BAKER, Brev. maj. E. 32nd N. I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 24, v. Power, ret.

CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N. I. to act as asst. sec. to mil. board dur. emp. of Lieut. A. H. Hope, on du.

CHAMBERS, Ens. E. H. R. fr. 44th to 30th N. I. to rank below Ens. Lindsay, Oct. 25.

COODE, Capt. J. P. 35th N. J. ret. to duty.

CRAWFORD, Ens. J. 23rd L. I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Oct. 29.

CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N. I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 24, v. Power, ret.

DENTON, Capt. J. dep. com. of ord. Cannanore, to act at Penang dur. abs. of Lieut. G. Clarke on m.c. Nov. 5.

DERVILLE, Brev. col. A. fr. 49th N. I. to 2nd Eur. N. I. Nov. 7.

DUN, Lieut. and adj. C. W. 43rd N. I. to proc. to join his corps at Singapore, *via* Calcutta.

FITZMAURICE, Capt. G. 39th N. I. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.

GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N. I. app. as paymr. to Madras div. of army of Ava, not to affect perm. app. of dep. asst. qn. mr. gen. of army, Nov. 5.

GROVE, Ens. W. G. 32nd N. I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 24, v. Power, ret.

HAMOND, Lieut. col. P. com. art. Hyderabad, subsid. force, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Secunderabad, v. Maj. Buckle.

HENCHY, 2nd Lieut. R. C. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 8.

HERVEY, Capt. A. H. A. 40th N. I. late on furl. readm. on estab. HILL, Ens. B. 3rd L. I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

HOPK, Lieut. A. H. 3rd L. C. to act as sec. to mil. board dur. emp. of Capt. P. Anstruther on foreign serv.

INGLIS, Lieut. col. H. fr. 2nd L.C. to 5th L.C.

INNES, Ens. J. 46th N. I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Oct. 29.

ISACKE, Corn. M. H. G. (not arr.) posted to 7th L.C. as 2nd corn. to rank fr. Sept. 10.

JONES, 1st Lieut. A. C. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 8.

LAWFORD, Lieut. E. M. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hind. qual. as regt. adjt. Oct. 25.

LENNOX, Ens. C. C. posted to 1st fus. to rank fr. June 12, v. Bryce, dec. Oct. 29.

LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. fr. 5th L.C. to 2nd L.C.

MACKELLER, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N. I. passed an exam. in nat. lan. Oct. 29.

MACQUEEN, Ens. H. A. P. 31st lt. inf. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 31, v. Bamford, res.

MANLEY, Capt. H. J. 32nd N. I. to ch. of bazaar and police at Jubbulpore, v. Baker, Nov. 7.

MAY, Capt. J. 11th N. I. ret. to duty.

MENZIE, Lieut. R. 1st M. fus. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 20, v. Corstorphine.

PHILLIPS, Ens. F. B. 23ad, to do du. with 36th N. I. perm. to join his corps at Nagode, *via* Calcutta, Nov. 8.

PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N. I. to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. H. Sargent.

POWER, Major 32nd N. I. perm. to ret. on the pens. of a lieut. col. fr. Sept. 24.

RAINEY, Lieut. A. J. M. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonabee allowance.

RAMSAY, Ens. H. posted to 15th N. I. v. Wodehouse, prom.; to rank fr. March 1.

SILVER, Capt. A. C. 4th N. I. ret. to duty.

STANDEN, Ens. D. 28th N. I. ret. to duty.

TULLOCH, Capt. G. A. 33rd N. I. to be stat. staff at Mhow.

TWYFORD, Ens. E. R. H. doing du. 51st, to do du. 28th N. I. to join.

WALTERS, Ens. R. A. doing du. 51st N. I. posted to 32nd N. I. v. Grove, prom.

WALTERS, Ens. R. A. to rank fr. April 1; fr. 32nd to 50th N. I.

WARNER, Ens. G. A. A. posted to 50th N. I. to rank fr. March 1, v. Smith, dec.; fr. 50th to 32nd N. I. Oct. 29.

WILLIAMS, Ens. G. W. fr. 30th to 44th, to rank below Ens. Raikes, Oct. 25.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. fr. 2nd Eur. N. I. to 49th N. I.

WODEHOUSE, Ens. H. 15th N. I. to be lieut. v. Thompson, dec.

WYNCH, Ens. H. St. M. to rank fr. June 12, 1852, posted to 31st N. I. v. Macqueen, prom.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE

DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

ARMSTRONG, E. T. H. Oct. 25. WYNCH, H. St. Maur, Oct. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, Maj. J. F. 22nd N. I. 3 mo. prep. to Eur.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N. I. fr. Aug. 31 to Oct. 2.

BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N. I. fr. Dec. 2 to 31.

DUN, Lieut. and adj. C. W. 43rd N. I. leave canc.

DUNLOP, Capt. G. W. N. 4th N. I. to April 30, 1853, in ext. to Neilgherries.

ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N. I. leave canc.

GABAGAN, Lieut. A. 10th N. I. fr. Nov. 10, 1852, to Feb. 28, 1854, eastern coast, on m.c.

GLOVER, Ens. F. B. G. 2nd L. I. 1 yr. to Europe.

GORDON, Ens. A. D. 24th N. I. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.

HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N. I. 8 mo. to the Cape.

HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N. I. 6 mo. to Cape of Good Hope.

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. S. 52nd N. I. leave canc.

HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th N. I. 1 yr. in ext. to the Neilgherry hills and Bangalore.

HODSON, Capt. D. 44th N. I. 6 mo. Neilgherries.

HORSLEY, Capt. W. H. civ. eng. 15 days to Coimbatore.

JONES, Capt. R. 3rd L. I. to Dec. 31, in ext.

KELSO, Capt. A. J. 3rd L.C. to Jan. 5, in ext. to Secunderabad.

LETHBRIDGE, Lieut. C. W. 2nd Eur. L. I. to Nov. 1, 1853, Neilgherries.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N. I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

MACKENZIE, Maj. H. 34th N. I. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 18.

MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N. I. to Dec. 31, 1853, in ext.

MOORCROFT, Capt. R. 19th N. I. to April 1, 1854, in ext. to the Cape of Good Hope.

PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N. I. leave canc.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. fr. E troop h. art. to the 18th N. I. and proceed to join.

ARTHUR, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Oct. 29, v. Mathison, inv.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. to return to his civil ch. at Cocanada, when rel. by Dr. Aldred.

FORSTER, Asst. surg. to do duty 51st N. I. dur. indisposition of Asst. surg. Packman, or until further orders, and proceed to join.

FORSTER, Asst. surg. J. posted to 8th N. I.

GRAHAM, Surg. Henry G. 8th N. I. to be garrison surg. at Trichinopoly.

HOLLOWAY, Vet. surg. R. H. U. fr. 1st to 2nd L.C.

MAXWELL, Surg. W. G. M.D. to be superint. surg. to ceded districts, v. Scott, removed.

MATHISON, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 47th N. I. transferred to inv. est. fr. Oct. 29.

THACKER, Vet. surg. J. doing duty 4th L.C. to D. troop horse brig. to join when relieved by Vet. surg. Crundall.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Scinde News* of the 5th inst. tells us that Dost Mahomed had quitted Candahar for Cabool, he having succeeded in settling matters to his own satisfaction with his brother Kohun dil-Khan, ruler of that city, and saddled the Ghilzie with a chief of his own choosing. All very satisfactory to the old Ameer, provided it continues,—but, as a matter of course, neither his brother nor the Ghilzies will submit to his arrangements a moment after they find it to their advantage to upset them.—The Khan of Kelat is represented as having felt rather uncomfortable during the time Dost Mahomed was in his neighbourhood, but the Ameer does not seem much inclined to fly at such small game as our ally of Kelat.—*Bombay Times*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Two field-officers from Bombay, Colonel Stuart of the 14th, and Major Morse of the 8th N.I., have been placed at the disposal of the commander of the troops in Scinde for court-martial duty; and the general impression seems to be that Major Shawe, of the 22nd N.I.—recently removed from the command of that corps for having had some dealings with Meer Ali Moorad,—is the party on whose trial they are to sit at Kurrachee. From the Poona division we observe that Colonels Cragh, 86th foot, and Tritton, 10th hussars, with Majors Brown, 27th N.I. O'Brien 86th, foot, and Drummond, 11th N.I., have been directed to proceed on the same duty.

SALT AND OPIUM.—We understand that on the 15th Nov. the salt and opium branches are to be taken out of the charge of the land revenue department, and placed under the collector of customs.—*Bombay Times*.

MR. NORMAN OLIVER is, we understand, the party determined on to act as Third Magistrate of Police during the absence of Mr. Thornton, who proceeds on two years' sick leave to the Neigherries. Mr. Oliver is a nephew of a former commander-in-chief of the Indian navy: he does not belong to the covenanted service, but had the command of one of the iron steamers sent to China in 1842—the *Ariadne*, which was wrecked in a typhoon. He was promoted, some time after his return, to the post of first assistant to the master attendant, and has always borne the character of an excellent officer, and an eminently intelligent and very worthy man. His name has not heretofore been mentioned as amongst the applicants for the office—that which he now holds will of course be filled up provisionally.—*Ibid*.

"HYDERABAD, Nov. 7th, 1852. Fever still continues its ravages within six and eight miles of the banks of the Indus. It is really a wasting, gnawing, miserable fever. In how many cases would death at once be far more welcome to the sufferers, than a chance of recovery with the expectation of a return of days of pain and torture, when the mind for days together is a strain of fancies filled with visions of happiness and bliss—then all of a sudden the ideas turn to scenes of anguish and despair! It is the same wherever you turn;—the European and the native, the bunyah and the bhora, the boatman and the kettaywalla, all show their yellow colours, and it is expected the epidemic will continue for some months. The order for the reliefs has come when much needed. The 28th, who are suffering very much, will leave in a few days. The Beloches have been obliged to add about a dozen of tents to their hospital; the artillery are nearly as badly off. It is to be hoped the 64th will not remain much longer; they seem to be well infected, and a speedy removal to Belgaum may prove beneficial to them. Old residents at this station, who had not once had the fever since their settlement here, have not escaped it this season, although it has been remarked that the higher order of the community do not appear to have suffered very severely. The cause of their better fortune may be attributable to their precaution in not exposing themselves in the heat of the day."

PROFICIENCY IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Fifteen young officers of the Bombay civil service passed the prescribed examination in the native languages, on the 9th and 10th of November, at Bombay.

SURGEON PETER GRAY.—We regret exceedingly to have to announce the death, on Wednesday night, the 10th of Nov., at the presidency, of Surgeon Peter Gray, in medical charge of the 2nd bat. art., quartered in Fort George. The deceased gentleman entered the service in 1831, and obtained his surgeoncy in June, 1846. He was for some time surgeon to the marine battalion, and was universally esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a perfect gentleman and well-informed man. He has left a wife and large family to deplore the loss of one of the best of husbands and kindest of fathers. He was a brother of Dr. William Gray, of the Bombay service, who died in 1846, both being sons of an able and estimable Scotch clergyman well known in this presidency.—His death gives promotion to senior Assistant-Surgeon C. R. O. Bloxham, 2nd grenadier N.I., who entered the service in July, 1839, and has thus been upwards of thirteen years getting his surgeoncy.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT OF POLICE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 3, 1853.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the office of lieutenant of police in Scinde be added to the list of appointments (vide code, page 858, article 36) to be vacated on promotion to major regimentally.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WM. LITHGOW, I.N.

Bombay, Nov. 10, 1852.—At a court-martial assembled on board the Hon. Company's ship *Hastings*, in Bombay harbour, on Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1852, Lieut. William Lithgow, of the Indian Navy, was tried on a charge exhibited against him by Commodore Sir Henry John Leeke, K.H., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, for that he, "the said Lieutenant William Lithgow, of the Indian Navy, being in actual service and full pay, did, on or about the 23rd day of August, 1852, on board the Hon. Company's ship *Elphinstone*, take indecent and improper personal liberties with Robert Lovelock, boy, No. M. A. 406, belonging to the said ship."

Finding.—Not guilty.

Sentence.—Honourably acquitted.

(Signed) F. G. BONZ, Offg. Judge Advocate.

(Signed) H. J. LEEKE, Commodore, Commander-in-Chief of the I.N.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. pol. supt. of Sawantwarree, resu. ch. of du.
ATKINSON, G. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 10.
BELL, W. W. ret. to du. Nov. 5; to be act. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, Nov. 10.
BOSANQUET, A. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 9; to be supernu. asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, Nov. 10.
BOSWELL, H. B. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
DUFF, J. A. G. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 9.
FORBES, G. S. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 9; to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, Nov. 10.
GIBBS, J. act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat, to act for J. R. Morgan, at Broach, Nov. 8.
HEBBERT, H. coll. of Broach, to proceed into districts, on du. fr. Oct. 12.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Nov. 10.
HEARNE, S. J. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 10.
HUTCHINSON, J. F. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 10.
INGLE, H. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 9.
JENKINS, E. L. sub. coll. of Nassick, to proc. into districts, on du. fr. Nov. 16.
JONES, A. W. to be jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad.
LECKEY, E. passed exam. in Guzerattee.
LIDDELL, H. late act. and sess. jud. of Konkan, del. ov. ch. of Tanna Adawlut to Mr. Cameron.
MACTIER, R. F. 2nd asst. to mag. of Sholapore, vested with powers of a mag. Nov. 8.
MANSON, C. J. returned to duty, Nov. 5.
MORGAN, J. R. sen. asst. and sess. jud. of Surat, for detach. stat. of Broach, to act as jud. and sess. jud. of Konkan, Nov. 8.
NEAVE, E. D. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 9; to be supernu. asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.
PARKER, R. passed exam. in colloq. Mahratta, Nov. 10.
PARKINSON, H. H. S. passed exam. in colloq. Hindustani, Nov. 10.
ROBERTSON, E. P. passed exam. in Guzerattee, Nov. 9; to be 3rd asst. and mag. of Surat, Nov. 10.
RYAN, R. H. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, Nov. 10.
STACK, W. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 9.
WALTER, C. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, Nov. 10.
WELSH, R. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 10.
WHITING, T. passed exam. in Guzerattee, Nov. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HADOW, J. W. 1 mo.
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. 1 mo.
RITCHIE, W. A. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BREKTON, Rev. H. H. asst. chapl. of Kolapore, 2 mo. on m.c.
JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. asst. chapl. ret. to du. Oct. 20.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIGREE, Ens. R. 8th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 23rd L.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
BARR, Lieut. C. W. com. of Surat Seebundee corps, and supt. of police, assu. ch. Nov. 1.
BARTON, Lieut. C. J. act. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.
BELLASIS, Lieut. col. J. B. fr. 9th N.I. to 8th N.I.

BLUNT, Lieut. to vet. ch. of horses of 2nd and 3rd troop horse art. fr. Nov. 1, dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Poett, on leave.
 BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. T. 2nd N.I. returned to duty.
 BRYANS, Ens. W. 22nd N.I. acq. colloq. profic. in verage. lang.
 CAMERON, Lieut. C. 24th N.I. to act as line adj. at Sattara, fr. Nov. 5, dur. abs. of Capt. Thomas, on m.c.
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. engs. returned to duty.
 CLOSE, 2nd Lieut. J. B. G. engs. returned to duty.
 CORMACK, Capt. W. F. supt. of police in Dharwar collec. assu. ch. Nov. 8.
 CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. fr. 8th to 9th N.I.
 DAVIES, Ens. L. M. 26th N.I. qual as interp. in Hindustani.
 DAVIES, Capt. H. F. 29th N.I. to ass. ch. of executive eng. office at Surat.
 DAY, Lieut. H. J. 19th N.I. joined as asst. superint. in rev. surv. dept. Oct. 27.
 DOBBS, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L.C.
 GIBBARD, Lieut. H. L. art. returned to duty.
 GLASFORD, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R. 1st Eur. regt. fus. qual. as interp. in Guserattae.
 GLASSFORD, Lieut. R. E. 6th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 GRIFFITHS, Ens. A. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Scott, on m.c.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. T. 6th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. col. A. S. posted to 21st N.I.
 HODGSON, Lieut. H. B. superint. of police in Broach collec. assu. ch. Nov. 8.
 JAMES, Lieut. H. H. 10th N.I. to be adjt. v. Moyle, Nov. 6.
 JAMESON, Capt. T. L. 29th N.I. to act as executive eng. at Surat.
 KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. 2nd L.C. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 KING, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. regt. fus. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 LANY, Lieut. col. W. posted to 26th N.I.
 LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. D'U. 14th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 LEITH, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 MADDE, Lieut. C. A. 7th N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp. to marine batt. v. Gray, prom.
 MACREBY, Ens. R. 12th N.I. to do duty with 14th N.I. until arrival of former corps at pres.
 MORRIS, Capt. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 4th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Willoughby, on m.c.
 MORSE, Major 8th N.I. to proc. to Kurrachee by first steamer fr. pres. after Nov. 20, reporting arrival to mag. of brig. and asst. adj. gen. of Scinde div.
 NEALE, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. ret. to duty.
 NEAVE, Ens. K. 24th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 NICHOLETT, 2nd Lieut. G. 1st Eur. reg. fus. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. rep. fit for duty and to rejoin.
 PARKER, Ens. M. W. 8th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 RICHARDS, Capt. R. C. 3rd N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Poona.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guserattae.
 ROSS, Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 SCOTT, Lieut. G. B. 26th N.I. returned to duty.
 SHAW, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 SOADY, 2nd Lieut. J. R. engs. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 ST. GEORGE, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. returned to duty.
 STUART, Lieut. col. 14th N.I. to proc. to Kurrachee by first steamer fr. pres. after Nov. 20, reporting arrival to maj. of brig. and asst. adj. gen. of Scinde div.
 WALLACE, Lieut. H. art. returned to duty.
 WAY, Ens. A. C. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. S. superint. of police in Sholapore zilla, assu. ch. Oct. 21.
 WHITEHILL, Ens. S. J. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Ahmed-nagar, to join.
 WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. C. B. fr. 21st N.I. to 1st Eur. reg. fus.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
 WRENCH, 2nd Lieut. E. J. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

MERRIMAN, C. J. Oct. 20.

INFANTRY.

WHITEHILL, T. J. Nov. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOLTON, Ens. G. N. 10th N.I. fr. Nov. 19 to Feb. 10, to Bombay.
 BURNES, 2nd Lieut. G. J. H. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Nov. 13 to Nov. 30, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.
 COLES, Lieut. T. G. 15th N.I. 18 days fr. Oct. 1, in ext.
 COMPTON, Capt. D'O. asst. pol. agent in Mahee Kanta, 1 mo. to Surat.
 COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. 26th N.I. fr. Nov. 18 to Jan. 25, to Bombay.
 CURTIS, Lieut. A. H. N. V. batt. fr. Nov. 13 to Nov. 30, to remain at Mahabuleshwur on m.c.; N. V. batt. Dec. 1 to Jan. 20.

DOBBIE, Lieut. S. asst. supt. Barracks, at Poona, fr. Oct. 8 to Dec. 1, to Mahabuleshwur.
 DOBBIE, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. Nov. 4 to 30, on m.c.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. P. A. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, 1 mo. to Kurrachee.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L.C. fr. Nov. 21 to Jan. 10, in ext. to Rajcote.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 14 to Nov. 30, to remain at Bombay on m.c.
 KEAYS, Ens. 14th N.I. to Nov. 30, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.
 MACKENZIE, Capt. F. B. 3rd L.C. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1 to Camboy and sea coast.
 OLIPHANT, Lieut. A. E. 3rd L.C. Dec. 21 to Feb. 28, 1853, in ext. to visit Rajcote and Kelra.
 SALMON, Ens. F. B. 9th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
 SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 28th N.I. 2 yrs. m.c. Neilgherries.
 SHEWELL, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 years to sea and Egypt, on m.c.
 STEWART, Lieut. F. G. 9th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.
 TYRWHITT, Lieut. G. B. 5th N.I. Nov. 29 to Jan. 31, 1853.
 WAY, Ens. A. C. 7th N.I. to Nov. 9, in ext. to rejoin.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. W. A. 7th N.I. to Nov. 9, in ext. to rejoin.
 WOOSNAM, Capt. J. B. h. art. 10 days, fr. Oct. 21, to remain at Pooruadhar, on m.c.; fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay; 3 years' to Eur. on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. T. returned to duty.
 HAMILTON, Surg. to med. ch. 2nd batt. art.
 LEGGETT, Surg. to offic. as supt. surg. N. div. of army, fr. Sept. 29, v. Montefiore, dec.
 LEITH, Surg. A. H. to perform duties of sec. to med. board.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to left wing, 3rd N.I. proc. to Tannah.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. C. C. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of left wing, 6th N.I. on dept. of Hosken.
 PITCAIRN, Surg. W. to be gar. surg. at Surat, v. Leggetta.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. A. L. to rank fr. Sept. 20.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to ass. med. ch. of 3rd troop h. art. fr. Nov. 1, dur. abs. of Russell, on leave.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WILLIAMS, A. L. Oct. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTON, Vet. surg. E. C. 2nd L.C. Oct. 13, 1852, to Nov. 30, 1853, on m.c.
 HARRISON, Surg. F. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay.
 NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. 6th N.I. Nov. 15 to 30, to rem. at Bombay, on m.c.
 SEAWARD, Asst. surg. G. M. S. Guzerat irr. h. to Dec. 15, in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

COWENS, Mate R. R. transf. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdah*.
 DARRIN, Lieut. R. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills on m.c.
 EDWARDS, Mids. transf. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Constance*.
 KEEN, T. to be act. 1st class 2nd mast. and to join the *Hastings*.
 LAWSON, R. L. to be act. 1st class 2nd mast. and to join the *Hastings*.
 NASH, Act. mast. of the *Ajdah*, perm. to reside on shore.
 PEYRON, Lieut. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.
 SKOTTOWE, Mids. of the *Victoria*, to be a prov. mate from June 3.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, Mrs. J. s. at Kurrachee, Nov. 8.
 BOYD, wife of Capt. 11th N.I. s. at Malligaum, Nov. 11.
 CRAWFORD, wife of Capt. engs. d. at Malabar-hill, Nov. 16.
 LISTER, wife of Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. s. at Kaira, Oct. 25.
 NEALE, wife of Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. s. at Bombay, Nov. 5.
 M'IVER, wife of D. d. at Kurrachee, Nov. 1.
 MENDEZA, wife of J. B. d. at Goa, Oct. 19.
 MILDEN, wife of Arthur St. John, s. at Indore, Nov. 8.

DEATHS.

DEANE, Asst. surg. H. at Bombay, Nov. 8.
 GRAY, Surg. P. at Bombay, Nov. 18.
 WOOSNAM, Agnes Alice, d. of Capt. J. B. art. at Mazagon, Nov. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5. Steamer *Achar*, —, Suez.—6. *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—12. *Owen Glendower*, Farr, Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *J. R. Carnac*, from SURAT.—Mrs. Goodfellow and 2 children, Mrs. Macdonald, Lieut. Sauter, and Mr. Smith.

Per *Punjab* (Nov. 6), from CALCUTTA and ALLEPPE.—Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Stantent and child.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from SURAT.—Mrs. Leggett and child, and Mr. Browne.

Per *G. R. Clark*, from SURAT.—Esc. Lord, 13th regt. N.I.

Per *Owen Glenadower* (Nov. 19), from LONDON.—Mrs. Hibbert, Miss Hibbert, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Howard and 2 Misses Howard, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Penny, 2 Misses Garforth, Maj. Watkins, 15th Bo. N.I.; Capt. A. Price, 4th Bo. rifles; Mr. Smith, Mrs. Wilson, I.N.; Mr. N. Howard, Mr. H. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Miss A. Casser, Mrs. Pegg, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Halliday, and Mrs. King.—From CANNANORE: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sazar, 2 children, and 2 servants; Dr. Crundall, 4th Madras cav.; and Mr. Sazar.

Per steamer *Acbar* (Nov. 5), from SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bell, Mrs. Holland, Miss Canning, Mr. C. J. Manson, Mr. H. Wallace, and Mr. S. J. Whitehill, Jacob Horace and servant, one servant of Mrs. Ford's.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8. *Janet Willis*, Nichols, Cochin.—9. *John Dalton*, Sand, Liverpool.—11. *Tara*, Hamilton, Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Barclay, Liverpool; *John Wickliffe*, Daly, London; *Rajah*, Robb, London.—17. Steamer *Achilles*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *William Gibson* (Oct. 30), to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. McGowan.

Per steamer *Bombay*, to KURRACHEE.—Dr. Gilbert and Mr. W. G. Garde.

Per *Janet Willis* (Nov. 8), to COCHIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thoroton.

Per steamer *Lewie Family*, to CAMBAY.—Lieut. E. Burrows.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to SURAT.—Lieut. and Mrs. Paine, and Mr. Gibb.

Per steamer *Achilles* (Nov. 17), to SUEZ.—Mrs. Salmon and child; Mrs. Harrison, servant, and 2 children; Mrs. Orr, 2 children, and servant; John Jamieson, Esq.; Capt. Harrison; N. Ancher, Esq.; Capt. Woosnam and child; Lieut. Miles. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Sir E. Perry and servant; and A. B. Leach, Esq. to SUEZ.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 17, 1882.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114½ p. 100 Rs.
5 Do. do. 1838-36 ..	Rs. 111 do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 111 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1838-33 ..	Rs. 96½ p. 100 Rs.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 93 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 93 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up 19½ p. ct.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 50 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do. 11 p. ct. pm.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 25 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,000 do. 22.000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do. 6,400 new share
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do. 6,800
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each 400 do. 65 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	11 Rs. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10.4½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10.3
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns	312
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	16½

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6	2s. 1½d. For ord. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 lire. 324	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £3. 5s. and Liverpool, £3. 7s. 6d.; to China, per candy, Rs. 11.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 24 arrived at Point de Galle Oct. 22nd, per *Hindustan*.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENT.

PELLY, Capt. R. R. 37th regt. to be commandant of Nuwara Ellia, v. Brev. Lieut.-col. Brunker, 15th regt. Oct. 22.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, wife of F. H. d. at Jaffna, Nov. 1.
DARLEY, wife of E. J. d. at Marandahn, Nov. 5.
GARSTIN, Mrs. Norman, s. at Galle, Nov. 2.
POWER, wife of T. C. s. at Kaigalle, Nov. 4.
SPARKS, wife of S. s. at Pussellawa, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES.

FORNANDER, Henry A. to Miss Mary E. Sansoni, at Colombo, Oct. 18.
GALVIN, D. to Frances Mary Anne Roberts, at Galle, Oct. 22.
KEEGEL, P. L. to Jane, d. of the late J. F. Giffening, at Colombo, Oct. 18.
ROBERTSON, Alex. to Jane, d. of the late — Cocq, at Tuticoreen, Oct. 26.

DEATHS.

AGAR, Staff asst. surg. on his way from Madura to Galle, Oct. 23.
FINLAY, inf. s. of D. at Colombo, Oct. 18.
STROUBE, F. B. esq. at Colombo, from dysentery, Oct.
TATE, S. S. Elizabeth, d. of J. R. at Gampola, aged 2, Oct. 31.
VANDERSPAR, Henrietta Anne, wife of Capt. W. C. Ceylon Rifles, at Galle, aged 25, Nov. 12.
WONTEROZ, widow of the late A. J. at Colombo, aged 61.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 25th arrived at Hong-Kong on October 10th, per *Malta*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Capt. Graham, C.R.R. has been ordered to take the command of the detachment of his corps at Badulla; and Capt. Steele, C.R.R. from Badulla, to join headquarters at Colombo. Capt. Hook, C.R.R. to do duty at Kandy. Lieut. Turner, 15th regt. has obtained leave of absence to proceed to the interior from 21st instant to 31st December next; and Capt. Vanderspar, C.R.R. to Galle, from 23rd October to 31st December.

EXPECTED INTRODUCTION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A committee has been appointed by Government to consider the practicability of a telegraph between Colombo and Galle. The members are Dr. Lamprey, Master Attendant Steuart, and Major Cole. Government have also asked the Chamber of Commerce to furnish their views on the subject.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKES IN CHINA AND MANILLA.—In a number of the *Peking Gazette* there appears an account of a terrible earthquake, that occurred a few months ago in the province of Kan-suh, in the north-west of China. The governor of the province, Shoo-hingah, states in a memorial to the emperor, that the shocks commenced in the city of Chung-wei, and its neighbourhood, on the 26th May last, and were repeated many times during a space of fifteen days from that date. The devastation and loss of life caused was frightful. Upwards of 300 persons were killed, more than 400 seriously hurt, and several thousand houses destroyed. The public offices, granaries, prisons, and also the ramparts of the city were thrown down. These calamities having reduced the people to a state of the utmost want and distress, the emperor has ordered immediate assistance to be rendered to the sufferers, and their payment of the land-tax for the present year to be remitted.—We learn from Manilla, that a fearful earthquake had taken place on Sept. 16, at half-past six p.m. The shock lasted about a minute, and was the strongest ever felt at Manilla. The whole of the roof of a large church fell in; several other churches were injured. Two of the barracks are so much shaken that the troops have to be removed out of them. Some old houses fell, and nearly all suffered more or less damage, so much that another similar shock would be likely to throw them down; several other shocks were felt up to four o'clock this morning, but none were like the first. Many lives were lost by the falling of the houses, stores, &c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DONALDSON, Mrs. C. M. s. at Shanghai, Sept. 16.
HOLLIDAY, Mrs. John, d. at Victoria, Oct. 21.

MARRIAGES.

ENDICOTT, James B. to Sarah Ann Russell, at Macao, Oct. 19.
SUTTON, W. to Leah Alice Davy, at China, Oct. 23.

DEATHS.

LEGG, Mary Isabella M. wife of the Rev. Dr. James, at Victoria, Oct. 17.
PEARCY, Samuel, inf. s. of the Rev. G. at Hong Kong, Sept. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 1. *Amoy*, Cunningham, San Francisco.—2. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—4. *Island Queen*, M'Farlane, East Coast.—8. *Shelomith*,

Potter, Calcutta.—10. *Malta*, Potts, Bombay.—11. *Naomi*, Cothay, Bombay.—19. *Mora*, Teulon, Singapore; *Zephyr*, Morice, East Coast.—21. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Bombay.—24. *Alhelstan*, Hickman, Calcutta.—26. *Boston*, Pratt, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Malta* (Oct. 10), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Dep. Asst. Com.-General and Mrs. Long, Rev. Mr. J. H. Gray, Messrs. Gingell and White. From MALTA.—Mr. Napier. From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Fuller. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. J. F. Roza.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5. *Wild Flower*, Hewitt, northern ports; *Sea Serpent*, Honland, New York; *Wm. Stewart*, Jamieson, London; *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Calcutta.—14. *Nymph*, Wilson, Shanghai; *Pekin*, Grainger, Calcutta.—17. *Collingwood*, Kirby, Bombay.—20. *Mor*, Alston, Bombay.—23. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Amoy; *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool.—30. Steamer *Malta*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Pekin* (Oct. 14), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. John Heard. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. A. Kock.

Per *Lady Mary Wood* (Oct. 15), to SHANGHAI.—Dr. Barton, Messrs. F. A. King and servant, D. S. Fuller, P. Chalmers, M. Kenlock.

Per *George Fyfe*.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cole, 2 children, and servant.

Per steamer *Malta* (Oct. 30), to SUEZ. For MALTA.—Senorita Manuela G. y Castro, Don Joze Gonsalz y Castro, Don Eusebio Infante. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Ens. Jervois and servant. For POINT DE GALLE. For SINGAPORE.—Don Fulgencio de Castro, Maj. Bay, suite, and servants.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Oct 30, 1852.

EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

On London, 4s. 9½d. to 4s. 10d. per dollar.
East-India Company's Accepted Bills, 227 to 228 per 100 dollars.
Mexican Dollars, 7 per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.

To England, are dull at £2. 2s. to £2s. 5s. per ton, and to the United States at 8 to 10 doll. for teas, and 23 to 25 doll. for silks.

SIAM.

From the *Singapore Free Press* of the 17th Sept. we learn that an army of between 15,000 and 20,000 men, with 150 elephants attached to it, was assembling. It was to be despatched to the frontiers of Burmah, under command of a near relative of the King, who was court physician in the last reign, and is minister of war in the present. The well known Shan state of Zimmay, which, like some of the adjacent states, has alternately been Burmese and Siamese, and has latterly been suffered to maintain a kind of neutral position by acknowledging the supremacy of both its powerful neighbours, has declared itself Siamese exclusively, and will co-operate with the Siamese army against the Burmese, should active operations take place. Should we annex Pegu, it is probable that all the southern Shan states will throw off the Burmese yoke, and in that case it may soon happen that under the influence of the Siamese, the upper basin of the Menam will be completely opened to traffic with our possessions on the sea board. The present movement may prove the precursor of revolutions which will completely dismember the Burmese empire. The Shans are aliens in blood and language to the Burmese, and are spread from the N.E. corner of Bengal on the one side to Kedab and Cambodia on the other, swarming in the Burmese territories, and giving their name to *Assam* and *Siam*, at the two extremities of their range, and to the *Shan* states in the centre. When this settlement was formed, they constituted a portion of the population of Kidha, modified by mixture with Malays, under the same name, *Sam sam*, and the Malays of Kidha themselves are a partially Shan people.

The Burmese are an intrusive race, and if the empire be mutilated by the loss of Pegu and the sea board and be thus sealed up from foreign influence, it is far from improbable that the Anglicised and enlightened government of Siam will succeed in extending its power to the borders of Assam, re-uniting the scattered tribes of its race under its sway, and reducing Burmah to very narrow limits, or even blotting it out from the map. The dispersion of the Shan people is either very recent, or they had attained considerable civilization before it commenced, for they have everywhere preserved the same language. This circumstance will greatly facilitate the ambitious projects which the Siamese court appears to be now cherishing. The Shan tribes are too fond of independence, and too hardy, compared with the Siamese on the lower basin of the Menam, to allow of their being assimilated in political position to the latter. But the Burmese were hated by the native tribes over whom their sway extends, whether Talien, Karen, or Shan; the Siamese rulers have

a hereditary revenge to gratify, and there can be little doubt that if the Shans saw a favourable chance of throwing off the Burmese yoke, they would willingly join the Siamese, and acknowledge the supremacy of the southern potentate of their own race, the ally of the conquerors of Burmah for the second time, and the actual rulers of Pegu. The Siamese, like our good neighbours the Dutch, are very accommodating in their notions of dominion. A nominal fealty, the acceptance of a Siamese or Pail title, and the transmission once in three years of a gold flower, satisfy them in most cases, until an opportunity occurs of driving the nail home.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE CONSTITUTION. — The following resolution has been passed at a public meeting held at Cape Town: "As the information received per the late mail steamers, respecting the Constitution granted to this colony, by her Majesty's Letters Patent of May, 1850, is highly unsatisfactory; and as there is every reason to believe that her Majesty's present advisers contemplate to propose a Bill to Parliament for the purpose of altering those Letters Patent by introducing a nominative, instead of an elective, Legislative Council as now guaranteed; and as any such alteration will vitiate the Constitution, the colonists having, moreover, determined not to accept, but to repudiate the same; this meeting resolves that a committee be appointed to prepare an address and petition to the Parliament and people of Great Britain, for the purpose of duly representing all the circumstances in reference to this matter, and of obtaining the speedy completion of the details of a Constitution, in terms and in the spirit of her Majesty's Letters Patent of May, 1850."—*Zuid-Afrikaan*, Oct. 11.

COAL.—Another coal deposit is said to have been discovered somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, a sample of which has been forwarded to the Lieut.-Governor for inspection. This coal is said, however, to partake more of the ligneous than the bituminous character, and is therefore not of the description required. A rumour having got abroad that a deposit of actual coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Jessup at Eljeskraal, and it is believed that it is on the same spot indicated in the extract from the Travels of Sir John Barrow, lately published by the local Government, an inquiry upon the subject would doubtless give considerable satisfaction.—*Ibid*.

RAILWAY TO GRAHAM'S TOWN.—It is confidently reported in Mr. Jaffray's Trade Circular, that a railway between Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth is seriously contemplated, and that several gentlemen in both places are about to try whether it cannot be successfully accomplished. From the liberality with which the inhabitants of Graham's Town came forward to subscribe towards the Kowie project there will be no want of funds, if the people of this place will bear willingly their share of the expense. We have certainly hopes of the success of this scheme, whereas we never had any of the other.—*Ibid*.

CIRCULAR.—The very favourable remarks regarding gentlemen of the East-India Company's service which have appeared from time to time in the public journals at the Cape of Good Hope, excite the hope that the accompanying address will be noticed by these journals so favourably as to induce other inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity to sign it. It now lies for signature at the Commercial Exchange; and the list of names already subscribed will no doubt draw the attention of the public to it:—"To his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity, having learned that privileges have been held out by H.M.'s Government to induce officers to settle in H.M.'s colonies, and that it has been intimated to the East-India Company by H.M.'s Government, that officers of their Indian army shall be admitted to these privileges in the colony of Van Dieman's Land, request that you will kindly lay before H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies, our respectful request that the officers of the East-India Company's army in India be admitted to the same privileges in the colonies of South Africa, where we cannot but think that there are stronger reasons for granting such privileges to them than exist with regard to Van Dieman's Land, on account, more particularly, of the greater importance of attracting to the Cape as settlers men who have a small fixed income and a little capital, possess sentiments of loyalty, habits of order and subordination, with the military knowledge and experience which give self-possession in troubled times, and enable men to excite confidence in others, and make them ready with courage and skill to defend life and property. The very numerous existing connections of marriage with families at the Cape of Good Hope of such officers, would greatly enhance their value as settlers, affording greater assurance of their permanence of settlement and of their becoming identified in feeling with their adopted country."—*Zuid-Afrikaan*, Oct. 25.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 14th October, a letter was read from Major Le Grand Jacob, accompanied by a translation of a Persian MS., entitled *An account of Bokhara*, which, at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Burnes, had been given to him in London in 1834, for this purpose; but which Major Jacob, after having perused a little, considered too puerile and inane to deserve further notice. This having been represented to the Oriental Translation Committee, they were of a different opinion, and requested Major Jacob at his leisure to complete the translation: from various hindrances, however, Major Jacob had not been able to fulfil his task until the present time, and he now forwarded the original, with translation complete, for transmission to the parent society.

A letter was received from the Rev. Murray Mitchell, respecting the printing and translation of the Parsi religious books by Professor Spiegel, of Erlangen, and the Zend dictionary under preparation by Dhunjeebhai Framji. In reference to his edition of the *Zendavesta*, the Professor writes as follows:—"The printing of my work is going on without interruption. The original text of the *Vendidad* is completed, the printing of the various readings has proceeded to the 6th fargard (chapter) of the *Vendidad*. Also the first five fargards of the Pehlevi translation are out of the press. In the course of the autumn of this year the first volume will be ready. As for the English translation, I shall gladly undertake it; and I shall enlarge the introduction for the use of English readers who have not the means of consulting the works referred to in the German edition. The Imperial Press of Vienna is willing to print the work in the same size as the edition of the original text."

A paper "On the Historical Names and Facts contained in the Kenery Inscription," by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, vice-president, was read. The first name noticed was that of Chairakya, the celebrated minister of Chandragupta, the Sandracottus of the Greeks, who has a cave dedicated to his memory under the name of *Dramila*. The name *Rohinimitra*, found in one of the inscriptions, he endeavoured to connect with the royal family of which Pushpamitra was the founder, and the name of whose descendant, Deva Bhuti, written there *Bhoti*, appears at Carlee as the constructor of the elegant cave-temple near that place, and the name of one of whose sons is inscribed on the pillars in front of it; leading us to infer that the cave must have been constructed about B. C. 70, at which time that sovereign reigned over Magadh, which he conceives received about that time the name of Maharashtra, "the great kingdom." He next mentioned that the names of two of the kings near the end of the Andhra dynasty, Gautamiputra, and Yaduya, and Srisatkarni, are found both at Kenery and at Nassik. This is the dynasty of kings mentioned by Pliny as powerful in his time, and which swayed the sceptre for 456 years. The latter of the two above mentioned kings is mentioned in the annals of China, where he is called Yuegnai, as having sent an embassy there in A. D. 428. The great satraps of Western India, first the deputies of the Græco-Bactrian sovereigns, and afterwards independent monarchs, are also mentioned. A minister of one of them constructed a cistern at Kenery, and the son of one of them excavated a cave at Nassik, the date of which Dr. Stevenson makes out to be A. D. 484. Buddhaghosha, the Buddhist apostle of Pegue and the eastern peninsula, who left India for Ceylon in A. D. 410, is also mentioned as having been at Kenery, and having dedicated there an image to Buddha.

The caves, as mentioned in the inscriptions, were intended to be, some of them Buddhist temples, others convocation-halls for the priesthood to meet in, others lodging-houses for monks, others refectories and almshouses. They were constructed by relations and connections generally of the above-mentioned persons, or by rich goldsmiths of Callian and the neighbouring cities, or by devotees, who, having abandoned secular pursuits, seem thus to have bestowed their property. The most curious fact, however, regarding the caves at Kenery mentioned was, that in the great tope, opened a few years ago by Dr. Bird, there was originally deposited a Buddha tooth-relic. The date on the copper-plate accompanying it is plainly stated in words to have been the year two hundred and forty-five, which was A. D. 189. This relic is also mentioned in some of the rock inscriptions. The great cave is mentioned as then in existence, though it was not probably excavated long before that period.

Another curious fact in reference to the cave at Carlee is, that a Greek is mentioned in two of the inscriptions; and though there it is not expressly stated, Dr. Stevenson thinks it highly probable that he was the designer and superintendent of that

excavation, which, as being the first, served as a model for the rest of these curious and laborious works.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on the 6th October, a letter from Major Baker, accompanying two sculptured heads, given to him by Lieut. Colonel Napier, engineers, and found (he believes) in the northern districts of the Punjab, was read. The following extract from his note describes the heads briefly as follows:—

"One of the heads appears to be of Grecian origin; the other is decidedly oriental in its character, and is said to be Buddhist. The substance of these sculptures is not stone, but a species of lime-cement or plaster; and it seems wonderful that one of them, at least, has so well retained its sharpness of outline. It seems probable, from the specimens having been found together, and from the similarity of their composition, that they may have ornamented the same building; and in that case they would further illustrate the mixture of Grecian and Indian forms, which characterizes so many of the sculptured remains from the same locality."

The address of Agrippa to the Jewish nation, in order to divert them from their design of making war with the Romans, as reported by Josephus, affords some valuable statistical data respecting the power and resources of some of the African and Asiatic states at the beginning of the Christian era. Of the neighbouring country of Egypt, he says that it extended as far as Ethiopia and Arabia Felix, and bordered upon India; that its population numbered 7,500,000 men only, not including the inhabitants of Alexandria, a large, wealthy, and populous city, for the accuracy of which computation he appeals to the revenue derived from the poll-tax. He states that the Romans then held in subjection all the nations of the African continent from the Atlantic Ocean and the Pillars of Hercules to the Red Sea. He describes the Parthians as lords of many nations and maintaining a mighty military force, and notices that, in their territory, in Adiabene, beyond the Euphrates, a number of Jews were settled who were subject to the Parthians: so that that remarkable people, as we know from other sources, did not commence their migratory habits after their dispersion, but sent out not only merchants and traders throughout the world, but founded colonies, which, indeed, has ever been the practice of all commercial nations. Had not the policy of the ancient Egyptians, like that of the ancient Chinese, been adverse to foreign commerce, their colonies would have spread over Asia and Africa, and their arts, sciences, and literature would not have been confined to the narrow strip of territory watered by the lower stream of the Nile.

The same speech refers to England as an island of vast size, and the other British islands as little known. It describes the Germans as tall and strong, having minds greater than their bodies, with souls that despise death, and as in rage fiercer than wild beasts. The Gauls are represented as distributed into no fewer than 305 nations, who were kept in servitude by 1,200 Roman soldiers, whereas the Germans required eight legions for the same object, which the king thought a comparatively small force.

PECULIARITIES OF BRITISH INDIAN LAW.—"I remember well," says Mr. McLeod, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee on Indian affairs, "when I was secretary at Madras, the case of a European soldier in one of our regiments, who was not a British-born subject, who committed murder; he killed a native. The question arose, how this man should be tried. The Advocate-General gave it as his opinion, that he could be only tried by the Mofussil Court. Not being a British-born subject, though a soldier in the British army, he could not be tried by the Supreme Court, and he could not be tried by a court-martial. That man, a European and a Christian, was tried in the Mofussil Court by the Mohammedan law, as modified by our Regulations, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment."

PUNISHMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA.—Whenever a prisoner is ordered to be imprisoned for life, unless there are reasons to the contrary, he is always transported: in fact, there is scarcely ever imprisonment for life. The prisoners are transported to the Tenasserim provinces, and, to the Straits' settlements, Penang, and Singapore. The convicts have grades of employment: at first, they are kept strictly, being worked in gangs on the roads; afterwards, and by degrees, they have great indulgencies allowed them. Transportation for life is reckoned a very severe punishment; the natives fear it even more than death, which is inflicted only in cases of murder.—*Evidence of Mr. Millett.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the time at which our Journal ought to appear. To obviate this it is requisite to call to mind that the brief outline of the more important Indian intelligence of a public nature which is furnished by the morning papers a few days earlier than our issue is (and is stated to be) IN ANTICIPATION OF THE MAIL, being received from Trieste or Marseilles by telegraphic communication or by express. The great mass of news cannot be transmitted by such means, and consequently cannot be received until the Mail itself in due course reaches this country and its contents are delivered from the Post-office here. No delay then takes place, but as soon as the materials furnished can be arranged and transferred to type our Journal is issued; every exertion being made to insure its transmission to country subscribers by the earliest post after the arrival and delivery of the Mail in London. As far as we are concerned, we can further affirm that the circulation is effected not only with the greatest promptitude, but with perfect regularity.

* * * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, December 21, 1852.

THE Burmese war still "drags its slow length along." When or how it is likely to terminate, seems not to be within the power of European foresight to determine; although, perhaps, as among the Burmese are great astrologers, those learned persons may have a keener vision. Without much more minute acquaintance with details than private persons in this country at least possess, it is not easy to determine whether the war has been conducted with all practicable celerity or not. The war between twenty and thirty years ago was a slow affair, and in this fast age matters are not much mended in this respect. The knowledge formerly gained of the country and the people seems to stand us but in small stead. The latter, indeed, do not appear to have undergone much change as to their habits of warfare. They still prefer a skulking course to an open one, and manifest, as before, an extraordinary aptitude for disappearing at the moment when unpleasant results are likely to attend their stay; never forgetting, practically at least, the adage which describes the comparative happy lot of the man "who fights and runs away." There is something almost ridiculous in the return of casualties on these occasions. Three or four thousand men are driven from a strong position with a loss of one or two men killed and a few wounded. It is well, indeed, that the lives of our brave men are thus spared; but the enemy might as well exercise still greater forbearance, and depart quietly, without subjecting us to either trouble or loss.

When the war will end, as we have already said, it is not possible to predict; but, without presumption, we may confidently hope that it will end in our favour. Let us hope that, when this result shall be obtained, we shall be prepared to demand and to enforce the equitable principle of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." We did not enter the Burmese territories as tourists on a party of pleasure; we were forced into war, as has been the case in almost all the

wars which we have waged in India. Aggression and outrage required to be put down; this took us to Promé, and may possibly lead us further; but wherever we may be led, let us keep two objects steadily in view, and never withdraw till they are secured: first, that we are rendered secure from further annoyance; secondly, that we are amply indemnified for the cost and inconvenience to which we have been subjected. No trifling with our just claims—no parade of magnanimity or liberality, and half a dozen other showy qualities, by which too often villany escapes punishment, and the national honour and national interest are alike sacrificed. We have learned—at least, we ought to have learned—something from our recent experience in Lahore. Let us now, in regard to Ava, do our work so effectually, that there will be no occasion to go over it again some year or two hence. As we have already said, we must provide for our own security, and we must be remunerated for all our outlay, whether moral or pecuniary. How are these objects to be accomplished? We can see but one course—that indicated by the word, Annexation; to some, a very distasteful combination of syllables; but, in the present instance, the only policy which can be followed with safety. Annexation, we are told, is unpopular; when was it otherwise? From the time when Great Britain first acquired standing on the soil of India, every successive acquisition has been pronounced a step in the direction of ruin; and this view has been solemnly affirmed by the British Legislature. Thus much for speculation—now for fact. After almost a century of progress in this ruinous course, are we ruined? Have we been banished from India? Have our power and influence there decreased? Is our position worse than when our countrymen were shut up in the Black-hole at Calcutta, or when Hyder Ali appeared before the gates of Madras? Worse than when the French contended with us for supremacy in India, or when the Mahratta confederacy aspired to the same object? Compare our present position with that of seventy years ago, when these terrors were at their full height, and say whether the gloomy predictions which then passed current as oracles of political wisdom have been fulfilled or not. One who indulged in these predictions for the edification of his countrymen was the Marquis of Hastings, afterwards Governor-General of India. Did he find his vaticinations confirmed by the course of events? did he find the British interests in India ruined, or did he leave them so? An historian of the first Burmese war* tells of astrologers who were believed to be invulnerable, and upon the strength of this belief exposed themselves without hesitation to the fire of the British. They were of course occasionally knocked over, but these mishaps effected no diminution of the popular credulity. The men were seen to be killed, but were still believed to be invulnerable. Our astrologers, indeed, unlike these men, predict disaster, confusion, and ruin; but surely this is not a reason why we should imitate the credulous Burmese in disbelieving the evidence of facts, because it contradicts preconceived notions. The Burmese astrologers acted under the influence of opium, ours under that of no more powerful stimulant than port-wine, or at the most brandy; but the effects on themselves and the operation of the prophetic manifestation on their adherents are much the same.

We are not counselling injustice. The last of conquest

* Snedgrass, 2nd edition, p. 64.

is not a British feeling. Our weak point lies in the contrary direction; and it is most important to guard it. In the narrative of the former Burmese war to which we have already referred, a passage occurs which may be regarded as adumbrating that which we have to expect from the exercise of forbearance. The passage runs thus: "Humanity might prompt a British soldier to pass a fallen or vanquished foe, but when he found his forbearance repaid on all occasions by a shot the instant that his back was turned, self-preservation soon taught him the necessity of other measures." * Here is individually shadowed out that which nationally we may expect. As certainly as we withdraw, leaving the Burmese empire in its integrity, so certainly shall we be rewarded by the shot so soon as our backs are turned. Let us then not neglect the moral which the historian presents to us. Let the instinct of self-preservation impel us to adopt "other measures," better calculated to promote the interests of permanent peace and security.

And now a few words on two points not to be disregarded. We have received indications of friendly feeling from those to whom our withdrawal would be the signal of prompt and certain destruction: are we prepared, not only to spare our foes, but to deliver up to their vengeance those who have incurred the penalty by favouring us? Let *magnanimity* and *liberality* answer this; if they be silent, as they probably will, let honesty and common justice answer, and their answer may be trusted. The other point is one which has already drawn some degree of the attention which we are anxious to direct to it. We may if we list, say, Let the Burmese dominions remain intact; we will have nothing to do with them; but will all of our race display the like prudence? Brother Jonathan, like the first Napoleon, has a taste for "ships, colonies, and commerce." He has the first and third, and is something more than willing to add the second. He is looking about to the eastward for the gratification of his desire in this respect, and the maritime and commercial advantages of the country which we now command may, in the event of our abandonment, prove a temptation too strong for his virtue to resist. Our brother has many points in his character which may render us proud of the relationship; but it is proverbial that, in many cases, relations agree best at a distance; and this probably is one of them. We are engaged in chastising a troublesome neighbour: it were folly to give room for the settlement of another, who might, perchance, prove more troublesome, and would certainly be far more formidable.

How easy is it to get up a grievance! how easy is it, when the grievance is got up, to enshrine it in a petition or memorial, and canvass for signatures thereto! But more, and more wonderful, how easy is it to obtain the signatures thus solicited! Could it be believed—if the facts did not stare us in the face—could it be believed, that gentlemen of most honourable character, of mature age, in many cases of high position, and in some of eminent distinction in one of the noblest of professions—could it be believed that such men could be found to attach their signatures to grumbling documents without ever taking the trouble to inquire whether the contents were true or not—whether or not the object sought were desirable, or even practicable—whether the ground of complaint were real or imaginary—whether the

alleged grievance were a fact, an invention, or a delusion—in short, without either knowing or caring anything about matters in regard to which they pledged their deliberate opinions and convictions by affixing their names as petitioners or memorialists? Would prudent men act thus under any other circumstances? would they indorse bills or incur pecuniary liabilities with the same levity? And surely honour should by a soldier be guarded as watchfully as money. Politeness is certainly carried to an extreme when gentlemen lend the sanction of their names to unfounded, perhaps libellous statements, solely because they are asked to do so. Such a custom, if ever it could become a custom, must annihilate petitioning altogether. Who would regard petition or memorial when it became known universally that those who accredited the documents with their names knew no more of the contents than did the paper on which they were inscribed, and were as heedless of the results as is the gun which acts at the bidding of the artilleryman.

These reflections have been called forth by facts recently made public. During the late inquiries by Parliamentary Committees into the mode of administering the Indian Government, a memorial professedly from certain officers of the Indian army to the Court of Directors was submitted to one of those Committees, sustained moreover by the evidence of its chief promoter, the tendency of both being to show that the claims of servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons are inadequately considered. The Committee took some pains to inquire into the memorial and into some of the alleged facts, and, although this collateral investigation must have consumed much time, it was not time altogether thrown away, inasmuch as the result showed how necessary it is to exercise great caution in receiving such statements. A distinguished officer said he had authorized the affixing his signature to the memorial, under the impression that the Court of Directors had cognizance of it, and assented to its prayer, and in consequence of a letter which he received from its chief promoter, who told him that the memorial was unobjectionable, and had been signed by a number of officers; but he (the witness) had since had reason to regret that he did sign it, because his idea was that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors to obtain appointments, and nothing further, never intending anything like a complaint that the patronage was distributed in an improper manner; and he believed many persons who had signed the memorial had the same impression. Another officer who had signed, stated to the Committee, that he told the gentleman who applied to him in regard to the memorial, that he did not concur in all its views, and he now said he should be prepared to find that the Indian army had about its fair share of the patronage. A third who had also signed the memorial, would not have done so if he had had any idea of its going beyond the Court of Directors, and he now believes the scheme contained in it to be quite impracticable, and of no service to the officers of the army. Such is the value to be attached to "got-up" memorials!

Then the cases of alleged hardship and disappointment adduced were summarily disposed of by a gentleman in the Company's service, than whom no man is better informed, who went through the list before the Committee, and showed, where any clue was afforded, that, in some cases, the

* Snodgrass, 2nd edition, p. 31.

parties, said to have been refused appointments, had actually obtained them, and that in none was there any real ground of complaint. With respect to all the cases, moreover, it is worthy of notice that the parties themselves did not appear as complainants, but were put forward by others.

Before quitting the subject of petition and memorial manufacturing, we may be permitted to draw attention to the uniformity of mode in which the trade is carried on by all who follow it. In the Bombay intelligence contained in our last number will be found some account of a native petition concocted at that presidency, and now, we suppose, in this country. The more intelligent and respectable among the native population appear, indeed, to have declined to sign it, showing in this respect more caution and more consistency than their Anglo-Indian brethren; but thousands have signed, of whom it is believed the vast majority know no more of the document to which they have made themselves parties, than do some of the subscribers to the memorial first adverted to. Most of the Bombay petitioners, it is said, have signed "because others did so;" a comparatively excusable course for them to follow, seeing that, for the most part, they are steeped in ignorance; but for which no apology can be offered when taken by educated Englishmen, and especially that class who, as "officers and gentlemen," are bound to yield a most punctilious regard—a superstitious one, if such were possible—to the claims of truth and propriety. But agitation is ever a most corrupting trade; and its evil influence extends to all who tamper with it even for an instant. It is unnecessary to point out how incongruous is its practice with the military character, and to what fatal consequences it may lead in teaching lessons which may not only be learned and remembered, but improved upon. If officers may combine to agitate, why not the men in the ranks? Who shall say where the privilege is to stop? Think of the illustrious man whose recent death has clouded the face of Europe—think of the Duke of Wellington, at any period of his glorious career, in the character of an agitator! The bare thought is almost treason to the memory of the mighty dead. "Agitate—agitate—agitate," was the recommendation of one of the most successful adventurers of modern times; and the advice well became the lips from which it proceeded. But gentlemen should turn a deaf ear to it, and eschew a course which, whatever its result in other respects, must inevitably lead to their own degradation; and this under whatever form the discreditable art may be pursued. Memorial-mongering will be found to exercise upon those who dabble therein an influence not less fatal than the practice of spouting frothy nonsense and moving bombastical resolutions at public meetings. Both should be left to *professional artists*—to the Jellybys, the Pardiggles, the Gushers, the Wisks, and the rest of the wedding-party immortalized in the last number of *Bleak House*. Gentlemen should keep aloof from such occupation. "He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith."

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Melvill before the Lords' Committee on the East-India Charter Act, that the Bishop of Calcutta has represented the importance and necessity of a division of that see, in view to the erection of a bishopric at Agra; and that the Court of Directors have not encouraged this wish, thinking it more desirable to increase the clergy than the bishops, in the present state of India.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—In the Blue Book of the House of Commons (29th June, 1852), it appears, at p. 477, para. 88, that there has been "an aggregate increased expenditure for military charges of 30 crores of rupees" since the Afghan expedition. The excess of extraordinary charges from the year 1839-40 to 1841-42 was Rs. 1,67,76,934, or, at 1s. 10½d. £1,572,837
Add the 30 crores, or 28,125,000

Total £29,697,837
Add by your *Indian Mail* of 29th Oct. 1852, p. 602,
for the Burmese war of 1824-26, according to
the Court of Directors' letter of 3rd June, 1852 15,000,000

Total £44,697,837
Mr. J. Campbell, in his *Modern India*, p. 418,
gives the Indian and home bond debt, after de-
ducting cash balances in India and in London,
and adding £8,500,000 for East-India Stock,
unredeemed by the guaranteed fund of
£2,000,000, at 45,640,028

Debt above war £942,191

The war expenses seem to be £942,191 less than the debt. The years 1839-40 to 1841-42 do represent the cost of the Afghan war. The President of the Board of Control, in April, 1852, in the House of Commons, put down all the wars from 1838 to the end of the Punjab war (1849) at £36,000,000. Add for the Burmese war £15,000,000, and we have £51,000,000. So that the wars have cost much more than the amount of debt, without adding a *fraction for interest*! We must recollect that the £12,000,000 of cash balances in the Indian treasuries cost the East-India Company above £500,000 a year for interest; and part of that loss must be estimated as part of the expenses for the *defence of India*. The Afghan war was not a war originating with the East-India Company, but was forced on them by the Board of Control. Lord Broughton (in 1851, when Sir J. C. Hobhouse) declared in the House of Commons that the war originated with him. If the President of the Board of Control can order a war in India, he should be answerable for the expenses. In 1851, there were £400,000 due to the East-India Company for money expended in the China war. Surely, the East-India Company are not to pay for that war.

I am, &c.

A BENGAL OFFICER.

THE LATE WILLIAM EMPSON, ESQ.

Our present publication announces the death of William Empson, Esq., for twenty-eight years Professor of Law at the East-India Company's College, Haileybury. Little is known of his earlier years, save that he received his education at Winchester, under Dr. Goddard. From the venerable foundation of William of Wykeham, he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of the late Marquis of Northampton, the Dean of Ely, Lord Cranworth, Sir James Stephen, Mr. Wrighton, M. P. for Northampton, the Master of the Temple, and others, with whom he maintained relations of friendship until the tie was severed by death. His career at Cambridge was creditable, but he does not appear to have attained any distinction; whether or not he sought for any we are unable to state. Entering himself at Lincoln's Inn, he was, during part of the period of preparation for the bar, a pupil of that eminently learned lawyer Mr. Tindal, in after years the ornament of the Court of Common Pleas, where he presided as Chief Justice. When called, Mr. Empson for some time went the Midland Circuit, ranking among his legal friends Mr. Fynes Clinton, Mr. March Phillips, subsequently Under Secretary of State, Mr. Parke, now Baron Parke, and Mr. Denman, now Lord Denman. The failure of his health compelling him to relinquish the active exercise of his profession, and a warmer climate being thought desirable, he proceeded to Italy, where he for a time resided. In 1824, he succeeded Sir James Mackintosh as Professor of Law at Haileybury, which appoint-

ment he held until his death. The duties of his office he discharged perseveringly, and in a manner which commanded the respect both of his colleagues and of his pupils. The course of reading which he prescribed and superintended appears not to have been a contracted one, regard being had to the limited period of collegiate residence and the necessary demands of other studies. In his evidence, given before a committee of the House of Commons in 1832, he stated his usual text books for the first and second terms to be the principal chapters of Paley's Moral Philosophy, with the corresponding chapters of Blackstone, constituting a parallel line of observation between the nature and extent of moral duties and legal duties; for the third term, Kaimes's Essay on Criminal Law, Dumont on Rewards and Punishments, the last volume of Blackstone, Russell, and Archibald, and a portion of Harrington's Analysis of the Bengal Regulations; for the last term, Dumont's work on Evidence, Stephen upon Pleading, the first volume of Phillips's Law of Evidence, and the chapters on Testimony in the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law. This course was occasionally varied by lectures on Selwyn's *Nisi Prius* and Strange's Hindoo Law; with, for the two senior classes, Pothier on Obligations, and for the two junior, the parts of Domat's Civil Law relating to succession and inheritance. According to the memoir published in the *Times*, the sphere of study was still wider, extending to the works of various philosophical jurists, British and foreign; among them Kent, Story, Wheaton, Wildman, and that bright legal luminary, Sir William Scott (Lord Stowell), whose name is perhaps the only one of modern times fit to be associated with that of Justinian. At a time when there is reason to apprehend that law will ere long cease to be regarded as a science, it is gratifying to find respect for it as such lingering anywhere.

Mr. Empson's literary reputation is identified with the *Edinburgh Review*, to which, between 1823 (when his connection with the work commenced) and 1849, he contributed between sixty and seventy articles. Sydney Smith, on becoming a dignitary, withdrew from the practice of reviewing by which his fame had been raised and established; either because he no longer regarded its emoluments, or thought its exercise inconsistent with his elevated position in the church. Mr. Empson evidently did not think the office of a critical censor inconsistent with that of a collegiate professor; for not only did he contribute largely to the pages of the great northern review, but on the death of Mr. Macvey Napier, he accepted the editorship. It is but due to Mr. Empson to say, that in the exercise of the power thus placed in his hands he displayed a rare measure of fairness and kindness. Mr. Empson belonged to the party termed liberal, and he showed himself liberal in something more than profession by admitting into the review under his management an article laudatory of Southey, to whose political opinions his own were diametrically opposed. It is remarkable, that although a layman, the number of theological articles in the *Edinburgh Review* increased after he acquired its control, and certainly manifested a depth of feeling previously unknown to the work. Their tone and spirit no one can question: the judgment passed on the opinions maintained will of course be modified, perhaps dictated, by the opinions of the judge. Ultras of no party will be satisfied with them; but those who look to Scripture, and to Scripture only, for the rule of faith, will find their views confirmed and supported with ability, knowledge, and good feeling.

Mr. Empson's private character is represented as highly amiable; and a saying ascribed to him, on good authority, may well be recorded as indicating that his sympathies were not (as there is too much reason to fear is sometimes the case) confined within the social circle in which his place in society was allotted. He regarded his neighbours beneath him in place and fortune as having nevertheless a claim upon the kindness of those situated like himself, the observation to which we have referred being,

"We who represent the College should consider ourselves the rich squire of the place, and we are bound to consider the condition of our poor neighbours."

He married the only daughter of Francis Jeffrey, who swayed the critical sceptre during the palmy years of the *Edinburgh Review*, raised chiefly by himself, Brougham, and Sidney Smith, to the highest summit of popularity. Mr. Empson's age, at the time of his death, was 62.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

The half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this institution took place on Thursday, the 9th inst., in the presence of the Chairman (Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.), the Deputy-Chairman (Russell Ellice, Esq.), several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—*Generals* Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B.; Lewis, C.B.; R.A.; Thackeray, C.B.; Sir W. Whish, K.C.B.; and Barr. *Colonels* W. D. Jones, R.E.; Hay; Hardinge, R.A.; Aldrich, R.E.; W. H. Marshall; J. Manson; H. J. Wood, C.B.; D. Macleod, Hennell, Le Mesurier, and Bellasis. *Majors* Stevens, C.B.; J. Ewart, E. J. Lake, R. G. Taylor, Apperley, and C. S. Guthrie. *Captains* Hogg, 1st Life Guards; Hon. P. Cary, R.N.; Ord, R.E.; McKerlie; Owen, R.E.; R. Larkins, Scott, and Keating. *Lieuts.* Tyler, R.E.; MacLagan, and Kendal. Rev. G. Coles. Messrs. P. Melvill, C. L. C. Bruce, M.P., A. Easton, T. Waterfield, W. Eade, W. Burra, Lestock Reid, R. F. Remington, G. G. Campbell, J. W. Kaye, J. G. Campbell, F. J. Halliday, Syed Abdoolah, Prendergast, Stanton, &c.

Thirty-two Cadets were brought forward for public examination, eight of whom were selected for the Engineers, viz.—

Salisbury Thomas Trevor	John Lidstone Watts
George Newmarch	Irwin Montgomery Greig
Thomas Beckley	John Norris Hunter
Cuthbert Walter Finch	Joseph Beatty

Thirteen for the Artillery, viz.—

Hungerford Deedes Jackson	Maitland Bouverie Warren
Ferdinand Fitzroy	Sabine Pasley
Wm. Robert Dalrymple Sewell	Christopher Hewetson Barnes
George B. Traill	Walter William Woodward
Frederick Alexander Whish	John Bonham
Dundas William Gordon	James Alexander
Russell Alexander Stevenson	Joseph George Marshall

And the remainder for the Infantry, viz.—

Sydney Chalmers	William Blair Ruspini
Spencer Alfred Taylor Judge	William Frederick Edwards
Evan Bruce Gardyne	Conway Williams Smith
George Dempster Browne	James Lidderdale
Charles Blunt La Touche	George Barrett Stokes
Henry Glover Puckle	

The company arrived at the Seminary shortly before eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the examination hall, where the cadets were assembled. They were then closely examined in the various branches of study, consisting of Mathematics, Fortification, Engineering, &c., in all of which the gentlemen cadets appeared to be thoroughly proficient. The examinations were conducted by Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Pasley, R.E., and afforded general satisfaction.

Distribution of Prizes.

First Class.

S. T. Trevor	2nd Hindustani,
	1st Good Conduct,
	The Pollock Medal.

The Chairman, on presenting the sword, addressed the fortunate competitor as follows: "Mr. Trevor, the prize of a sword has been established by the Court of Directors for that gentleman cadet whose conduct has been exemplary during the entire period of his residence at this institution. On the present occasion, you are the cadet thus honourably distinguished. I have now the greatest satisfaction in presenting to you this testimony of the approbation of the Court of Directors; and whatever honours may await your further career, believe me, that as age and reputation increase, you will the more deeply value this early trophy, won by good conduct—the foundation of all that is true and permanent here and hopeful hereafter."

The Chairman, on presenting the Pollock Gold Medal, in addressing Mr. Trevor, said: "Mr. Trevor, having

already delivered to you the sword which bears testimony to your exemplary conduct, it affords me peculiar gratification now to present to you, in the name of the inhabitants of Calcutta, the prize medal established by them 'as a token of their high sense of the great and successful military services and private worth of General Sir George Pollock, to be conferred upon that cadet who ranks highest in the scale of general merit, and who is also reported by the lieutenant-governor as being worthy by his conduct to receive this high mark of honorary distinction.' You, sir, may well be proud of being thus honourably distinguished. I regard it as a presage of your future fame; and fervently hope that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, you may fully realize the promise afforded by your brilliant career in this institution."

G. Newmarch	1st Mathematics, Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, French, 2nd Good Conduct.
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The *Chairman* congratulated Mr. Newmarch on thus being laden with prizes, and was happy that he so ably sustained the name that had been so well maintained in that institution.

T. Beckley	2nd Mathematics, 1st Fortification.
J. L. Watts	2nd Fortification, 2nd Military Drawing, 1st Civil Drawing.
J. Beatty	1st Military Drawing.
F. Fitzroy	Geology.
G. B. Traill	Latin.
M. B. W. S. Pasley	2nd Civil Drawing.

Second Class.

J. Champain	Fortification, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, Hindustani, Mathematics, Latin, 3rd Good Conduct.
R. Pemberton	Military Surveying, French.

Third Class.

R. Walker	4th General Good Conduct.
J. Le Mesurier	Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Civil Drawing.
J. B. Holland	Mathematics.
W. C. Hamond	Hindustani.
P. Thompson	Latin.
E. H. M. Todd	French.

Fortification Department.—After the cadets' dinner, the Chairman, committee, and visitors proceeded to the sand modelling hall, which was filled, as usual, with interesting models. The first (explained by Gentleman Cadet Finch) was a *tête de pont*, strongly supported in the rear of the river by fortified heights. The second was a model of the Great Dagon Pagoda of Rangoon, with its three elevated terraces, recently captured, on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot; explained by Cadet Trevor. The third was a fortified position, consisting of houses on the near side of a river, pierced with loopholes, and prepared with the usual appliances of sandbags in the windows for musketry defence, to resist the passage of a bridge in front against the attack of infantry, unaided by artillery; which, with a handsome specimen of one of Napoleon's model towers, was explained by Cadet Newmarch. The fourth exhibited the attack of the city of Valenciennes by the Duke of York in 1794; explained by Cadet Beckley.

Afterwards was exhibited a new system of ventilating hospitals, barracks, churches, and public buildings in tropical climates, as proposed by Lieut. Cook, R.N., F.R.S., Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe, sixteen punkhas in number, of full size, all worked by a single pendulum; explained by Cadet Sewell.

The usual examination in the fortification hall had preceded the cadets' dinner. It was remarkable on this occasion by the actual construction of a two-gun battery, with a traverse, on a scale of one inch to a foot, properly rivetted with gabions and fascines, by Gentlemen Cadets Trevor, Finch, Traill, and Jackson.

The plans and drawings in this department were all of the usual high order. Some of these were especially interesting, as exhibiting the systems of Carnot, Dufour, Chaumara, and Coehorn, according to the system introduced by the senior Professor in Fortification at Addiscombe, by which both plan and elevation, with the whole interior of each system, are at once exhibited upon a scale at one view.

Military Drawings,—executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the First Class.

Mr. Beatty, 1st prize	Hongkong.
Watts, 2nd do.	
Beckley	
Trevor	Cabul.
Judge	
Jackson	
Sewell	
Greig	Hongkong.
Woodward	
Finch	
Fitzroy	
Newmarch	Hill-forts of Kurnalla and Singarh.
Gardyne	
Stevenson	Parts of the Island of Salsette.
Traill	

Second Class.

Mr. Champain, prize, 3rd term.	Drawings of Sand-model
Ritchie	Hills.
Home	
Hawkins	Drawings from small Models.
Maunsell	
McMahon	

Third Class.

Mr. Walker	The Jugdulluck Pass.
Le Mesurier, prize, 2nd term	Part of Salsette.

And several minor, but very promising subjects, in the two junior terms.

After the reports had been read by Mr. T. R. Clarke, of the cadet department, East-India House, the Chairman addressed the cadets in the following terms:—

"The report which has just been read is highly satisfactory, and it is most gratifying to me to state that the conduct and progress of the students merit the warmest approbation of the Court of Directors. Such results afford the best evidence of the efficiency of the discipline and system of instruction pursued at this institution, and reflect honour on the talent, skill, and untiring zeal of the lieutenant-governor, the public examiner, and professors in their respective offices; and it is my gratifying duty to tender to them the warmest and most cordial thanks of the Court of Directors. Gentlemen, we meet at the usual period, but not under usual circumstances. There are times when events, whether gloomy or cheering, cast their tinge over the passing scene, communicating to every one some portion of the feeling which they are calculated to inspire, and for a while almost absorbing universal attention. Such has recently been the case throughout England—throughout Europe; I may say, throughout the civilized world. The voice of affectionate encouragement to perseverance in all military, social, and moral duties has often been heard within these walls, and my own feeble exhortations have not been wanting. It would be vain to attempt either to add anything to the judicious addresses of my predecessors, or to place in a new light what they have so anxiously inculcated. Rather let me dwell on the event to which I have alluded, and which affords me an opportunity of setting before you truths often before repeated, but which may now be appropriately exhibited, not in a form merely didactic, but more powerfully as embodied in example. Since we last met in this hall, the hand of death has removed from among us the great captain of the age. The character of that great man has been so frequently, so ably drawn, that it would be superfluous in me to dwell upon its excellencies. You will find them recorded in history, and reflected from every page of his own perspicuous and unrivalled despatches. But there is one consideration connected with the renown of the departed hero so cheering to those who are striving for eminence, and so full of promise to those contending with difficulty, that it must ever be regarded in this institution with feelings of intense interest. When listening a few evenings ago to the eloquent and powerful address of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I was much struck with the force and truth of an observation he made with reference to the successes of the illustrious Duke. He said that it was "his character that created his career." Doubtless this was the case; and all who are familiar with that career will remember that he was not the creature of accident, but one who dealt with circumstances, good

or evil, so as to render them in all cases auxiliary to his designs. But let me lead you a step still further, and point out to you that noble as was his character, the Duke was himself its chief architect, and this is the consideration to which I alluded, and to which I would prominently draw your attention. Clive, it has been said, was born a soldier. With regard to the great man over whose dust the tomb has just closed, it was not so much to native genius, as to mental discipline, that he was indebted for the higher order, I may say, the perfection of his military attainment. If we go back to the commencement of his career we see how strenuously he must have laboured to qualify himself for the arduous command then about to be confided to him. The plan of military operations drawn up by him in anticipation of the first Mahratta campaign proves how thoroughly he understood his enemy, and how carefully he had weighed the various contingencies under which he might possibly encounter him. He sketches the leading features of the Mahratta character with the fidelity of a native of India, and describes the physical circumstances of the country as though he had been familiar with its scenes from childhood. In his first great battle (that of Assaye) he brought to his aid not only a quickness of apprehension, but a judgment rendered sound, rapid, and discriminating by constant exercise and vigilant attention, and the result of that battle was the triumph of science and mastery skill over enormous physical superiority. Throughout his subsequent career we trace the same qualities of mind that had conduce to his earlier successes—perseverance, sagacity, forethought, self-command—but each marked at every successive step by that progressive improvement which had resulted from unremitting intellectual labour and reflection. When at length this great man had put an end to European war, and was called to the councils of his Sovereign, the powers of his mind were never suffered to be idle, his energies never abated. If he took up what was intricate it was with a resolution to unravel it; if he grappled with difficulty, it was with a determination to overcome it. He disdained to be superficial. Nothing short of the complete mastery of a subject could satisfy the craving of his vigorous mind. Thus victory was insured in the study, as it had been in the field. But let me impress upon your minds, my young friends, that the illustrious Duke never presumed to place his chief reliance upon himself. He knew that upon the proudest schemes ever planned by human wisdom *affluit Deus et dissipatur*; and we find this eminent man, whose career had been distinguished by unbroken success, humbly acknowledging his own insufficiency, punctual and devotional in his religious observances, and placing his trust for the direction of his conduct on the Great Disposer of events. My object in this brief address has been to point out that in the public theatre of this great world, the career of a distinguished individual is, as I before said, created by his character, that the formation of character is almost entirely dependent upon the exertions of the individual—that the laborious process which it is consequently necessary to undergo, engenders habits of mind far more valuable than those derived from the gifts of natural genius—that the highest flight of human wisdom is but weakness unless sustained from on high; and that the noblest minds humbly ascribe their successes not to their own prudence and management, their own strength and might, but to the gracious bounty of Providence. All these instructive truths are illustrated so powerfully in the life of the Duke of Wellington, that I gladly embrace this opportunity of pressing upon your attention the character of the departed hero as the most valuable study for the youth of this institution—for all youth, whatever their destination, but pre-eminently so for those preparing for the military profession. Place it before you as your model. Resolve to become all that you ought to be—all that your friends could wish you to be—all that your Creator requires you to be;—then follow up the resolution with unflinching steadiness of purpose, and there is a presumption, little short of certainty, that your efforts will be crowned with success. Gentlemen, your destination is India, and though the illustrious character to which I have called your attention is an example for all, it is peculiarly so for you, not because the earliest records of his fame are associated with that country, but because his virtues are precisely those which it is most essential that an Indian officer, and especially a young Indian officer, should struggle to possess. The departed Duke was, if I may so express myself, a miracle of order and activity. Let his example preserve you from being seduced by the peculiarities of climate to indulge in opposite habits. Always liberal, yet he carefully proportioned his mode of living to his means, and rigidly restricted his expenditure within his income. Let this command your most careful attention and imitation, and thus avoid the grinding, humiliating pressure of debt. The Duke was temperate to the verge of abstemiousness. Imitate him in this virtue also, and the health and unclouded intellect which he enjoyed will be yours. He was zealous to improve every

moment, and turn it to some valuable purpose. In ordinary circumstances your professional avocations will not occupy the whole of your time. Devote the leisure you may possess to some useful object that may prove beneficial to yourself and to others; and, to descend to minor points, minor in appearance, but scarcely so in validity, remember that the Duke was remarkable for punctuality in all matters, great and small. Punctuality is essentially a military duty; but, mark me, you will in vain resolve to be punctual in matters of moment, if you are not equally resolute to be punctual in the ordinary engagements and transactions of life. Keep ever before you, and attempt to imitate, the great model I have so imperfectly endeavoured to portray, and your may at least approximate that perfection of the military character which the departed hero so strikingly exhibited. Gentlemen, I have now only to recommend to you who remain here continued assiduity—to those about to depart, perseverance in the good cause here begun; and to you all I fervently wish that success which I hope and believe you will endeavour to deserve."

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Monday (the 13th inst.) being the day appointed for closing the second Term for the year 1852, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway at half-past 10 o'clock; and on the arrival of the Directors and the visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then repaired to the Council-room, where they received a highly satisfactory Report from the Rev. the Principal.

The chair was occupied by Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors, who, together with the following Directors, formed the deputation:—Russell Ellise, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman); Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Col. Sykes; Major Oliphant; Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.; J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., and Major Moore.

Amongst the visitors were the following:—Cumming Bruce, Esq., M.P.; T. N. Waterfield, Esq.; Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart.; Mr. Farquhar; Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Geo. Palmer, jun., Esq.; General Barr; James Malcolmson, Esq.; Colonel Hardinge; Dr. Colledge; Charles Gonne, Esq.; Capt. Probyn; Colonel Robert Alexander; A. Bainbridge, Esq.; J. R. Martin, Esq.; T. C. Robertson, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; W. Hammond, Esq.; Lieut. Hardinge, R.N.; J. W. Kays, Esq.; R. N. Shore, Esq.; F. J. Halliday, Esq.; J. G. Campbell, Esq.; J. H. Cherry, Esq.; D. Waddington, Esq., M.P.; Col. Abbott; F. R. Bonham, Esq.; G. G. Campbell, Esq.; James Stewart, Esq.; A. Scott, Esq.; P. Greig, Esq.; Sir Edward Colebrooke; J. S. Scott, Esq.; Russell Colvin, Esq.; Rev. H. Blane, &c. &c.

The deputation, after receiving the Principal's Report, repaired to the Library, where the visitors and a considerable number of the students had already assembled.

The Chairman having taken his seat,

Mr. Hooper read the following list of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, Dec. 1852.

FOURTH TERM.

Herschel.....Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, medal in Law, prize in Sanscrit, medal in Persian, and prize in Hindustani.

HopeHighly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, and prize in Hindustani.

GreyHighly distinguished, with prize in Classics.

Erskine

J. B. Thornhill ...

Hay } Esq.

R.L.Mangles } Esq.

Palmer

Watson

H. D. Willock ...

Taylor

Halsey.....

Highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Trotter	Highly distinguished, with prize for the best English Essay, prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Hindustani.
Molony	Highly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.
H. A. Mangles	Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Persian.
Barr	Highly distinguished, with prize in Law.
Hardinge	Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.
Malcolmson	Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Clifford	} Highly distinguished.
Barnard	
Longley	} Passed with great credit.
Macnabb	

SECOND TERM.

Gonne	Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Law.
Master	Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.
Skinner	Highly distinguished, with prize in Persian.
Probyn	Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Moriarty	} Highly distinguished.
C. P. Elliott	
Magniac	} Passed with great credit.
Alexander	
Moxon	
Coghlan	

FIRST TERM.

Morris	Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, and prize in Sanscrit.
Bainbridge	Highly distinguished, with prize in Law, and prize in Sanscrit.
Waterfield	Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics.
Lane	} Highly distinguished.
Melvill	
Simson	
Hunter	
Martin	
Sheppard	
Hall	
Bosanquet	} Passed with great credit.
E. B. Thornhill	
Robinson	
Gordon	

Mr. Trotter then read his Prize Essay on the question—"Are the circumstances of Ancient or Modern times more favourable to Literature?" The essayist ably and elaborately reviewed the various circumstances which had affected the progress of literature in all ages and countries; and arrived at the conclusion, that notwithstanding the munificence of patrons and the genius of writers in ancient times, literature had received so great an impulse from the invention of printing, and so large an assistance from the learning of the past, and from other circumstances, that it must be concluded the circumstances of modern times were more favourable to literature. The essay was warmly applauded.

Mr. Herschel (who was received by his fellow-students with marks of universal approbation) read a passage from Gibbon, translated by himself into Persian.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes to the successful students, who were enthusiastically cheered as they came up to the table.

On presenting the numerous prizes awarded to Mr. Herschel,

The Chairman said:—At the last examination, it was my gratifying duty to congratulate you on the manner in which you had exerted yourself, and on the success you had obtained. To-day, I perceive with pleasure that you have proceeded still further in the honourable career you then commenced. I hope that you will continue in a course by which you cannot fail to advance your own best interests, and to do honour to the respected name you bear. (Applause.)

On presenting the prizes to Mr. Hope,

The Chairman congratulated that gentleman on the distinguished career he had passed in college, and the high character with which he left it. He hoped that he would continue in the course he had commenced to his life's end. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hooper next read the classification of the Rank of the Students about to depart for India, as follows:—

BENGAL.

First Class	Herschel.
	Grey.
	Boyle.
	R. L. Mangles.
	Palmer.
Second Class	Hay.
	Watson.
	Wigram.
	Cockerell.
	J. B. Thornhill.
	Taylor.
	Willock.
	Money.
	Halsey.
	Hogg.

BOMBAY.

First Class	Hope.
	Erskine.
	White.
Second Class	Arbuthnot.
	Pasley.

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students as follows:—

"Gentlemen Students,—On an occasion like the present it is peculiarly painful to commence with the language of regret. But, recollecting the loss which this College has just sustained in the death of one of its most distinguished professors, I should not be doing justice either to my own feelings or to yours, if I abstained from adverting to the sad event as a subject of deep sorrow. We highly valued the talents and appreciated the eminent services of the late Mr. Empson. We deeply deplore his loss, and we truly venerate his memory. It has frequently been my pleasing duty to preside at these examinations, and I have rarely done so with greater satisfaction than on this occasion. In the Junior Term, I am sorry to say, there are some gentlemen who have failed to keep their term. I will not dwell on that subject further than to express a hope that their future diligence will make up for their past neglect. It is gratifying to observe by the report, that all the students in the highest class have succeeded in passing the tests required to preserve their term, and have been declared fit for the service. We are thus assured that this College continues to carry out the great object for the accomplishment of which it was established. And what is that object? Nothing less than the welfare and happiness of the millions of human beings placed under the British rule. The trust committed by the British Legislature to the East-India Company involves the protection of the vast population of India, and the duty of providing for them wise and salutary laws, and moreover taking care that these laws are administered with vigilance and impartiality. In a word, the duty of diffusing and maintaining the countless blessings which flow from a Government at once strong and beneficent. (Cheers.) The instruments mainly employed in this momentous work are provided here. We look to this College to educate men competent to the arduous duties of the civil administration of India,—men trained in liberal learning, and moral and religious habits—whose minds are exercised in those studies which develop and invigorate the intellect, and fortified by stern principles of duty, giving to men the power and the will to do what ought to be done, under all circumstances. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, we have not looked in vain. The College, since its institution, has sent forth a long array of men distinguished alike by the practical application to the business of life of the loftiest principles of duty, and by the devotion to the interests of India of administrative talents of the highest order. (Cheers.) I will venture to say that the College has done even more than this—that it has protected India from becoming a refuge for the idle, the dissolute, and the incompetent. (Applause.) The East-India Company have always been singularly fortunate in obtaining for this institution the services of gentlemen eminently distinguished by their acquisitions in every department of knowledge, who devote themselves with unwearied zeal to the advancement of the great cause which we have at heart; and it is my gratifying duty to express to the learned Principal and the Professors, the warm and cordial acknowledgments of the Court of Directors for their important services. (Applause.) With their eminent ability we are all well acquainted; their zeal is equally well known; both are displayed in the results we have this day witnessed, and demand that tribute which it is my pride and pleasure to pay. (Cheers.) To you, gentlemen, who will continue to participate in the high means of mental cultivation here provided, I would say, avail yourselves of the advantages thus afforded you; so that, when in

after life you look back to the period of your residence at this college, the retrospect may not be embittered by the recollection of time mis-spent and opportunity thrown away. Those who are about to leave the College, and enter on the field of active employment, ought to be aware, and no doubt are aware, that a young civilian cannot enter upon his public duties until he has passed an examination in two of the native languages. It is fit, also, that you should be aware, that if the student fail to pass within the prescribed time, he is sent home and loses his appointment. I grieve to say that there are some recent cases in which this penalty has been inflicted; and the Court of Directors have felt it their duty peremptorily to desire that it should, in all cases where deserved, be strictly enforced. (Cheers.) It is right, gentlemen, that I should also apprise you, that by recent regulations, a young civilian cannot be advanced beyond a specified and a subordinate position in the service until he has passed a further examination, of course a much more trying one, involving a knowledge of official duties as well as of the native languages,—and has thus proved himself competent to the discharge of the duties of the higher grade to which he seeks to be promoted. This will check the progress of the idle and incompetent, and will clear the way for the advancement of the industrious and intelligent. (Applause.) Remember, gentlemen, you are about to enter into a service where merit is the measure of success. Deserve to prosper, and you will prosper. Labour zealously and faithfully, and the reward of zealous and faithful labour will most assuredly be yours. In India there are no party politics, and the local government, in advancing their public servants, are influenced by no consideration but regard for the public good and the competence of the individual. A civil servant in India may enjoy that proud feeling of independence, arising from the conviction that, if he deserves to be advanced, he will be advanced—he must be advanced. (Applause.) He has the glorious consciousness that he owes his rise in the service to no party feeling or prejudice, to no favour or caprice, but to himself alone. Nothing can prevent your advancement, but your own deficiency or your own misconduct,—and either of these will most certainly retard your promotion, perhaps stop it altogether; and if of an aggravated character, will end in your removal from the service—thus blighting all your hopes, and, what perhaps you would feel more deeply, blighting the hopes of those most dear to you. (Applause.) Let me call your attention for a moment to the present circumstances of our position in India as compared with the past. You cannot form too high an estimate of the duties which will speedily devolve on you. In the earlier period of our Indian rule, the subordinate as well as the principal duties were performed by members of the civil service; but native agency and European superintendence, I am happy to say, is now the established usage. Education has made, and I am happy to say is making, rapid strides among the natives of India; and, if our country is to maintain supremacy of rule, we must take care that it maintains the supremacy of mind. (Applause.) You must qualify yourselves not merely for subordinate duties, but for those of superintendence and supervision: and prove by the superiority of your knowledge that you deserve superiority of station. Rest your pretensions on this sure and solid basis, and you will meet with every deference and respect from those who surround you. I hope I need not warn you against assuming any imperious, haughty, arrogant appearance of superiority. In all your intercourse with the natives of India, treat them with forbearance, with kindness, and with consideration. Remember, you are the representatives of your country in India, and that the great mass of the natives have no means of judging as to the character and feelings of the English people but from you. Your country's honour, then, no less than the well-being of India, will be in your keeping. (Applause.) These are no light charges, and you cannot escape from the responsibility attached to them. Entering the distinguished service for which you are destined, you are pledged to regard as holy obligations, its claims upon you. Remember your duties to India, and to those whom you serve there. Remember your duties to the land of your birth, where your earliest years have been spent, and in which you look forward with fond hope to pass the latest that may be allotted to you. The service on which you are about to enter not only provides amply for you during your career in India, but also affords you the means, if you are prudent, of securing an independence on your return to England. It is my devout and my fervent hope that the blessing of Divine Providence may so rest upon you, that all your honourable and virtuous aspirations may be fully realized; and, with the earnest expressions of this desire, I bid you all an affectionate farewell. (Applause.)

The directors, professors, visitors, and students, then left the library, and after perambulating the grounds for a short time, proceeded to the Examination Hall, where an elegant luncheon

was provided by Mr. Coleman, the College purveyor. Sir J. Weir Hogg presided, supported by the members of the deputation from the Court of Directors, and by Sir Minto Farquhar, Mr. Farquhar, &c.

At the close of the repast,

The *Chairman* rose and said,—He had, in the course of his address to the students, expressed his high sense of the meritorious, zealous, and successful efforts of the Principal and Professors of this College; and he believed he was not deceived in thinking that it would be acceptable to all present, if he afforded them an opportunity of expressing their concurrence in that sentiment. (Cheers.) Great as were the exertions of the Principal and Professors of this College, they must all feel that their labours promoted the end sought, by advancing the public interests. Still, however, he hoped it would be acceptable to them to learn that their labours were appreciated; and that they had the warm and grateful thanks, not only of the Court of Directors, but of the public at large. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in proposing “the health of the Principal and Professors of the College.” (Applause.)

The *Rev. the Principal* rose amidst applause, and said:—It is with great pleasure that I rise to return thanks on behalf of the living; but with great pain that, in a certain sense, I have to do so on behalf of the dead. For, Sir, I cannot concur in the justice of the eulogium which you were pleased to pronounce in the Library on the late Professor of Law, without asserting the greatness of the loss which the College has sustained. He was, indeed, a man of high mark: his literary acquirements and engagements shed a lustre over the College: his many personal virtues endeared him to a wide circle of acquaintance, and his large charities made him the benefactor of the neighbourhood. Peace to his memory,—we shall look long before we find a man of ampler erudition, of stronger head, or of warmer heart. But I will not enlarge on so sad a theme. Let me now express how gratifying it is to myself and to the surviving Professors, to receive such acknowledgments as have just been tendered us of our endeavours to give efficiency to this important institution. I say, of our endeavours,—for we are often deeply conscious that we come far short of that we could desire to attain, though we hope we may honestly think that, whatever may be our failures, they are not such as result from wilful inattention. And, accordingly, it has been highly satisfactory to us to observe that, in the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committees, there is no impeachment of the manner in which the College is worked. Fault may be found with certain parts of the system; suggestions may be made as to possible improvements; but, I do not find that it is either denied or questioned that the authorities here do their best to make the College subserve the training a set of good civil servants for India. And this, I again say, is highly satisfactory to us; for, after all, we are not answerable for the system, though we are for the manner in which the system is worked. And yet I think that the system itself admits of a clear and straightforward defence. For example, we often hear of the injuriousness of a too exclusive system—as though it would be better for your writers, were they trained in the broader scenes of Oxford or Cambridge. Now, gentlemen, I for one, most gratefully acknowledge the advantages derivable from the collisions of the University. I admit I admire the free play of thought, the enlargement of the mind, the power which resides in the very genius of the place, in its historic and ennobling associations. And yet I may be allowed to doubt whether it be not well to club together, and to keep apart, young men designed for a special and distant sphere. I think that the whole mind is thus centered upon India. I think that there is generated an *esprit de corps*, which could hardly be acquired on a more diversified stage. I think that associations are formed, to continue through life, and which combine, in a most profitable unanimity, the various officers of Government. And I believe, moreover, that, in and through the present seclusion, you keep all the talent which may be nominated, to the Indian civil service; whereas, in the University, much would drain off into the various channels which ability there very quickly finds. But I must not enlarge upon this. My business is rather to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the very excellent speech which you have this day addressed to our students,—a speech replete with practical good sense. I have also to thank the Company for the kindness shown to myself and the Professors, and to assure them that every fresh proof of goodwill will serve as an additional stimulus to the performance of duty. (Applause.)

The deputation and visitors then retired, and almost immediately returned to London.

The Rev. Thos. Dale, M.A., the Rev. Rob. Eden, M.A., and the Rev. Wm. Stone, M.A., have been appointed by the

Commissioners for the Affairs of India Examiners of Candidates for admission into the East-India College next term, which will commence on Wednesday, the 19th of January next.

The examination of the candidates for admission will be held at the East-India House on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY held their twelfth annual meeting on the 4th instant, when they resolved to extend their operations to Australia, and, in combination with the increased facilities which will be afforded by their fortnightly communication with India and China, &c., they have determined to lower very considerably their present rates of passage-money between Europe and the East. The future rates will be, for a lady or gentleman to Ceylon, including the expense of transit through Egypt, 95*l.*; to Bombay, 95*l.*; to Madras, 100*l.*; to Calcutta, 105*l.*; and to Hong-Kong, 130*l.*; and for married couples to Ceylon, 240*l.*; to Bombay, 240*l.*; to Madras, 250*l.*; to Calcutta, 270*l.*; to Hong-Kong, 335*l.*

THE CLIMATE OF THE HILL STATION OF INDIA.—Dr. McWilliam read a paper before the Epidemiological Society on the 6th Dec., by Superintending Surgeon F. Corbyn, of the Bengal army, and communicated by Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., on "The Climate of the Hill Stations of India." The object of the first part of the paper was to show that the superiority of the hill stations over those of the plains was not such as was generally supposed, and that in many instances the removal of troops from the low lands to the more elevated districts had been attended with unfavourable results. In the second part of the paper, Surg. Corbyn is disposed to consider, with Dr. Boyer, of the 60th Rifles, that the climate of the hills may be beneficial in some stages of hepatic diseases, more especially in cases of fever. Dr. Corbyn recommends a machine called the "Thermantidote," invented by the late Dr. Ranking, and improved by Captain Simpson, D.A.C. General, as a means of effectually ventilating and cooling the heated atmosphere of the barracks in the plains.

WILLIAM HENRY MAYNE, Esq., whose death is recorded in the obituary of our present number, was the son of John Mayne, Esq., a gentleman well known in the literary circles of his time; especially by a poem founded on an ancient custom in the town of Dumfries, and called the "Siller Gun," which received the public praise of Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to the fifth canto of the "Lady of the Lake." Mr. W. H. Mayne entered the home establishment of the East-India Company at an early age, and remained a member of it until his decease; his service extending over a period of thirty-six years. His official duties were discharged with that strict conscientiousness which marked every action of his life, while his mild and amiable character won the esteem and affection of all who knew him. No one ever descended to the grave leaving behind him a more unspotted name. He died unmarried; a sister, the companion of his domestic life, being his only surviving relative.

THE *Taymouth Castle* has been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 1. *Centurion*, Edwards, Bengal.—2. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Conway, Shanghai; *The Duke*, Atkinson, Bengal.—3. *Duke of Wellington*, Miller, Sydney.—4. *Frances*, Power, Bengal; *Araby Maid*, Riddoch, Mauritius; *W. A. Cooper*, Sears, Bengal.—6. *Anne Cropper*, Morton, Madras; *Canada*, Brightman, Madras; *Cressida*, McFee, Bombay; *Jolly Robin*, Maughan, Bengal; *Science*, Westcott, Mauritius (to Amsterdam).—7. *Despatch*, Gales, Algoa Bay; *Parsee*, Hatfield, Bengal; *Hyperion*, Parker, Bombay; *William Connall*, Brown, Bengal.—8. *Aurora*, Reed, Akyab; *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius.—8. *Somnath*, Lawson, Hong-Kong; *Caractacus*, Mundle, Bengal; *Versailles*, Frost, Shanghai; *Elizabeth*, Blair, Bombay; *Tornatin*, Wilson, Mauritius; *Marion*, Bilton, Manila; *Retriever*, Davidson, Akyab; *Nemesis*, White, Madras.—10. *Lady Clarke*, Stamp, St. Helena; *Charlotte*, Affleck, Bengal; *Sophie*, Klemm, Shanghai; *Essex*, Martin; *Junna*, Maxwell; *Robina Mitchell*, Elvets; *William Carey*, Emmet; *Anne Armstrong*, Fitzgerald, *Gloriosa*, Carey, and *Mary Catherine*, Brockman, Bengal; *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Wright, Benicoolen; *Lydia M'Henry*, Miller, Bombay; *Eliza Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia; *Nightingale*, Flak, Shanghai; *Anna Maria*, Smith, Mauritius; *Fortitude*, Brown, Bussorah.—11. *Japan*, Stride, Calingapatam; *Bolton*, Harvey, *Munsooreottah*; *Ajax*, Ames, Bombay; *William Darley*, Beaumont, Bombay; *Hindoo*, Craig, Bengal; *Annette*, Denneson, Bengal; *Anna Charlotte*, Wising, Singapore; *Express*, Phillips, Ceylon; *Highland Mary*, Auckland, Maulmein; *Ochertyre*, Smart, Mauritius.—13. *Bride*, Nattrass, Madras; *Esther*, Harnett, *Culdee*, Chambers, and *Athol*, Black, Singapore; *Santipore*, Robinson,

Madras; *Bombay*, Calvert, Bengal; *Miraspoore*, Garcock, Penang; *Joseph Somes*, Elmstone, Madras and Pondicherry; *Isabella*, Pencock, Singapore; *Maria Burras*, Varwell, Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, Smith, Maulmein; *Neptune*, Florness, Maulmein; *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius; *Queen of the South* (steamer), Hyde, Bengal, &c.—14. *Anglesea*, Morrison, Bombay; *Kerelaw*, Wilson, and *Chieftain*, M'Millan, Singapore.—15. *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Bengal.—16. *Madagascar*, Harris, Bengal and Cape.—17. *Unicorn*, Sydney.—20. *Thomas Mitchell*, Grange, Bengal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer *Queen of the South*, at SOUTHAMPTON (Dec. 14).—Mrs. Bayley and 2 children; Mrs. Twentypenny, Lieut. col. Howden, Mr. Greenstreet and 2 servants; Mrs. Carr, child, and servant; Mrs. Kinhead, 3 children, and servant; Maj. Whistler, Mrs. Whistler, Capt. Cadenhead, Mrs. Fitzgerald, child, and servant, Mrs. Barker, 3 children, Mrs. Seaward, Capt. Lewis, and servant; Mr. Blake, Mrs. Gray, Viscount de Villastreys, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner, 2 daughters, 4 sons, Mrs. Erskine, and servant; Mrs. Bruere, 2 Miss Brueres, and servant; Mr. Bruere, child, and servant; Mr. Bruce and servant; Hon. R. B. Pelieu, Mr. D. Ab. G. Palmer, Mr. Horsfall.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Ens. E. J. Jervis and servant, Captain J. Wade, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. A. Young, Mr. C. Harding, Mr. W. Shields, Capt. Rogers, Mr. Gassett, Mr. and Mrs. Muling, child, and servant; Mr. Edwards, Mr. Sillsbee, Mrs. Sill, Miss Dick, Miss Marsh, Lieut. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, 3 children, and servant; Col. Hawkins, Mr. S. Caunter, Mrs. Marshman, 4 children, and servant; Miss Goad, 2 Masters Goad, Mrs. Fagan, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Mayne and 2 children, Mrs. S. McKenzie, Mr. Scott and 2 children, Capt. Jarman, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens and infant, Mr. Harding, Mr. R. Methven, Mr. R. C. Revell, Mr. Fry, Mr. E. Buckmaster, Capt. Pattison, Mr. G. P. Marten, Mr. A. H. Carruthers, Mr. Spyer, Mr. F. Fox, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Salmon and child, Mr. N. Archer, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Orr, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. Campbell, Mr. J. Jamieson, Capt. and Mrs. Woodsman, 3 children, and servant; Lieut. Miles, Lieut. Martin, Lieut. Battiscombe, N. A. Cursetjee, Rev. Mr. Putmore, Miss Smith, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. Remington, Mr. E. Carr, Capt. and Mrs. Bridge and 3 children, Mr. Ledbetter, and Mr. Haubert.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—Dec. 2. *Norfolk*, Brown, Cape and Madras.—6. *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Calcutta.—18. *Strathfieldsaye*, Hamlin, Melbourne; *Patrician*, Hare, Sydney; *Cecilia*, Jolly, Madras; *Cheruskier*, Anderson, Melbourne; *Mahomed Shah*, Minster, New Zealand; *Duke of Northumberland*, Robinson, Melbourne; *Thomas Blyth*, Gammon, Mauritius; *Nepaul*, Heddie, Cape and Madras; *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, Calcutta; *Stornoway*, Hart, Bombay. From LIVERPOOL.—Nov. 30. *Berhampore*, Smith, Hong Kong.—Dec. 6. *Alexander*, Barrow, Calcutta; *Alarm*, Salters, Ceylon.—7. *Borderer*, Alexander, Bombay. From the CLYDE.—Nov. 30. *City of Calcutta*, Connell, Calcutta.—Dec. 14. *Chancellor*, Turner, Bombay. From HARTLEPOOL.—Dec. 13. *Ganges*, Langley, Madras. From SHIELDS.—Dec. 10. *Columbia*, Calcutta. From SWANSEA.—Dec. 13. *Nassau*, Bockell, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steam-ship *Bosphorus*, from PLYMOUTH (Dec. 18), for the CAPE.—Mrs. Fell, infant, and servant; Commander Miller, Ens. Martin, Lieut. Morris. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Fletcher. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. H. W. Williams, Mr. A. Logan. For CEYLON.—Mr. Dawson.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20, to proceed per steamer *Precursor*, from SUEZ, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Maccaughy, Mr. Redmond, Col. Harris, Lieut. Watson, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. Parish. For MALTA.—Mrs. Hallowell, 2 children, and nurse; Capt. and Mrs. Green. For ADEN.—Maj. Hamilton, Capt. Leckie, Mr. Fraser, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Reid, Mr. Tragett, Mr. W. H. Ross, Mr. Drygalsky. For SUEZ.—Mr. Stuart. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lugard, Mr. Watson, Madame Nodder, two Misses Courgon, M. Emile Nodder, M. E. Corgon, M. Emile Corgon, Dr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mrs. McCullum and infant; Mrs. Monckton, Miss Monckton, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Thornhill, Mrs. Dalrymple, and servant; Mr. Simpson, Rev. Mr. Trafford, Mrs. Trafford, Capt. Tulloh, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. C. Young, Lieut. Miles, Capt. Morrisson, Lieut. Col. Wintle, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. W. C. Watson, Mr. Johnston, Viscount Melville, Maj. Wheeler, Rev. M. A. Sherring, Mr. G. Skianer, Mr. R. Dunbar, Mr. G. Secretan, Mr. Ballie, Mrs. Broome, Dr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. W. Money, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. C. Smallpiece, Mr. Willock, Mr. Wendelstadt, Mr. Molvi, Mr. Pittier, Mr. Hay, Mr. H. H. Gough, Mr. R. Cogan, Mr. L. Clint. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Roupell, Miss B. Tennant, Mrs. Firminger, 2 children, and servant; Mr. G. Mallock, Mr. R. D. Sewell, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Allon, Mrs.

Smalley, Miss Smalley, Miss Lugard, Mr. J. Lampen, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. J. C. Hay, Dr. Rae, Lieut. J. Lawder. For CEYLON.—Mr. O. Russell, Mr. H. French, Mr. T. Wilson, Lieut. Hedley, Mr. Swan. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. McEwen, Mr. W. McEwen, Mr. Tenbruck, Capt. Sparkes. For HONG-KONG.—Sir G. Bonham, Mr. J. Markham, Mr. R. Fortune, Ens. Howe, Ens. Williams, Mr. C. B. Hillier, Mr. Judge Hulme.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, the Lady Georgiana, s. at Balbirnie, N.B. Dec. 4.
BROWN, the wife of Robert, m.d. late of the Bombay establishment, d. at Kivernells, near Lymington, Hampshire, Dec. 1.
GRIFFITH, the widow of Brev. maj. H. 11th Madras N.I. d. at Dover, Nov. 25.
HOLLAND, the lady of Rev. Edmund, d. in Hyde-park Gardens, Dec. 1.
INNES, the wife of George M. s. at Ingliston, Dec. 4.
NEISON, the wife of F. G. P. s. at Hendon, Nov. 26.
ROBERTSON, the lady of Capt. G. H. Bombay army, d. at Ballymena, county of Antrim, Dec. 10.
TAYLOR, the wife of Henry C. late Madras army, d. at Hanwell, Middlesex, Dec. 15.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, Robert R. Bengal army, to Charlotte F. d. of Capt. Bellew, Langley, Bucks, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Dec. 7.
BIRCH, Capt. Walter, 7th Bengal N.I. to Jane, d. of Lieut. gen. Birch, c.b. royal engineers, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, Dec. 14.
BLACKER, Thomas S. to Frances M. A. d. of the late Thomas Arthur Forde, of Dublin, at St. George's Church, Dec. 9.
CAMPBELL, Capt. Colin, 1st Madras L.C. to Amelia, d. of the late Major gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B. at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Nov. 23.
DARNELL, Thomas C. 51st Bengal N.I. to Emily J. d. of Major C. Fitzgerald, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Sidbury, Devon, Dec. 2.
EVANS, George, to Emily, d. of George D. L. Soare, of the E.I. Co.'s home service, at Camberwell, Dec. 14.
FLOYD, Robert P. s. of Major gen. Sir Henry, Bart. to Mary J. d. of Henry Carew, at St. James's, Paddington, Dec. 4.
INNES, Alexander M. to Fanny A. d. of the late James Vine, at Niton, Isle of Wight, Dec. 2.
MOORE, Roderick W. s. of the late John, of Calcutta, to Rebecca, d. of John Hall, at Shrewsbury, Salop, Dec. 15.
STED ABDULLAH (a Mahomedan), to Margaret W. d. of the late Capt. George Henderson, of H.M.'s 44th regt. at St. James's, Paddington, Dec. 16.
VISE, Rev. Granville S. H. to Lilly A. d. of the late Major Gunning, at Horton, Northamptonshire, Dec. 9.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Eliza S. widow of the late Lieut. col. Sir E. A. c.b. of the Bengal army, at Hawley-road, Kentish-town, aged 46, Dec. 3.
CORSAR, Capt. Colvin, late in the Bengal military service, at Clarence-place, Newport, Barnstaple, aged 37, Nov. 25.
COWLES, Isabella, relict of the late Jacob, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 51, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, aged 75, Dec. 2.
CUST, the Hon. Mrs. Peregrine, at Brighton, Dec. 6.
EMPSON, William, Professor of Law at the East India College, Haileybury, aged 62, Dec. 10.
HATHAWAY, Annie, L. G. d. of Arthur, Madras Civil Service, at 11, Queen's-road, Regent's-park, aged 1 year and 8 mo. Dec. 17.
INNES, Miss Sarah, at Croydon, aged 76, Dec. 2.
MAYNE, William H. of the East-India House, at 2, Lisson-grove South, aged 51, Dec. 3.
MOORE, Emily, wife of Henry, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, at Madeira, Nov. 12.
SHEDDEN, Jessie E. relict of the late William, Madras Medical Service, at 1, Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh, Nov. 22.
THOMPSON, Lieut. D. P. 15th Madras N.I. on board the *Malabar*, on his passage to England, aged 30, Sept. 15.
WATSON, Sarah, widow of Lieut. col. W. L. c.b. at Harwood House, Cheltenham, aged 65, Dec. 4.
WILKINSON, Edmund, formerly of the Calcutta Custom-house, at Plymouth, aged 65, Dec. 8.

The half-caste people of India (persons of mixed blood, European and native,) are not respected either by the natives or Europeans, generally speaking, on account of their extraction. None of them have been found to be very eminent, and they have seldom risen, except in one or two cases, to much distinction.—*Mr. Bird's Evidence before the Lords' Committee.*

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

December 1st, 8th, and 15th, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Hammond.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. N. Rose.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Turnbull, 8th N.I., reports his arrival at Marseilles.
Brev. maj. J. D. Wilson, 10th N.I.
Lieut. H. K. Macmullen, invalids.
Assist. surg. James Harrison.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. Presgrave, 2nd L.I.
Ens. R. L. Bayliff, 40th N.I.
Lieut. A. de Kantzow, 22nd N.I.
Lieut. W. R. Campbell, 28th N.I.
Maj. E. Ussher, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. M. F. Willoughby, c.z., artillery.
Cornet H. H. Elliot, 1st cav.
Lieut. col. R. J. Crozier, retired.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Wm. Lithgow, Indian Navy.
Mr. W. H. Moorhead, midshipman, do.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alfred Jones, pilot service.
Mr. Alfred Bond, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John A. R. Mead, artillery.
Lieut. W. H. Binney, 9th N.I.
Surg. C. B. Francis.
Assist. surg. D. McRae.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. W. Dance, artillery.
Lieut. R. F. Molesworth, 5th N.I.
Capt. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N.I.
Lieut. G. A. Mallock, 25th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. G. Goble, 14th N.I.
Capt. J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I.

The permission to return, which has been granted to the under-mentioned officers, has been cancelled:—

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major W. P. Meares, 42nd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. W. D'Arcy, 1st N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. G. Thellusson, 29th N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. D. MacLagan, 51st N.I., do.
Assist. surg. John Grant, m.d., do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I., do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Heathcote, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. V. Hamilton, 45th N.I.
Surg. G. J. Berwick, m.d.
Vet. surg. John Purves.
Madras Estab.—Major D. H. Considine, 21st N.I.
Capt. Charles Turner, invalids.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Thomas Murray (now in India) admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. George Lynn Bonham, do.

HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Civil Service in India, for the Presidencies as stated

below, with the rank expressed in their respective certificates, viz.—

FOR BENGAL.

Mr. William James Herschel	Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell
Edward Grey	John Bensley Thornhill
Henry Dundas Boyle	Skipwith Henry Churchill
Ross Lewis Mangles	Taylor
Archdale Villiers Palmer	Henry Davis Willock
Atholl James Hay	William James Money
George Elliot Watson	William Sterling Halsey
Robert James Wigram	Stuart Saunders Hogg

FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. Theodore Cracraft Hope	Mr. Foster Fitzgerald Ar-
Henry Napier Bruce	buthnot
Erskine	Rodney Stewart Lyons
James George White	Sabine Pasley

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 2 of 1852.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 9th June, 1852.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

William Brook, per *Monarch*, sailed 28th July, 1852.

Benjamin Low, per *Queen*, sailed 4th Sept. 1852.

To rank from the date of departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment (Marine, No. 35, dated 22nd Sept. 1852):—

Edwin Arthur Wall, sent *via* Marseilles, 24th Sept. 1852.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 3, 1852.

Bombay, 10th Lt. *Drags.*—Lieut. Herbert James Fairlie, from the 4th Lt. *Drags.*, to be lieut., v. the Hon. Charles James Keith, who exchanges. Dated 3rd Dec. 1852.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 10, 1852.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Hardwick Smith to be lieut. by purch., v. Suckling, who retires. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

Ens. John William Meurant, from the 45th Foot, to be ens., v. Smith. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

24th Foot.—Ens. John Henry Armit, from the 6th Foot, to be ens., v. Pery, who retires. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

29th Foot.—Lieut. Hugh George Colvill to be capt., without purch., v. Murchison, who retires upon full pay. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. Philip Primrose, from the 94th Foot, to be lieut., v. Ingles, who exchanges. Dated 14th October, 1852.

70th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Arthur James Freemantle, from the Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Watson, deceased. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

75th Foot.—Ens. Oswald de Lancey Priaulx to be lieut. without purch., v. Hardy, deceased. Dated 4th Oct. 1852.

Gentleman Cadet William Clive Justice, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Priaulx. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Lieut. Walter Lawrence Ingles, from the 32nd Foot, to be lieut., v. Primrose, who exchanges. Dated 14th Oct. 1852.

Bombay, 10th Lt. *Drags.*—Cornet Guy Webster to be lieut. by purch., v. the Hon. Algernon A. S. Annesley, who retires. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

78th Foot.—Lieut. Thos. Gilley, from half-pay 7th Foot, to be lieut., v. Smith, promoted, without purch., to an unattached company. Dated 10th Dec. 1852.

Mr. T. C. Robertson states in his evidence before the Lords' Committee, that the native press in Upper India is perfectly free,—free to an extreme; so free, indeed, that whilst he was in the Council in Calcutta, he became acquainted with several secrets through the medium of that press.

BOOKS.

Political and Military Events in British India, from the Years 1756 to 1849. By MAJOR WILLIAM HOUGH. Two vols. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE declared object of Major Hough is "to endeavour to produce a work that may be useful to those entering the service, who may not have the means of referring to the numerous authorities quoted." In this modest object he will be found to have succeeded. He has collected a mass of facts and dates, with copious references to the works from whence they are taken, to which the reader, in search of fuller information, may resort, if he have opportunity.

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Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all paid.....	2½ to 2¾ prem.

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Do. 10th Aug. 1835, 13th Feb. and 13th Aug.			
Do. 15th Jan. 1836, 18th Jan. and 18th July			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupees.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupees.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills, drawn from 24 Nov. to 7 Dec.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. to ½	2s. 1d.	18,261 1 2
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	7,920 8 10
Bombay..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1½d.	450 0 0
Monthly ..			26,631 10 0

Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, £3,500,000.

Bank Post Bills	2s. 0½d.
Madras do.	
Bombay do.	2s. 0½d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Screw Steamer *Mauritius*, Nov. 25.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius	£10,861	—
Ceylon.....	4,030	—
Madras	—	£12,553
Calcutta	—	29,830
	£14,891	£42,383

Notwithstanding all the efforts made to give the appearance of a voluntary withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan, it produced a very material effect upon our reputation throughout India, and upon the condition of the natives, and the whole inhabitants of India, in our troops.—*Sir G. Clerk's Evidence before the Lords' Committee.*

When Sir George Arthur, in 1843, made a journey to Sas-soor, to visit the ex-Ameers of Scinde, to see that they were properly accommodated, and to offer them every consolation in his power, Meer Roostum made answer, "Better a bush to sleep under in one's own country, than a palace in a foreign land."

East-India House, 15th December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice, that at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That, in accordance with a principle which obtains at the Royal Military Colleges of Woolwich and Sandhurst, it be recommended to the Honourable the Court of Directors to establish at Addiscombe a graduated scale of payments for Cadets, reducing the charge for the sons of Indian officers proportionably to the ascertained means of parents, provided that the same can be effected without increased charge to the East-India Company."

That another Proprietor has given notice of his intention to submit the two following motions, viz.—

"That copies of the Report of the Commission, which was appointed in 1850-51, by the Governor-General of India, to investigate certain charges against Ali Morad, Ameer of Kyrpoor, in Upper Sind, and of the Minutes thereon by the Indian Governments, also of the Report on Sind by Sir George Clerk, late Governor of Bombay, be laid before the Court of Proprietors."

"That some improved organisation of the survey department in India, and of the mapping office in this country, is urgently called for, for making available to the public, in a more convenient form, and with greater expedition than heretofore, the stores of statistical data and geographical delineations with which, there is reason to believe, the records of Government have been long enriched; also for securing to the public, by means of more systematic and timely publication, the advantages of the surveys still in progress, and of those which may be hereafter undertaken in our own territories, as well as in those of our allies."

That another Proprietor has given notice of his intention to submit the two following motions, viz.—

"That this Court is of opinion that the privilege of election of Directors of the East-India Company should be extended to parties holding Stock of the Government of India."

"That this Court is of opinion that an opportunity should be afforded to the natives of India of being heard by their representatives in the discussions about to take place in Parliament relative to the renewal of the Charter of the East-India Company."

That another Proprietor has given notice of his intention to submit the following motions, viz.—

"That there be laid before this Court such information as the Court of Directors deem proper concerning the conduct or services of Captain Mayflower Crisp, in connection with the present Burmese war."

"That the present crisis in the Company's Government of India affords a favourable occasion for requesting the numerous Clerical Proprietors of India Stock to consider the several appeals made by the Metropolitan in India, and others, concerning the further support of Christianity in India."

"That this Court consider the propriety of having a permanent Chairman of the Company."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 19th January, 1853, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT and HOPS,
CANDLES, OIL, and SOAP;

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 19th January, 1853, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 31st instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 233 tons of Dead Weight.

27 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th December, 1852.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

8,000 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER, and
5,000 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT PALE ALE;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd day of December, 1852, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
30	On or before 15th of May, 1847.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30		1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50		1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60	1847.	1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

* * * The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

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| 42. North Canara, Mysore, &c. | 72. Nagpoor. |
| 43. South Canara, Koorg, &c. | 75. Hyderabad. |
| 44. Part of Malabar. | 76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c. |
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Acbar*, with the mails, left Bombay Dec. 3rd, Aden 11th, and arrived at Suez on the 17th inst.

The mails left Alexandria Dec. 20th, per *Triton*, and arrived at Malta on the 24th, from whence they were conveyed, per *Caradoc*, to Marseilles, at which port they arrived on the 27th inst.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 30.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Nov. 24 | Madras Nov. 24
Bombay Dec. 3

EASTERN CHRONOLOGY.

The Christian year 1852 corresponds with the

Indian Bengalee year 1259, and Samvat year 1909.

Mahomedan year of the Hegira 1269.

Parsee year of Yezdegerd 1222.

Chinese year 4488, or 49th of the 75th cycle.

Siamese and Burmese civil year 1214, and their religious year 2394.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

FROM Burmah there is actually no intelligence by the present mail; that is, none but what was anticipated, nor even so much. The second division of the force was moving up to Prome. On its way, part of it, amounting to the formidable number of 120, landed, and put to flight a force of 3,000 men, who had, it is said, threatened to burn a town on the coast. The only casualty on our side was one man wounded. The town—Henzadah—is now occupied by us.

Pegu is to be again occupied, and by General Godwin in person. The force assigned to this object consists of 300 Madras and 300 Bengal Fusiliers, 350 of the 5th Madras native infantry, 30 artillerymen, and 60 sappers, with two 24-pound howitzers. The steamers *Bentinck*, *Nerbudda*, *Damooda*, and *Mahanuddy*, with a barge, a pinnace, and a paddle-box boat of the Royal Navy, afford the means of transit. Beyond these items, there is nothing but accidents and rumours. As a specimen of the former, may be mentioned the blowing-up of a magazine on the 1st November. It was a small one, but in the immediate vicinity of a large one, which, if it had been fired, would have caused destruction among the artillery. It is said to be matter of wonder that such accidents have not occurred before, inasmuch as the Burmese are allowed to smoke when carrying powder or doing any other work. It is suggested that no Burmese should be permitted near a magazine, as it cannot be doubted that there are spies among them, who would be glad of an opportunity of dropping a cheroot in a place where it might be effective to mischief. As to the rumours, one of the approaching resignation of General Godwin seems to excite the most general interest.

The Governor-General, who is at Barrackpore, has not made anything known on the subject of annexation. Consequently, upon this point, our amount of information is just what it was before—that is to say, nothing.

From Calcutta the contribution of news is *nil*; from Madras the same. At Bombay the case is not much mended;

but one article of intelligence is the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who seems likely to enjoy a large measure of popularity. "His lordship's good name," says the *Bombay Times*, "had travelled before him." On board ship he and his family had won golden opinions from passengers, crew, and all. His lordship was about to start on a tour of inspection which would occupy six months, during which he would visit all the principal stations. Thus the tour of inspection would be really what it professed to be. According to the paper just quoted, a tour of inspection has for some years past meant "a visit to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, where ten men are stationed, or to Poona during the gay season, when the climate is agreeable." Scinde, it is said, has never yet received the honour of a visit from a commander-in-chief, and other parts of the territories subject to the Bombay presidency have not been visited for many years. The Governor has returned to the presidency after an absence of about eight months at the hills. The bishop also has returned, after a similar length of absence in the same salutary regions.

The following from Scinde may as well be submitted in detail, as it appears in the *Bombay Times* :—

"A wing of the 28th N.I. had arrived by steamers from Hyderabad. The vaccinator and conservator of forests, Dr. Bayne, and his establishment, had left Kurrachee on the 15th on his tour through the districts. The construction of a pier at Ghisree, and another at Kumaree Point, had been sanctioned, as also a pukka road betwixt Kurrachee and Ghisree. The weather was becoming cool and pleasant, and the health of the troops improving; fever still prevailed, but not to anything like the extent it had shortly before done. A wing of the 2nd Grenadier N.I. had arrived on the 17th from Bhooj, and one of the 22nd N.I. from Sukkur—the latter very sickly: both were encamped at the Rambagh. Mr. Frere and General Robertson had returned from Manora Point: the commissioner's departure for the districts had been delayed, owing to the sickness of the season. The 83rd foot, encamped at Clifton, was still very sickly,—nearly three hundred men being convalescents. The 28th N.I. were to leave Hyderabad when relieved by the 6th N.I.: the wing of H.M.'s 64th had been ordered to leave for Kurrachee at once, without waiting for a relief. The recruits for H.M.'s 53rd foot and the wing 2nd Grenadiers were to start for Mooltan and Sukkur by steamers, about the 26th. The commandant and adjutant of artillery had left Kurrachee on a tour of inspection. Very severe sickness prevailed at Kurrachee and its vicinity, and as many as ten a day had been cut off by the prevailing fever."

The paragraph which we next quote, relating to the Nawab of Bahawalpore, is from the *Lahore Chronicle*. It is thought by a contemporary editor to be "rather obscure." It is submitted for the opinion of our readers. "The commencement of the reign of our new 'ally' of Bahawalpore, Nawab Saadut Yar Khan, is not prosperous. He endeavoured to put to death Sirdar Ahmed Khan Muleezaie, with his troop of 100 suwars; but the resolute bearing of the leader and his men induced the Nawab to withdraw the guns prepared for execution, and to banish the leader, confiscating all his property. The sirdar is on his way to Lahore to complain. Other similar acts are reported, and dissatisfaction is rife in all quarters."

The condition of the Nizam's dominions, it is hardly

necessary to state, is nearly as *per last*. The only change is the resignation of the Resident, General Fraser, which the Indian papers announce on "undoubted authority."

The first steam trip along the railway to Tannah took place on the 18th of November. It was of course only experimental. The rail is expected to be opened in February.

Our wallet of intelligence is not particularly well furnished; but it is our province to record news, not to make it.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. Macqueen, 60th Rifles, on his way to Jullundur.

BENGAL.—Lieut. and adjt. W. B. Castle, 38th N.I. at Dacca; Capt. W. P. Bignell, 69th N.I., at Dacca, Nov. 17.

MADRAS.—Capt. E. D. Roper, 2nd nat. vet. batt. at Cuddalore, Nov. 19.

BENGAL.

BURMAH.

We make the following extracts from a private letter dated at Rangoon, the 2nd inst., and received per *Berenice* :—

"I can't give you any news about the progress of this war; for nothing particular, that I have heard of, has occurred since I wrote last, except the blowing up of a magazine yesterday morning. I was sitting in my room, and suddenly heard an awful explosion in the direction of the Pagoda. On looking out of my window I observed a column of smoke rising into the air from the lower parapet, outside of the Pagoda. Off I ran to the place, and found that a magazine containing some old condemned ammunition had blown up; two natives were killed. It was most providential that several lives were not lost. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but there is no doubt that it was purely accidental. The theatre, which was close to it, caught fire, and was burnt to the ground, but I believe several articles belonging to it were saved. I was told that the flooring gave way, and the boxes of powder, &c., falling, exploded. Again, I heard that a native lascar, the man killed, had been in the habit of keeping a light or small fire under the magazine, which is raised from the ground like all the houses in this country, and that when the floor gave way the powder came in contact with it, and at once ignited, but the true cause can never be ascertained. I am only thankful the damage was not greater.

"Detachments are moving up to Prome, the 2nd division detailed to go there, as I mentioned before. I can form no opinion as to when this war is likely to terminate. The sooner the better say I. We have had no particular news from Prome lately.

"Rangoon is flourishing; some good shops have been established, and every description of article, from the back kitchen to the drawing-room, is to be procured."—*Bengal Hawker*, Nov. 10.

Our Rangoon diarist continues his records :—

Rangoon, October 29.—It turns out that the Burmese lady whom I took to be the "worse half" of the young, but ponderous, Bundoollah, is in fact the "better half" of the son, or adopted son, of the old governor of Rangoon. All these distinguished Burmese prisoners were brought down in the *Proserpine*, and this morning they were presented to General Godwin, who quietly directed that the men should be sent on board the *Fox*, to be detained until further orders, and that the woman should go to her friends, or where she pleased.

The *Berenice* came in to-day, with invalids from Bassein, as well as with the relieved troops. She made the trip in six days, and had the misfortune to stick upon a number of sandbanks, which, however, was not so bad as her grazing on a rock, which it is said has caused the loss or serious damage of her keel.

By all accounts it is all up with the *Enterprise*; she is hard and fast, and the *Medusa* is giving her all possible aid to get off by lightening her; but it is ten to one she will have to bury her rotten bones in the Irrawaddy.

October 30.—The *Perse* has towed out the *Hastings* to sea. The former goes to Maulmain, the latter to Madras.

The *Hugh Lindsay*, having been forestalled in the service she was sent upon by the *Berenice*, has come back.

The general orders deprive Captain Latter of magisterial authority, which is conferred on Lieut. Ardagh, of the 11th M.N.I., who has come round from Maulmain in the *Hugh Lindsay*.

October 21.—The *Pluto* and *Mahanuddy*, as soon as they receive reinforcements on board, will start, the former to Prome, and the latter for Yang-Ying-Shai.

The *Mahanuddy* is to return immediately, and as soon as she can do so she will embark a party of European troops, and proceed to Pegu, as fears are entertained of a sudden attack in that quarter.

The apprehensions at the Dagon Pagoda of a sudden attack have not yet died away. The greatest vigilance is used, and strict guard kept at every point, with patrols and picquets, who are constantly on the alert. The natives seem to partake of the lion's share of this apprehension, as every family keeps its own watch during the night, to give the alarm in case of a surprise.

But amid all this vigilance and precaution there is a strange anomaly in the challenge of the sentries. They take very good care that no person in European habit shall go unchallenged, but allow the natives to pass without a question. At the entrance of the Dagon Pagoda there are placed after nightfall no less than a dozen sentries at a distance of a few paces from each other. It is clear that the word of parole given aloud to one must be heard by several of them, but these fellows, all Madras sepoy, are provokingly scrupulous; they must each catechise every individual European that passes in and out, as if all the danger was to be apprehended by persons in unmentionables.

The *Hugh Lindsay* is to take up her position as guard vessel at Kemmendine.

Nov. 2.—The commodore has started towards Prome in the *Proserpine*. The object is not known, but it is surmised that the old gentleman has taken a sudden fancy to the Burmese king's steamer, which is supposed to be somewhere at Umcerapoorah, together with sundry other little matters of interest.

The *Pegus* is ordered to take 400 tons of paddy and rice to Maulmain. By the way, grain is getting very scarce, and unless some unexpected change for the better can be brought about, the masses of the people must be reduced to a state of famine.—*Ibid.*

KHYOUK PHYO.—A letter of the 31st October informs us that the enemy are collecting in great force near the Aeng Pass, where they have erected a stockade. The 69th N.I. were to start immediately for the pass, and the local battalion had been ordered to move up from Sandaway with all speed. The prevalent belief in Arracan was, that the Burmese were anxious to capture the string of elephants expected to pass through the defile on their way to Prome. It will be some weeks, however, before the elephants reach Aeng, and the plain which stretches from thence to Prome may be meanwhile cleared of anything like an armed force. We have heard, though we do not vouch for the fact, that two officers unattended made their way from Prome to the pass without the smallest molestation.

THE FRAUD AT THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The unfortunate shareholders of the Bank of Bengal have to deplore the loss of one-fourth of the dividend they expected to receive at the beginning of next year. In consequence of the abundance of available capital in the market, and the small scope which was presented for the employment of the funds of the bank, the coming dividend was expected to fall to the low and disheartening level of six per cent., equivalent to above four per cent. on the value of the shares. In these dismal circumstances, there was still one consolation left to the proprietors of its stock, viz. that the dividend never could be lower; but even this source of comfort has now been taken away by a most untoward circumstance. On Wednesday last a native sirdar walked into the bank, and coolly carried off one-fourth of the profits of the present half-year, by means of two forged cheques, which he was enabled to pass off without detection. The fullest and clearest account of this singular transaction is that which appears in the *Hurkaru*, and will be found among our selections. The bank has thus been robbed of a sum of Rs. 76,000, by as clever an act of fraud as the annals of native roguery in Calcutta can furnish. One of our contemporaries attributes the calamity to the recent appointment of a civilian to the post of secretary. But even if the fraud and the appointment are to be considered in the light of cause and effect, still the election of Mr. Grey was the work of the commercial directors, and not of Government, and they alone are responsible for its consequences. But the assumption is preposterous, unless it can be shown that similar forgeries have never been successfully practised on banks in which the secretary or treasurer was a commercial man, trained up in the craft and mystery of banking. Where all banks are liable to the same misfortune, it is idle to attribute the loss of the Bengal Bank to any such individual cause. Indeed, it

would be difficult to point out in what mode the bank would have escaped the present loss if Mr. Bracken or Mr. Hogg had filled the office of secretary. There is no ground for any such charge, unless it can be shown that the civilian secretary, in his utter ignorance of the internal management of a bank, had introduced some new system, which afforded facilities for fraud, that did not previously exist. Everyone, however, knows that no alteration can be made in the mode of conducting the business of this institution without the full concurrence of the directors, two-thirds of whom are always merchants, selected by the proprietary body. If therefore the calamity is to be attributed to a change in the internal economy of the bank, the blame must rest with the commercial directors, not with the covenanted secretary. There is no doubt, however, that the fraud would not have been so successful, but for the recent appointment of one Mr. Moultrie to the duty of stamping and signing the orders for payment. His inexperience led him to overlook the suspicious circumstances connected with the two forged drafts and their presentation, which ought at once to have led to detection; and we cannot avoid the conclusion that those who overlooked the just claims of others of greater experience, and placed him in this important and difficult position, have incurred a very serious responsibility. But it is not to be believed, that such a fraud could have been committed without the collusion of some of the native officials, both in the bank and the treasury. The smallest degree of interruption must have led to a discovery of the fraud. Whatever amount of fraudulent temerity we may allow to the native character, we cannot suppose that an unpractised stranger would walk with confidence into the bank, and run the risk of detection and transportation by so daring an act of deceit, unless he was assured of the friendly assistance of men in these two offices who could carry him safely through the transaction.—*Friend to India.*

The police have hitherto failed in discovering a trace of the party who presented at the bank the forged cheques, upon which the Rs. 76,000 was paid on Wednesday last. They are actively employed, however, in the search, and have reasonable hopes of succeeding.

The time originally appointed for the execution of the scheme appears to have been the eve of the Doorga Poojah holidays. A month ago, the bank received a written application signed "Pemabboy," the principal member of a Goostratee firm in this place, and a constituent of the bank, for a blank cheque book. This was given without, it seems, any search being made to see whether the last set of cheques issued to Pemabboy had been exhausted, which it is now ascertained it had not been. It is the rule and practice of the bank to register every cheque book that is sent out to a constituent; but it turns out that this particular delivery was not registered, and that the omission is the only one of the kind in the bank books. The official (a native), whose duty it was to make the entry, says he cannot explain this omission except by ascribing it to accident.

Whether it was that the authors of the fraud, or their agents, did not find a sufficient crowd in the bank for their purpose on the eve of the Doorga Poojah holidays, or that they were taken aback at seeing Mr. Cooke resume for that day his former seat in the cheque department, they did not present their cheques until Wednesday last. There were two cheques, one for Rs. 41,000, signed "Pemabboy" in Bengali characters; the other for Rs. 35,000, purporting to bear the signature of another native merchant, also in Bengali. The former was the first of the cheques that were delivered upon a written application a month ago—the latter was the last of the same set. Both were payable to bearer, and not to order, as usual, and both were presented by the same man, a Hindoo sirdar, who was accompanied by two bullock merchants known in the treasury.

The process through which every check has to pass before the order for payment is made is this. One native official writes his initials on the face of the instrument, as a certificate that the drawer has assets sufficient in the bank to meet the draft;—another appends his initials at the foot of the signature of the drawer, and affixes a stamp, to indicate that that signature is genuine. Mr. Cooke (now Mr. Moultrie, his *locum tenens*) then, looking at these authentications, stamps and signs the order for payment; and the cashier, looking at this order, hands over the amount to the party presenting the cheque.

The cheques in question purport to bear the initials of the two native officials through whose hands, in the regular course, they should have passed before going to Mr. Moultrie, and also the stamp which the second official impresses beside his name; but the officials say that both their initials and the stamp are forgeries. It is certain that the stamp is counterfeit, for, upon examination, it proves to be somewhat larger than the genuine engraving. With these initials and this stamp, the cheques were presented to

Mr. Moultrie. Mr. Cooke says that, had they been taken to him for the order for payment, the first circumstance which would have struck him as strange would be the presentation of cheques from a Gooseeratee house by a Hindoo sircar, the up country merchants invariably sending burkundaues or loll pugreewallahs on such occasions:—the next circumstance which would have attracted his attention would have been that both the cheques, each for so large an amount, were made payable to bearer, and not, as usual, to order. Mr. Moultrie, however, less experienced, only went by what purported to be the initials of the native officials. Never doubting that these were genuine, he signed an order for the payment of both the cheques. The bearer then took the cheques to the cashier, who paid him the amount in notes, without, as he says, asking him any questions. In writing a receipt for the notes, the sircar signed the name "Hurrynarain Chowdry," but the formation of the characters in the two cheques does not assimilate, which would be the case if the man wrote an assumed name that he was not accustomed to sign.

Within half an hour after the payment at the bank, the bullion merchants, who had accompanied the sircar thither, offered these notes in the treasury for 5,000 gold mohurs. So unusual an exchange induced Mr. Walker and Mr. Harvey to inquire into the object of it, upon which the bullion merchants said they wanted the money for a wealthy native who, in fulfilment of some vow, intended to have himself weighed in gold mohurs, and distribute the coin in the way of alms! No other questions were asked, and the gold mohurs were given in exchange for the notes.

The bullion merchants are now in custody. They deny all personal knowledge of the Baboo about whom they spoke in the treasury, and say they joined in the transaction upon the representations of two *dullols*, or brokers, who had come to them to purchase gold mohurs for the Baboo for the purpose mentioned by them in the treasury.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 13,

STUDENTS IN FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE.

The *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the usual reports on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William [*I. Mail*, p. 699] held in the beginning of July, August, and September last. The number on the list is thirty-one, of whom five have been pronounced qualified for the public service, and are now studying for honours. Of the whole number, sixteen entered the college in the present year; of the remaining fifteen, three have been nearly two years at their studies, and the others from eight to sixteen months.

We have already alluded on more than one occasion to the new rules of qualification for the members of the civil service which Government has introduced within the last eighteen months, and which have been found to work successfully. They provide that the civilians, after leaving the college and entering upon the active duties of the service, shall pass two successive examinations, to test their knowledge of the native language, and of the laws and institutions of Government. It is on the result of these examinations that their immediate prospects in the service are in future to depend. It would be altogether redundant to dwell upon the wisdom of such an arrangement, though it would not be inappropriate to commend the boldness with which it ignores the "degrees" of Haileybury and Fort William Colleges. Every one is aware that the certificate of qualification for the public service granted by the College of Fort William to those who are said to have "passed in two languages," is the broadest farce which has been presented to view since the days when every civilian was obliged to obtain the permission of the Governor-General before he could take to himself a wife. Unfortunately, however, it was also a most mischievous farce. The young gentlemen who were thus sent forth with a patent for governing their fellow-creatures, were unable to comprehend a single sentence addressed to them in the court, or to pronounce any order intelligible to the suitors. But as the examiners in the college had pronounced them qualified for the public service, the Government did not deem it necessary to inquire at any subsequent period of their career, whether they had ever acquired the requisite qualifications or not. Hence, men were to be found presiding in courts, who were unable to utter five words of Bengalee, ten years after the examiners of the college had pronounced them to be fully qualified for the public service by their knowledge of it. All this has now been happily changed, by the new and admirable system of examination recently established, and which is a real and genuine test of qualifications for the efficient discharge of public duty, and not the sham test of Haileybury and Fort William Colleges. Having now, therefore, at the end of half a century hit on the plan for qualifying the civilians, it becomes a duty of paramount importance to adapt the previous philological studies of the students to the new system, instead of maintaining arrangements which have been practically superseded. The prospects of pro-

motion in the service, as we have stated, no longer depend on the certificate of qualification given at either of those institutions, but on the result of the civilian's exertions after quitting them. It is, therefore, not only the plain dictate of common sense, but also a matter of justice to the students, not to permit them to be detained for the prosecution of these studies in a position the most unfavourable for success. By the new arrangement, Government has, in fact, declared that the proper sphere for acquiring a knowledge of the languages of the country as well as of our legal institutions, is the cutcherry, and not the college. Government has been fifty years arriving at this truth; but it is the truth: one month in the court in the midst of the natives, hearing nothing during the day but the vernacular language, and scarcely speaking any other tongue, enables the civilian to make more progress than he did in three, and sometimes six months at the College of Fort William. The period allowed for attendance at that institution ought, therefore, to be at once curtailed, and the civilian sent into the country at the earliest period. It is cruel to his prospects to allow him to continue in an institution where he is only wasting his time and retarding his prospects. When Haileybury was established forty-five years ago, the Court of Directors ordered the period of study in the College of Fort William to be reduced from three years to one. That period has been subsequently enlarged to eighteen months, and out of a tender but misplaced consideration for the most indolent of the students, Government has recently extended it to two years. To those for whom the indulgence has been sanctioned it can be of little use, for they are not a whit more qualified at the end of twenty-four months than they were at the end of six. This is one of the most anomalous and unaccountable concessions to indolence and folly which is to be found in the annals of any government. The time has now arrived for abolishing it.

We have stated that five of the students who have already passed in two languages, and received a certificate of being qualified for the public service, are now studying for honours. We find that they have all passed in these two languages in less than six months after entering the college. Six months, therefore, appear to be the limit which should be allowed the students for remaining in Calcutta, to acquire the rudiments of the native languages, and at the end of this period, every civilian should be drafted into the country, and put to school in the cutcherry,—always excepting those who have passed in two languages within that time, and are anxious to remain in the college, studying for honours, as it is facetiously called, but, in fact, perfecting themselves in the languages. The ablest and most industrious students should thus be allowed the opportunity of obtaining a classical knowledge of the languages of the country, and for this purpose should be permitted to continue in the college. When they once enter on the actual duties of their vocation, the labours of the cutcherry will leave them no leisure for such pursuits. A continuance in the college after six months should be allowed, therefore, only to those who have already made the best use of that time, and are likely to benefit by the opportunity allowed them for further study. All others should be removed from the distractions and the temptations of the metropolis, and of European associations, and sent into the country to complete their studies.—*Friend of India*.

THE ATTACK ON MR. COURT.

We are glad to learn that several of the ruffians who lately attempted the life of Mr. Court, joint-magistrate of Budaon, are in the hands of justice. They were recognised by the bearers and musalchee (the latter of whom was wounded on the head by one of the gang), and on examination of some of their houses, swords of the kind with which Mr. Court was attacked were found there. These swords are straight, and not like the common tulwars; a very material circumstance. It is doubted whether the men can be convicted on the mere testimony of the bearers, and searching inquiries are being made for more evidence. It is supposed that the recent imprisonment of a considerable landholder in the Shah-jehanpore district may have had something to do with the attempt to murder Mr. Court.

We are glad to hear that the wounded gentleman is doing well at Shah-jehanpore under the hands of Dr. Smith. Our correspondent says,—“He has lost the second and third fingers of his left hand, and has only a stump of the little finger left. Dr. Smith hopes to be able to save the forefinger. He had to extract the knuckle-bones of the two fingers, which was a very painful operation, though chloroform was administered. Independently of the above, Mr. Court has two deep cuts on the palm of his left hand, several cuts on his legs, and numerous bruises as if from blows of a stick; so the object of the ruffians could have been nothing but murder.”

Another correspondent writes,—

“A few days before Court left he had a case of ill-treatment and ill-usage against a very respectable and large landholder of

Umeerpore, who had, it appears, been attempting to deprive the other sharers of the village of their rights; they consequently had lodged a complaint against him, and after the case had been tried and proved, he was sentenced by Court to six months' imprisonment, &c. &c., and this was resented by his relatives. This case was decided a day or two before Court left. He left Shahjehanpore on the afternoon of the 31st ult., and had got four or five miles this side of Tilihur, when all of a sudden his palkee was dropped. The musalchee was wounded in the head for not putting the light out, and then his palkee was first of all battered with lattes, and several thrusts of a sword made by the ruffians outside. Court got out on hearing all the noise, and in warding off a blow aimed at his head, got his left hand severely cut,—the three last fingers were all but cut off, and he was also wounded on the palm of the hand. He then attempted to escape (having no weapons of any kind—not even a stick), but was pursued, and wounded again in both legs, but not so severely as to check his progress altogether. Seeing that Court still continued to get off, they aimed a blow at his head, but which struck him on the shoulder: he then fell down, and his hat (a white one) fell off. This the assailants mistaking for his head, made off themselves; and the kahars of the palkee, together with other people, coming to the spot, conveyed Court to the Thana at Kutra, a few miles off, and then at the dispensary he got his wounds dressed, until the doctor from Shahjehanpore could come out. Barnes and Currie came out immediately on hearing of the affair, and then Court was taken back to Shahjehanpore. He has since been obliged to have the two middle fingers of his left hand taken out at the knuckles. By the last account, which we received from Mrs. Court herself direct, he was doing as well as could be expected, and said he hoped to be able to return to Budaon by the 20th instant.

"This is proved now beyond all doubt to have been a most deliberate and premeditated attack, and no dacoites for the sake of property, for Court had nothing with him, and even the few rupees that fell out of his pocket, at the time of the attack, were found some hours after on the spot.

"A reward of Rs. 5000 has been offered by Government, and I hear there is every chance of the case being fully proved against the ruffians.

"The assailants are Pathans of, and about, Umeerpore; and a number of them have been apprehended. Court, I understand, has recognised one, and the kahars say they can identify seven men. The inquiry is going on at Shahjehanpore, and I sincerely hope may result in the full conviction of the blackguards."

We say amen to the hope.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 13.*

THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday at noon.

Mr. H. W. Abbott was in the chair.

The following was the report of the directors submitted to the meeting:—

"The total quantity of coal brought down has exceeded that of any former season, being in all 17,95,000 maunds. The profit on the season's operations is Rs. 1,50,999-13, from which we recommend a dividend of Rs. 60 per share to be declared payable as usual on the 1st of January.

"The surplus on the usual valuation of stock now amounts to Rs. 3,14,110-11-4, which would be reduced by the proposed dividend to Rs. 2,39,392-11-4, thus giving us, with the increased capital, a working fund of Rs. 2,89,392-11-4; and we would recommend that an account be opened for such working capital, to which Rs. 2,50,000 of the above surplus should be carried, and that the same should be gradually increased to three lacs. We would also recommend that the reserved dividend be paid off, and that it cease to bear interest after 1st March next.

"The deliveries of coal for the past year have been good, and our engagements for deliveries during the present season, both up-country and in Calcutta, are satisfactory.

"As directed at last meeting, we have taken steps to have the company registered under the Act No. 43, of 1850; and as for this purpose our present deed required considerable alterations, we have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to revise the deed thoroughly. The new deed will be submitted to you as early as possible; but the alterations proposed in it from the former one will require to be approved and confirmed by a second meeting."

The following were the resolutions moved and adopted:—

"1st. That the report of the directors now read be approved and adopted.

"2nd. That the accounts as audited be passed as correct and satisfactory, and the books be closed accordingly.

"3rd. That a dividend at the rate of sixty rupees per share, or six

per cent., be now declared payable on the 1st of January next, and that the reserved dividend be paid off at the same time.

"4th. That an account be opened in the books of the company, to be called Working Capital Account, to the credit of which 25,000 rupees be carried, as recommended in the directors' report.

"5th. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the directors, and that they be requested to continue their services.

"6th. That the remuneration be increased to ten gold mohurs for each monthly meeting, to be divided among those who attend."

The meeting was now declared special, pursuant to advertisement, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That the company be registered according to the provisions of Act 43 of 1844."

The meeting then separated, voting thanks to the chairman.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 11.*

THE BENGAL MARINE.

We are glad to observe that there is at length some prospect of the officers of the Bengal marine obtaining the reforms in the constitution of their service which they have so long desired, and which the altered circumstances of the times render so necessary. According to the *Hurkaru* of the 6th instant, a proposal is now before the Government for assimilating the Bengal marine to the Indian navy, and there is every probability that it will be referred to the Court of Directors, with a strong recommendation in its favour. At present, the position of the service is altogether anomalous. It has grown up, as it were, fortuitously, without much fostering from the authorities, and with as little of regular system as it was possible to exist withal. As the value and extent of our provinces on the sea-board has increased, and the importance of steam as a means of uniting them to the central authority has become more fully recognised, the Bengal marine has been gradually enlarged, until it has become a most efficient arm, and a regular department of the state. Gradually, also, the development of circumstances has changed a force originally intended chiefly for intercommunication, into a war navy, and its officers have been called upon to exhibit their courage and ability on almost every coast in Southern Asia. At the same time, partly from the accidental character of its increase, and partly from the practical difficulties which exist in the way of effecting a reform, it has been allowed to remain destitute of that rigid system of control and management, which is indispensable to the perfect efficiency of a fleet supported by a government. The officers are members of no service, and liable to no punishment for failure in their duty except dismissal. There is no regular system of promotion, though the claims of seniority have generally been allowed, and among themselves there is no further subordination than what can be secured by the fact, that they are all alike the paid servants of one government. The officers, moreover, are under all the disadvantages of an uncovenanted service. They have neither privileges nor rank, and though their allowances while actually employed are not inadequate, at least in the higher grades, they have nothing to look forward to at the close of a long and laborious career, except a pension which they are explicitly informed is bestowed as a matter of favour, and not of right. The authority which they ought to possess in their own ships, is diminished by the fact, that in the eye of the law they are simply the skippers of merchant vessels, and the very uniform they wear is allowed them only by sufferance and courtesy.

In time of peace all these inconveniences are felt chiefly by the members of the service, and only act on the Government indirectly by deterring the best men from their employ, for as long as their duties are performed without reference to each other, and merely in obedience to the orders of Government, questions of rank are of comparatively little importance. The senior officers, too, are generally experienced men, who are but little likely to encounter insubordination on board, and with an obedient Lascar crew, even the absence of martial discipline is time of war. Then the steamers, which have been engaged for months in carrying mails to ports on the coast, or bringing troops to the presidency on an "emergent indent," or at best in scouring some wild river of the Eastern Archipelago after a runaway pirate, are all at once transformed into vessels of war. The obedient Lascar crew, useful for pulling ropes, and eating *dul*, is supplanted by a hundred or more European sailors, swept up from every corner of Calcutta, with whom the officers are expected to perform all that is ever demanded of the most perfectly equipped war steamers. Their powers, however, have not been increased by the change of circumstances. They have exactly the same authority over their men, that the master of a merchantman has over his crew, and have in fact no power whatever except what they can derive from their own characters. The only difference which war makes to them is to treble their responsibilities, and in many cases greatly diminish their emoluments.

That under such unpropitious circumstances they should have



proved themselves as efficient as the Indian or the Queen's Navy, is another instance of the degree to which individual character can overcome obstacles apparently insuperable.

It is true that in the present war, the evil of want of authority has been but little felt, and the European sailors have fought as well under officers of the Bengal Marine, as under the tautest captain in her Majesty's service. Moreover, at Rangoon and on the Irrawaddy, the men pass under martial law, and we have heard of one or two cases in which it has been absolutely necessary to employ it. But evils of another class have arisen, which owe their origin solely to the defective constitution of the service. The officers of the Bengal marine, whose steamers are peculiarly adapted for river service, and who really performed a very considerable share of the work on the Irrawaddy, found themselves too frequently set aside and practically superseded by younger officers, and the credit of their achievements in some instances given to others. This circumstance, aggravated perhaps by the appearance of almost contemptuous superiority with which they occasionally saw or fancied themselves regarded, produced a bitterness of feeling, which more than once might have led to serious results. This bitterness of course reacts, and it is said even the commodore has occasionally found occasion to interfere.

We will not allude to more serious cases, but a story reached us some time since from Rangoon, which may furnish a whimsical illustration of our meaning. An officer of H.M.'s navy passing one of the smaller steamers, hailed to ask if "Mr. Blank was on board." The officer in command, who felt like all sailors, exceedingly sensitive in regard to his rank, remonstrated with his superior for what he considered a studied insult. "He had," he said, "a European crew on board whom he had to keep in order with very insufficient means, and every instance of personal disrespect increased tenfold the difficulty of his task." His superior retorted that he had employed the designation which belonged to him, and he should use no other. Captain Blank could not of course carry on the contest, but the next time he appeared before the commodore, it was in a straight jacket, and a long beard. The commodore appeared at first inclined to consider this costume a piece of impertinence to himself; but when he heard the story, and Captain Blank's argument that if he were only a landsman his dress ought to correspond, the kind-hearted old man, after a few words in support of his officer's right to use the offensive term, turned the conversation. The anecdote may seem trifling enough in itself, but such scenes do not improve the efficiency of either party, and the "inferior" service is not likely under such circumstances to feel a pleasure in doing more than its duty.

It is high time that all this should cease. There may exist practical difficulties in the way of amalgamating the Bengal Marine with the Indian Navy, but the obstacles to the plan of constituting it a separate service, ranking on the same scale as its more fortunate rival, appear to be very few. The question of expense is probably the only one at which the Court of Directors will demur, and the change will not only attract into the service men at least equal to those who now belong to it, but it will prevent any lowering of its character by injudicious appointments. The officers will then have the satisfaction of feeling that if they have the responsibility of a war navy, they have also its privileges, and the permanent rank conferred on them will at once correct the slight "slovenliness," which is perhaps the only charge brought against them by their opponents, which rests on more than the shadow of a foundation.—*Friend of India.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT THE HOWRAH TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY.

The *Hurkaru* of Friday last informs us, that the consulting engineer of Government has submitted a question regarding the allotment of the ground purchased for the railway terminus at Howrah. He argues that the establishment of railways in the interior will bring down the produce of the country by the trains, and he therefore suggests that it would not only facilitate exportation, but prove a great saving to the merchants, if the goods could be at once shipped from Howrah, and he inquires whether Government is desirous of securing any site for a custom-house. The *Hurkaru* considers the consulting engineer entitled to the special thanks of the commercial community for the forethought evinced on this occasion. He then informs us that the matter has been referred to the Government of Bengal, and that the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce will be sought on this subject. To us it appears somewhat singular, that so much fuss should be made about a measure of such palpable necessity, and which was disposed of, we believe, by the Press many months ago, after it had been determined to establish the terminus at Howrah. It was then shown that vessels from England with a large portion of their cargo, intended for marts in the North-West Provinces, would find it more convenient to land their consignments at

Howrah than on the Calcutta side of the river, and that the erection of a branch custom-house would hence become a matter of obvious and absolute necessity. It is understood that it was partly with a view to this object, as well as to the expansion of traffic, as the railroad extended from station to station, in the upper portion of this presidency, that so large an area has been secured at the terminus, beyond the present exigencies of the rail. The necessity of any immediate reference to Government on this subject, or to that active and enlightened body the Chamber of Commerce, is not apparent. No custom-house will be required until the rail shall have reached one of the great marts of commerce in the Upper Provinces; and if future progress is to be measured by the past, it cannot under any circumstances be required for the next five or six years to come. This premature agitation of the question appears the less necessary because the ground for the new custom-house is already in possession of the railway company, and there is apparently no intention to alienate it for any other purpose. The idea appears simply ludicrous of asking the Chamber of Commerce, whether a custom-house at Howrah would be advisable when traffic, to the extent of crores of rupees, was likely to pass annually from thence to Mirzapore, and back again.—*Friend of India, Nov. 18.*

THE DELHI BANK.

Proceedings of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Delhi Bank, held at Delhi on Saturday, the 20th November, 1852.

Mr. E. Roberts having been requested to take the chair, the Secretary read the advertisement calling the original meeting, the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting held on the 15th October, and the circular of the directors to the shareholders, dated 5th July last; and the plan for the future management of the bank, as recommended by the directors, was duly proposed, viz. :—

That the bank continue to work independently, under a paid management, as follows :—

A manager, upon a salary of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 per mensem, who must lodge approved tangible security to the extent of one lac of rupees.

A deputy manager and secretary, upon a salary of Co.'s Rs. 700 per mensem, he furnishing security to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 70,000.

A sub-deputy manager and accountant, upon a salary of Co.'s Rs. 500 per mensem, who must lodge security to the extent of Co.'s Rs. 50,000.

That the appointment and dismissal of these officers be vested in a majority of the trustees, and that the managers be required to sign a bond not to resign their appointments without giving six months' notice to the trustees of their intention; also to declare themselves free from all mercantile and other business or occupation, and bound to devote their whole time and thoughts exclusively to the bank's interests.

That the managers be ineligible to borrow from, become security for, or have any account or transaction with the bank, of which they are servants.

That the accounts of the bank be audited every six months by two well-qualified persons, totally unconnected with the bank, and their report be published with the half-yearly accounts for general information, and that it consist not merely of the simple examination of accounts and verification of securities, but embrace a statement and report upon the new business taken up during the half-year, and also that which has been offered and declined by the management.

That the appointment of auditors rest with the trustees, or with the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, and, if practicable, that the same parties be not employed on two consecutive occasions.

That in addition to the present number of trustees, other influential proprietors be solicited to undertake the office, and that one or more residents of Delhi be of the number.

That every shareholder have the right to examine the books and accounts of the bank, and to receive full information of the state of its affairs when demanded.

The votes received were then inspected, and found to stand as follows :—

265 for, and 25 against,

being a majority of 240 votes in favour of the measure; of the majority shown, however, twenty votes were given for the measure conditionally, that a junction with the Agra and United Service Bank could not be effected; but the majority being so great in favour of the plan recommended by the directors, those twenty votes have been included as voting for the measure, and it was thereupon resolved, that a special general meeting of shareholders be convened for Wednesday the 5th January, 1853, for confirma-

tion of the proceedings of this meeting, in view of carrying the same into effect when necessary.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

(Signed)

E. ROBERTS, Chairman.

G. BRASSFORD, Secretary.

THE PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION.

Some weeks ago we had occasion to describe the new system for the administration of civil justice, which has just been introduced by the Board of Administration into the Punjab. It is distinguished from the system of civil judicature which we have been elaborating for half a century in both sections of the presidency, by its simplicity, and by the absence of all quirks, quibbles, and technicalities. Since the publication of our last article, we have received further information on the subject, which tends to confirm the conviction of its being more suited to the character and wants of a simple people like those who inhabit the Punjab, than the artificial system which prevails in the older provinces. It has also the further recommendation of having given satisfaction to those for whom it was designed. The principle on which it is based, of confronting the two parties, the debtor and creditor, and taking down their depositions from their own lips, is felt to be highly conducive to the great object for which civil courts are established, that of bringing every dispute to an immediate and satisfactory issue, with the smallest sacrifice of time and money. The people are delighted with the opportunity of being brought before the ruler himself, and saying their say; and if they lose their cause, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have been heard. It is certain that more substantial justice is done between man and man under this simple and expeditious system, than under the more elaborate one which exists in Bengal and the north-west provinces. It is found, moreover, that when the parties are thus confronted with each other, 34 per cent. of the cases instituted are at once compromised.

The rules to which we referred in our former article, were extended to the whole of the Punjab only in April of the present year, but the tehsildars were invested with judicial powers in the Lahore division in the year 1850, and their agency has been largely employed in the decision of suits. In the district of Umritsur, which is under the direction of one of the most efficient officers in the Punjab, Mr. Saunders, the deputy-commissioner, says that these native judges have been found so useful, that in the course of a twelvemonth no fewer than 5,429 suits have been disposed of, chiefly through their instrumentality, and that the average duration of each was only ten days. From these decisions there were 156 appeals, of which 102 were confirmed, 23 modified, 18 reversed, 2 withdrawn, and 11 remained undecided at the close of the year. The multiplicity of cases in the district of Umritsur is to be attributed to its peculiar character; it is a most populous and thriving district, the great commercial mart of the province, and the centre of trade and business.—*Friend of India.*

MILITARY FUND.

We yesterday briefly acknowledged the receipt of a report on the accounts of the Military Fund, and we now proceed to notice this somewhat important document more at length. The sub-committee, by which it has been drawn up, was appointed at a special meeting of directors on the 5th of August last, and consisted of Major H. P. Burn, Captain E. L. Ommamney, and Captain O. Cavanagh. The duty prescribed to it was to examine the accounts of the office establishment, and to determine what amount was actually necessary to place the establishment on an efficient footing; and further to take into consideration the objections made to the accounts at the special meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th of July, and to determine whether those accounts cannot be made out in a clearer form.

The sub-committee now reports, with considerable minuteness of detail, the result of its inquiries. With regard to the office establishment, the opinion is recorded that it requires no increase of numerical strength. Indeed it is deemed safe and expedient to retrench one of the five ledger-keepers, at a saving of Rs. 25 a month. A pension of five rupees, which apparently ought never to have been granted, is cut down to one-half. On the other hand, it is recommended that ten rupees be added to the pay of the head writer, and five to that of the second. The establishment as at present existing costs Rs. 888 a month; as revised by the committee, it will draw only Rs. 875.

Having disposed of this comparatively trifling matter, the sub-committee take up Col. Sage's criticisms on the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1851, made at a special meeting on the 19th July last. These objections, which were supported by signed statements, which we published at the time, are embodied in the following:—

"Memo.—The object sought in giving to the officiating secretary to the Military Fund the statement contrasting the receipts and expenditure of the Military Fund for the last ten years, as given to the army in Statement No. 9 of the 22nd of January, 1852, and again in Circular No. 16 of the 26th of May, 1852, was full explanation of the yearly discrepancies which that statement exhibits in the amount of receipts and disbursements, while the balance for nine of those years remains the same, or very nearly the same, in both statements, although the difference in 1849 amounts to the sum of Rs. 6,49,107-0-0, fractions omitted.

"In like manner the statement taken from Circular No. 16, of the 26th of May, 1852, was given to elicit the fullest explanation on the following points:—

"In 1851, with an increase of forty-five subscribers, and a decrease of ten pensioners, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 89,028-4-2, according to the showing of the officiating secretary, although in preceding years, with a considerable and gradual increase of pensioners, the receipts had more than covered the expenditure, leaving considerable balances to the credit of the fund.

"Of the ten years' expenditure, only thirty-nine quarters are exhibited; but the whole receipts of the forty quarters are carried to account; and it follows that if an equivalent sum is due for the last quarter, to those expended for the four quarters charged in 1851, the excess of expenditure over receipts is not Rs. 39,028-4-2, as represented by the directors, but Rs. 3,48,708-0-0, fractions omitted.

"If the above exhibited expenditure is a reality, and not likely to diminish, an increase to the subscriptions becomes an imperative necessity; but I will hope that so large an increased expenditure, without any immediate visible cause, may be found on a searching examination to be erroneous.

(Signed)

"WM. SAGE, Lieut.-colonel.

"July 20th, 1852."

"The remarkable discrepancies exhibited in Col. Sage's comparison of the two statements of receipts and disbursements rendered in January and May, are by the sub-committee, as by the officiating secretary at the time, attributed to an alteration in the rate of exchange in making out the accounts for the last year, the home payments and receipts having been converted at 2s. 6d. per rupee, instead of as formerly at 1s. 11d. This, though it will apparently alter the relation of receipts and disbursements, would not affect the balance of the year; and as the committee observe, these coincide in the two statements throughout the ten years reported on, except as to 1842 and 1843, the discrepancies in which arose from an error explained in the report by a figured memorandum from the officiating secretary. The yet more startling differences observable in the statements as to the accounts of receipt and disbursement in 1849 and 1850, are ascribed to an omission of Rs. 6,30,795-12-4 in the former year, and of Rs. 4,25,718-8-7 in the latter, to correct a manifest and very gross mistake made in drawing up the yearly statements, the home payments being twice entered on the credit side of the account. We suppose this explanation must be regarded as satisfactory, though the state of affairs which these errors indicate can hardly be considered so.

Colonel Sage's other objections are dealt with in the following paragraphs of the report, which we need not attempt to explain:—

"The increase of forty-five subscribers noted by Colonel Sage, has, as will be seen by the accounts, increased our income. In 1850 we received Rs. 11,48,833-4-9, and in 1851 our receipts were Rs. 11,99,609-3-7, or Rs. 50,865-14-10 more than we had received in the preceding year. The decrease of ten pensioners in 1851 could in no way affect the disbursements given in our statement of actual payments made during that year, as the home payments are only charged to the 30th June, 1850; and, moreover, of the sixteen unaccounted-for widows removed from our books in 1851, whose removal caused the decrease, not one had drawn her pension since 1847. All this is clearly shown in the Annual Statement.

In the table in Circular No. 16, exhibiting the amount of pensions paid to our widows during the last ten years, thirty-nine quarters' pension only is accounted for, that being the actual payment made by the fund, and charged in the accounts for those ten years. Instead of the last quarter's pension alone being due, as supposed by Colonel Sage, we owe, and have still to charge in our accounts for the six quarters ending the 31st of December, 1851, which have been advanced for us, in Europe by the company. This is also shown in the annual statement for last year.

Your committee nowhere see that the directors "represented the excess of expenditure over receipts as 39,028-4-2 instead of Rs. 348,708-0-0, fractions omitted." The balance sheet of our annual statement shows the actual receipts and disbursements of the year, and does not attempt to show the real state of the fund

This is shown in the "estimated state of the fund, where the pensions due on the 31st of December, 1851, but not yet charged in our accounts, are set down at twelve lakhs and odd thousand rupees. Of this estimated state of the fund we shall have to speak hereafter."

The sub-committee then proceed to examine the several charges in the accounts for 1851, item by item. And first of the "pensions to widows;"—a statement is given showing that the amount charged is less than that due to the 511 widows then on the list, and that hence there could be no overcharge under that head.

The items of "passage-money to widows," "passage-money to officers, outfit allowance, and income to subscribers," can be checked, the committee say, by the subscribers themselves.

The "home agent's charges" and "office charges" are pronounced correct.

In the matter of "interest" the sub-committee has made a somewhat important discovery,—that the fund has erroneously paid to Government in the last twenty years a sum of Rs. 6,38,019-7-5, to which the Government had no claim! On the establishment of the fund upon its present footing in 1824, all advances made by the East-India Company in England were drawn for on the directors of the fund in India at 2s. 4d. the sicca rupee, and these drafts were, as it appears, payable with interest at five per cent. from the date of the advance to that of payment. In 1832 the Company altered the rate of exchange, and ordered that all future advances should be taken at 1s. 11d. the sicca rupee, repayable in India at twelve months' date. As the advances were usually repaid before the expiry of this term, of course no interest could in ordinary cases be due, yet the Treasury continued the old system of charging five per cent. from the date of advance, and does so still. The sub-committee believe that the greater part of the six lakhs and odd thousands thus overpaid is "doubtless recoverable," and as the money would evidently be very useful to the fund just now, we trust an appeal to the justice and honesty of John Company will not be in vain.

The intricate subject of "exchanges" is discussed at some length; but we need not go into it further than to say that the committee very sensibly recommend an application to the Court of Directors to abolish the sicca rupee from the fund's accounts, and to give to the Bengal institution the same exchange which they allow to Madras and Bombay, 2s. 3d. the current rupee.

The sub-committee give a melancholy picture of the financial state and prospects of the fund. "Our existing liabilities," they say, "exceed our assets by thirty-two lakhs, fifty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven rupees, seven annas, and eight pie, and our income is below our expenditure." In such a state of affairs they "see no prospect of providing for the contingent pensions of existing wives without a considerable addition to the rates of donation and subscription, and they would propose an immediate increase of both somewhat similar to that proposed in December, 1844, and agreed to by a very large majority of subscribers." They also urge the necessity and justice of reducing the pensions of all widows above the grade of captain to the rates allowed to widows of those grades at the other presidencies.

Finally, after recommending greater simplicity in the system of accounts, the sub-committee conclude with a reference to the present anomalous state in which the directors of the fund have been left by a recent decision of the army. Their term of office ceased on the 31st December last, yet they are still acting at the request of the last general annual meeting. The reason of their retention in office appears to be that nobody else at the presidency will accept the thankless and unpopular appointment. In filling up former vacancies, out of 147 subscribers asked to serve, only three consented to do so, and they are all now directors. Verily the state of the fund demands immediate and earnest attention to arrest that ruin which seems to be impending. In the mean time the subscribers owe their best thanks to Major Burn and Capt. Ommoney and Cavanagh, for this careful and important though not very gratifying report.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 18.

THE EXPRESS, with news from London to Oct. 8, arrived at Delhi Nov. 12, and at Calcutta on Nov. 15.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.—The *Gazette* of Nov. 8 contains the draft of "An Act for the Amendment of Procedure in Cases of Appeal to the Sudder Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal." This proposed enactment is designed, according to the preamble, to simplify and shorten the procedure and modes of pleading in regular appeals to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It begins by repealing Act IV. of 1850, and Sections I., III., and IV. of Act XXX. of 1850, and then prescribes the *modus operandi* to be followed in appeals. It seems a promising measure of law reform, likely to fulfil the purposes for which it is designed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Palmer, of the Bengal civil service, just returned from the Cape, resumes to-day the office of Abkaree commissioner of the Calcutta division, and Mr. Reid, who has been acting during the absence of Mr. Palmer, proceeds on leave for one month, after which he will rejoin his regular appointment. The Abkaree department in the lower circle will, therefore, for another year continue under the immediate control of the commissioner; but it has been decided that after Mr. Palmer's resigning the civil service the excise will be placed under the revenue commissioners, and upon the same footing as we have lately mentioned has been the case in the Dacca division. We understand that Mr. Dunbar is expected to return from the Cape in the course of this month, and that Mr. Mytton will therefore have to vacate his appointment of officiating judge at the Sudder Dewanny. As the commissionerships of Dacca and Chittagong have been filled up by puckab nominations, the return of Mr. Dunbar would be somewhat inopportune, were it not that Mr. Mytton intended resigning the service in March, which, under the present circumstances, we are told, he will do at once.

CONVERSION OF A HINDU LADY.—We extract the following from the *Christian Advocate* of Saturday last:—"We have received from the best source some information of a remarkable kind respecting a lady of the Tagore family, who is now awaiting a fitting opportunity to make a public profession of Christianity. When very young, she became a widow; a Benagli Bible was given to her by the late wife of Baba G. M. Tagore, which has proved the means of her conversion to Christianity. Any further remarks at present would be premature; this, however, we may say, that when such cases begin to occur in Hindu society, we may hope that the day of India's redemption draweth nigh." This is a remarkable illustration of the power of the Scriptures when read in the right spirit. We have heard further, that the lady, who is a grand-daughter of Baboo Chunder Coomar Tagore, has steadfastly resisted many temptations, pecuniary and otherwise, held out with a view to prevent her renouncing the faith of her ancestors.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 8.

FREE TRADE.—Some of those who feared that the introduction of the free-trade principle in navigation would throw the carrying traffic betwixt England and India into the hands of the Yankees, will perhaps be agreeably surprised to learn, that in consequence of the scarcity of American tonnage at Calcutta just now, two English vessels, the *Shand* and the *George Kendall*, have been chartered to take cargoes to Boston. Not fewer than eighteen ships are expected to arrive there within a short time from the Straits and China.

UMBALLA.—We are glad to find by letters from Umballa that the station is returning to a state of healthiness. All enclosures are rigidly kept down to four feet in height, and all foliage is being thinned as far as it can be done without causing absolute inconvenience to individuals; this of itself will do much towards general salubrity. Our correspondent adds that as the state of the roads is at its possible worst after the late floods, some hope may be reasonably entertained that a repair will be undertaken by Government. "And they say hopes of amendment may be taken at a high figure where great men suffer, and our evil ways may probably be amended, as I hear that the brigadier was most soberly upset out of his buggy when returning from a party." General Godwin is reported to have given instructions for the sale of his furniture and abandonment of the property he had rented, and our correspondent thinks this looks like the prospect of a protracted residence at Burmah.—*Hurkaru*.

LIEUT. TOTTENHAM, 7TH LT. CAV., who continues under arrest at Peshawar, is, we are told, to be brought before a second general court-martial, on a new set of charges.—*Lahore Chron.*

THE UNION BANK.—The case of *J. W. Fulton v. The Union Bank*, which has occupied the Supreme Court during a portion of the last three days, arises out of a transaction in August, 1847, a few months before the bank's failure. Mr. Fulton, on leaving India in that month, placed various securities in the hands of Mr. W. P. Grant as his agent, and (amongst other property) certain company's paper of the value of nearly Rs. 50,000, with authority to lend them to a certain association formed for the purchase of Union Bank shares upon specified terms,—which association was represented by Grant to Mr. Fulton as consisting of eight individuals. It seems that the association, in fact, consisted of only six,—of whom Mr. Grant was himself one. Mr. Grant held a general power of attorney from Mr. Fulton, and under this power endorsed the company's paper to the secretary of the Union Bank, sending him at the same time a letter directing him to raise money upon the paper, and place the proceeds to an account opened by the bank with the six, which account was at the time much overdrawn. This was accordingly done. The letter from Mr. Grant to the secretary misstated the terms of the loan really authorised by Mr. Fulton; and the secretary, Mr. Abbott, was misled by the statement. No *mala fides* was imputed to anybody,

but the bill sought to charge the bank as having constructive notice of Mr. Grant's breach of trust,—the letter from him to Mr. Abbott being calculated, it was contended, to put the bank upon further inquiry. The court has taken time to consider its judgment. When the decision is pronounced we shall publish a full report of the case. It is understood that there will be an appeal to the Privy Council, whichever way the decision is given. *Hurkaru*, Nov. 15.

THE INFANTRY OF THE GUIDE CORPS marched, on the 3rd of November, from Aboozain towards Hazara, under the charge of their new commandant, Lieut. W. S. Hodson. Lieut. Turner and Dr. Lyell accompanied the detachment.—We are glad to hear that there is some improvement in the sanitary condition of the troops stationed at Peshawur, and although the number of sick Europeans is much the same, there is said to be an improvement in their appearance. The native sick have certainly decreased in number. There were 700 men in hospital on the 1st of November, at Peshawur itself, and about 300 at the several outposts. Nine European soldiers died in the week ending 1st November, and ten during the previous week. Altogether H.M.'s 22nd regiment lost fifteen men in October, and H.M.'s 53rd, fourteen.—We regret to learn that Brigadier Carnegie, who has recently assumed command of the station, is suffering from indisposition.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 10.

ORDERS WERE ISSUED, AT RAWUL PINDEE, on the 5th of November, for a wing of H.M.'s 22nd regiment, and the remaining four guns of Major Fitzgerald's troop of horse-artillery, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in Hazara, whenever required. The wing to be made up to 400 rank and file. These preparations are in anticipation of the sanction of Government to a move against the Husunzaia tribe.—*Ibid*.

THE 3RD REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY, and the 9th Irregular Cavalry, ordered on from Jelam, to take the place of the Kelat-i-Ghilzai regiment, and of the 16th Irregulars, gone on to Puklee, marched into Rawul Pindie on the 4th instant, and went into the lines of the regiments they have temporarily relieved at that station.—*Ibid*.

THE 66TH GOORKHAS, at Peshawur, had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move from that station, in case their services should be required across the Indus, in the course of the possible operations against the Husunzaia.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 13.

THE KHAGUR CHIEF, SAUD ZUMAN KHAN, has refused to obey a second and peremptory requisition, forwarded to him by Major Abbott, deputy commissioner in Hazara, to appear before him, and formally tender his submission to the British Government. It is therefore probable that force will have to be resorted to, unless the recusant should consider it dignified to refuse to obey the summons of the district officer, and to surrender only on the receipt of a communication, which has, it is asserted, been forwarded to him direct from the Board of Administration. The two regiments pushed on from Rawul Pindie were, on the 7th of November, encamped at Gandee, in the Puklee valley, at no great distance from the borders of the Khagur district, therefore ready for any movement they may be required to make.—*Ibid*.

AN ORDER has been received by Capt. Repton's corps, the 3rd regt. Sikh Local Infantry, to march from Hoosheerpoor to the north-west. They would have been by this at Wuzerabad, had they been relieved, as proposed, by a corps of the line. Their destination is Hazara. Another Punjabee corps (perhaps the Guides) is mentioned by a correspondent as having crossed the Indus on the way to Hazara a few days ago. The local force thus assembled ought to be a match for the contumacious in those quarters.—*Ibid*.

MAJOR RAMSAY, the commissary-general, has been requested by his colleagues in the military board to proceed on a tour of inspection in the commissariat offices of Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullunder, Umballah, Kussowlee, Meerut, Peshawur, Wuzerabad, Rawul Pindie, and Mooltan. He will prepare a regular report upon the state of the department in that division, and, better still, ascertain from personal observation the character and efficiency of his subordinates.

OPIMUM.—The following is the account of the last monthly opium sale:—

Behar, Chests	1,920	Average	1,129	Proceeds	21,68,750
Benares, "	880	"	1,152	"	10,14,475

The price is still falling rapidly, the present average being a decline of Rs. 48 on the Behar, and Rs. 42 on the Benares drug.

BERHAMPORE, NOV. 3rd.—We had rain here, though not heavy, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, and it has done much good to the country as well as the weather. The indigo planters have taken advantage of it, and completed their October sowings under favourable circumstances. The paddy crops look very full and promising, and the yield is likely to be an abundant one. The

Bhaugerutti is falling very fast, and it is feared that by the end of this month the entrance will be impassable even for moderate-sized boats. This place is particularly dull and quiet, but some gaiety is expected after the races come off. A party went out pig-sticking the other day; they had very poor sport, the country having hardly recovered from the effects of the late severe inundation. The roads out in every direction are in a most horrid state, and have been cut up in many places by the ryots for the convenience of draining their paddy lands. We have had a large influx lately of racehorses and jockeys, and it is expected there will be some good racing this year. The 37th N.I. expect to march for Barrackpore about the 17th instant. They have been relieved by the 7th N.I. The Sikh regiment a few days ago had 200 men sick, who were accommodated in the European Hospital, where they are fast coming round. They expect to move upwards. The weather now is very cool and pleasant.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.—Mr. V. L. Rees, the superintendent of the Government Observatory in Calcutta, has retired on a superannuation pension, and we are glad to perceive, from the *Hurkaru*, that the office has been bestowed upon Baboo Radhanath Sikhdar. This native gentleman, lately head computer in the same establishment, has long been known as first among the few natives whose scientific attainments emulate those of the Europeans. His services to the great trigonometrical survey were prominently mentioned by Capt. Thuillier, and we have little doubt that he will ably fulfil his duties as head of the office, of which he has long been the soul.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL intends, it is said, to visit Assam and Sylhet during the ensuing cold weather. The former province has not been honoured for a very long period by a visit from the supreme authority, and the present will be a favourable opportunity for his lordship to observe the working of the non-regulation system, which is said to have received a fuller development in Assam than any other province, except perhaps Mysore.

AT MOOLTAN the cold weather has begun to set in, and although the excessive range of the thermometer, from 60° to 130°, has caused a good deal of sickness, still, as the pleasant season lasts till the end of April, five months of bracing weather will soon restore the invalids. Fevers, however, are very prevalent, scarcely any resident escaping at least two or three attacks every autumn; and one officer, Lieut. M'Queen, of H.M.'s 60th, recently died after an illness of a very few days. Regular steamers from Kurrachee now reach Mooltan every month.

COMMISSIONER AT LAHORE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states, that Mr. H. C. Tucker will not proceed to the Punjab, but Mr. C. Raikes will probably be appointed commissioner of the Lahore division.

SURGEON B. A. R. NICHOLSON has been acquitted by the court of inquiry, employed in investigating certain charges brought against him.

THE NEW CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL is to contain three hundred berths in all. The ground floor is for the poorer natives, the second floor for the more respectable, and the third, or upper floor, for Europeans and Christians.

HINDU CONVERTS.—A great native meeting of the orthodox has decided that no Hindu, convert to Christianity can be re-admitted to caste until he has been absent and unheard of for twelve years, and has been regarded as dead, and had his obsequies duly performed. He is then, on his return, a new-born orthodox Hindu.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We understand that the military auditor-general has thought it imperative upon him to deduct from the Commander-in-Chief's pay, the time which he has spent beyond the limits of his command, and that the Government has taken the same view of the matter. If so the journey must have been an expensive one.—*Englishman*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was not expected to be at Simla before November 15.

LIEUT. CASTLE.—The *Englishman* "regrets to record the death, at Dacca, on the 16th Nov., of Lieut. Castle, the adjt. of the 38th L.I. Though the fever has spared few, this is the first death which has taken place among the officers since its ravages commenced. Lieut. Castle was a very promising young officer, and will be much regretted. His death promotes Ens. Dundas to the superior grade."

LIEUT.-COL. FARQUHARSON, formerly of the 8th N.I., and now commanding the 46th N.I., is not going home this season, as was so confidently stated by our contemporary of Meerut.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH, JUN.—The 8th dividend at Co.'s anna one and nine pies per 100 sa. Rs. is now payable at the official assignee's office, Calcutta.

OPIMUM GAMBLING.—One of the great opium gamblers of Calcutta has absconded, leaving a lac of rupees of 10,000l. liabilities behind him.

SUPREME COUNCIL.—Two vacancies will soon occur in the Supreme Council; that occasioned by the retirement of Sir John Littler will be filled up by Sir Walter Gilbert; but who is to take the place of Sir Frederick Currie? Mr. Dorin's name has been mentioned.—*Hurkaru.*

CAPT. W. P. BIGNELL.—The *Agra Messenger* announces with regret the death of Capt. W. P. Bignell, 69th Regt. N.I., in command of the escort in attendance on the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor. He was seized, on the 16th Nov., with a spasmodic attack in the stomach, but appeared to be doing well under medical treatment. However, next morning he died almost suddenly. His funeral was to take place at Cawnpore.

ON DIRS.—The wing of H.M.'s 29th, under Major Stepney, was to leave Fort William immediately for Dinapore, by steam.—The 4th troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, under charge of Lieut. Bunny, reached Meerut Nov. 15th.—The right wing H.M.'s 64th, have about 150 in hospital. They reached Kurrachee about Dec. 15th.—The left wing of H.M.'s 75th Regiment only left Umballa on the morning of 3rd Nov., on their way to Agra. The party were so weakly, that they could only proceed by half marches. They reached Meerut Nov. 16th.—The 2nd Europeans, under command of Lieut.-Col. Spens, marched into Fort William, Nov. 10th.—The 72nd and 10th Grenadiers have arrived at Allahabad.—The 15th N.I. arrived at Umritser Nov. 8th.—The 19th N.I. arrived at Meerut Nov. 6th, and resumed its march towards Cawnpore Nov. 8th.—H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons leave Wuzerabad on the 20th of Nov., it is said, but apparently without certain information whether they are to march to Mooltan, or to Ferozepoor!

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF MOONSIFF STATIONS.

October 18, 1852.—The most noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the following re-arrangement of the stations and jurisdictions of the moonsiffs of Dinagore, pending the survey of that district, viz. :—

Moonsiff of sudder station, thannah Kotwallie.
Ditto of Rajarampore, ditto Rajarampore.
Ditto of Beerungee, ditto Beerungee and Peergunge.
Ditto of Thakoorgony, Neeschintapore, ditto of Thakoorgony and Raneesankole.
Ditto of Hentabad, Raigunge, ditto Hentabad Kalligunge and Gourgurecha.
Ditto of Maldah, ditto Maldah and Bholahat.
Ditto of Sheebgunge, Mohadipore, ditto Sheebgunge and Kallischuck.
Ditto of Gungarampore, Kulkamora, ditto Gungarampore, Bangsheeharce and Jugdah.
Ditto of Patnaetollah, ditto Patnaetollah, Poim and Badul-gatchee.
Ditto of Goraghaunt and Raneegunge, ditto Raneegunge, Lall-bazar, Khettal and Newalgunge.
Ditto of Chintaman, ditto Chintaman, Putteram and Hobra.

TENT ALLOWANCE TO SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Fort William, Nov. 16, 1852.—The most noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize office tent allowance, at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem, being drawn by superintending surgeons when in the field, or when marching *bona fide* in the performance of public duty.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON JOSEPH EDMUND UMPHELBY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 28, 1852.—At a general court-martial assembled at Fort William, on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1852, Assist.-surg. J. E. Umpelby, med. dep., and attached to H. M.'s 80th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—

For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Calcutta, on July 7, 1852, subjected himself to the indignity of being publicly kicked by Mr. A. P. Pennefather, a clerk in the office of the Administrator-General, without adopting any sufficient measures, either immediately or for three days, to obtain reparation for such insult.

Finding.—Not guilty, and honourably acquitted.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM,
Gen. C.-in-C., East Indies.

Oct. 18, 1852.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief is glad that he is able fully to approve and confirm the honourable acquittal of Assistant-surgeon Umpelby of the disgraceful imputation brought against him, and his Excellency trusts that the painful position in which this officer has been placed will be a lesson to him to be more careful in future in the choice of his associates, and more guarded in his language and behaviour.

Assistant-surgeon Umpelby is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL MITCHELL, H.M.'s 75TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 9, 1852.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Umballa, on Monday, Oct. 18, 1852, Lieut. Campbell Mitchell, H.M.'s 75th regt. of foot, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz. :—

1st. For behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Umballa, on Aug. 26, 1852, when playing at the game of billiards with Capt. G. Hamilton, of the same regt., intentionally and repeatedly played in an unfair manner, with intent thereby to gain an undue advantage over Capt. Hamilton, and to cheat him of the amount he had staked on the result of the game.

2nd. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the same time and place, unwarrantably applied the epithet "damned liar" to Lieut. J. R. S. Fitzgerald, of the same regiment.

Finding.—Guilty of both charges.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM,
Gen. C.-in-C., East Indies.

Head-Quarters, Camp Bowlee,
Oct. 30, 1852.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—From what appears in the evidence on the proceedings of this trial, and from circumstances that have lately come under the cognizance of the Commander-in-Chief, his excellency is apprehensive that gaming is still indulged in at some stations of the army, notwithstanding the frequent prohibitions against it. His excellency calls upon all commanding officers to exert their influence to put a stop to this pernicious practice, and they may depend upon receiving his full support in carrying out any measures they may deem necessary for the repression of a vice destructive of the morals of every regiment in which it is followed, and so frequently terminating in the ruin and disgrace of those indulging in it.

Lieutenant Mitchell is to be struck off the strength of Her Majesty's 75th regiment, from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of his regiment, which will be reported to the adjutant-general of Her Majesty's forces, and to the military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENSON, G. S. trans. as an asst. fr. the Allahabad to the Delhi div.
CAMPELL, T. to office as prin. asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. S.W. frontier at Sumbulpore, dur. abs. of Kmeson.
DUNLOP, R. H. W. to exerc. power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Moradabad, Nov. 9; to act as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Noncolly; to be a member of the Ferry-fund com. of Noncolly.
JACKSON, A. J. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore dur. abs. of T. B. Mactier.
LEVIEN, A. qual. for the public serv. of the pres. of Fort William.
MARRIOTT, R. to office as mag. and coll. of Gorakhpore dur. abs. of Chester, Nov. 5.
MONEY, R. to office as div. and sess. jud. of Bareilly dur. abs. of D. Robertson.
SMITH, C. P. C. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Etah dur. abs. of F. O. Mayne, Nov. 8.
STEELE, C. to be temp. add. jud. of Backergunge, Nov. 2.
TUCKER, R. T. to office as ag. to lieut. gov. in Bundelcund, Nov. 5.
TUCKER, R. T. to office as civ. and sess. judge of Bundelcund.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, G. H. M. 1 mo.
ANNAND, A. S. 1 mo.
ASTELL, H. G. 1 year and 3 months, on m.c.
CAMPELL, J. leave canc.
CHESTER, Charles, 1 year on m.c.
COLVIN, J. H. B. to Eng. on fur. on m.c.
DENISON, C. B. to Nov. 30, in ext.
DRUMMOND, F. B. leave canc.
FORSYTH, T. D. leave canc.
HAMPTON, G. B. leave canc.
HARRISON, R. P. 15 days.
HOGG, F. F. leave canc.
HUDSON, W. S. Oct. 9 to Nov. 21.
JOWETT, J. 15 days.
KEENE, H. G. 15 days.
LACEY, W. C. 1 mo. 15 days.
LOWTH, F. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.
MACTIER, T. B. 1 mo.
MAYNE, F. O. 6 weeks.
METCALF, T. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 5.
OLDFIELD, R. C. 6 mo. in ext.
RADCLIFFE, G. F. 2 mo.
REID, A. 31 days.

REILLY, J. H. 10 days.
ROBERTSON, D. 2 mo.
THOMASON, J. G. leave came.
THORNHILL, M. B. to Jan. 1, in ext. on m.c.
TRAVERS, W. 1 mo.
TUCKER, W. T. 1 mo.
WILKINS, G. D. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 3, on m.c.
WYATT, A. 1 mo. in ext. on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARSHORE, Rev. Dr. to do duty at Peshawur, until further orders.
SHARPE, Rev. J. F. B.A. chaplain of Hoshayarpore, to the station of Jullunder, v. Walker.
WALKER, Rev. R. O. 1 year to England.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Lieut. the Hon. C. J. D. 10th L.C. ret. to duty.
ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Lieut. Baron von Meyern.
BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. perm. to res. app. of interp. and qr. mr.
BLACK, Lieut. and adjt. G. A. to assume ch. of the post-office at Chinnpoorah, and to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. Hall on civil employ, Nov. 19.
BLUNT, Ens. E. R. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.
BOND, Ens. E. E. B. rec. adm. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Oct. 26.
CAMPELL, Ens. J. W. rec. adm. to do duty with Khelet-i-Ghilzie reg. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 26.
CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. 46th N.I. to proc. and do duty with Landour depot, v. Lieut. Bailey.
DEMPSTER, Lieut. C. art. to act as adj. to 7th batt. v. Alexander.
DRURY, Lieut. C. C. 34th N.I. to act as qr. mr.
DUNDAS, Ens. R. B. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Lieut. Castle, dec.
DURRANT, Lieut. H. 5th L.C. to be adj. of gov. gen.'s body guard.
FISHER, Ens. W. P. 3rd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
FOSTER, Lieut. G. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 15.
GARDNER, Capt. E. C. brigade staff, posted to Sind Sagar dist.
GORDON, Lieut. W. 47th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
GORDON, Lieut. F. D. rec. ch. of the Dumoh dist. from Lieut. Montgomery, Nov. 5.
GREENE, Ens. J. J. 36th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 15.
HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. to ch. of treas. chest at Promie.
HAY, Ens. G. J. D. 97th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 4, v. Lieut. W. Tallan, dec.
HENDERSON, Lieut. D. H. 80th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 15.
MOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 38th L.I. interp. and qr. mr. to make over ch. of office to Capt. Tytler, on dept. on leave.
HOMPRAY, Ens. R. P. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Benares.
JENNINGS, Cornet A. D. 10th L.C. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 15.
KENNEDY, Lieut. F. H. inv. est. perm. to reside and draw pay and allowances in Sirhind circle of payment.
KEY, Ens. A. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, v. Tierney, ret.
LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. to be an extra a.d.c. on Maj. Gen. Godwin's personal staff.
LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. to act as 2nd in com. 5th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Macdonald, on leave.
LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. qual. in Oodoo, Nov. 5.
MASTER, Brev. maj. E. P. inv. est. perm. to reside and draw pay and allowances in Meerut circle.
MEAD, Lieut. C. J. art. to ch. of duty of surv. a line of road between Chittagong and Akyah, Nov. 16.
MEYERN, Baron F. A. vca, 53rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 15, in suc. to Capt. D. Nisbett, invalided.
MILLET, Ens. H. L. doing duty with the 33rd, to do duty with the 15th N.I. Nov. 2.
MILLS, Lieut. C. E. 28th N.I. to ch. of 2nd comp. sappers and miners, at Peshawur.
MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. rec. ch. of the states of Ochoyra, Sobawal, and Myhere, fr. Maj. Brown, Nov. 2.
NIGHTINGALE, 1st Lieut. M. R. 2nd Eur. fas. ret. to duty.
NISBETT, Brev. maj. D. 53rd N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Nov. 15, with perm. to reside within Meerut circle of payment.
OGILVIE, Lieut. C. S. W. 6th N.I. to do duty with the Ramgurb L.I. v. Lieut. B. D. Grant, resigned.
OTTLEY, Capt. G. O'B. 6th N.I. to rec. ch. of the recruiting depot of the 74th, v. Lieut. Taylor, proceed. to pres. on m.c. Nov. 2.
OUSLEY, Lieut. R. 48th N.I. qual. as reg. interp. and exemp. fr. further exam. in N. lang. Nov. 4.
PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. received ch. of the district of Nursingpore fr. Lieut. Ternan, Nov. 5.
POWELL, Capt. John, 28th N.I. to be major fr. Nov. 15, v. Tierney, ret.
RANDALL, Ens. W. L. 59th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
ROBERTSON, Capt. D. master attendant of port of Calcutta, assn. ch. of du. Oct. 29.
ROBINSON, Capt. A. 10th N.I. to assn. com. of post of Potoragurb, v. Reid, ordered to rejoin.
SATCHWELL, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. to be adjt. v. Turner, prom.
SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. to proceed and join 47th N.I. Nov. 2.

SNEYD, Lieut. H. W. L. 28th N.I. to be capt. of a company fr. Nov. 15, v. Tierney, ret.
SPENS, Ens. H. G. W. rec. adm. to do du. with 74th N.I. at Barrackpore, Oct. 26.
STEWART, Ens. A. McI. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.
STEWART, Ens. R. 92nd N.I. to be commt. of the Kooky levy at Cachar, Nov. 13.
TIERNEY, Maj. E. T. 20th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of Lieut. col. fr. Nov. 15.
TREVENEN, Ens. J. 24th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
TULLOCH, Lieut. E. 69th N.I. to proc. to Kerowlee and relieve 1st Lieut. St. George fr. duties of 2nd in com. of Kotah contingent.
TYTLER, Capt. R. C. 28th L.I. to make over ch. of qr. mr. office to Capt. Shelton dur. abs. of Lieut. Holland.
VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. to offic. as dep. commy. of ordnance.
WARSON, Capt. T. 2nd in com. to 5th irr. cav. to ass. com. dur. abs. of Capt. Macdonald, on leave.
WELSH, Lieut. D. J. art. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
WESTERN, Capt. W. C. rec. ch. of the dist. of Baitool fr. Lieut. Pinkney, Nov. 5.
WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to wing of 5th batt. art. in Burma.
WYNHAM, Lieut. C. 9th L.C. placed at disp. of foreign dept.; to be adj. of 4th Panjab cav. v. Harrison, res.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

M'PHERSON, J. R. Nov. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. R. 12th N.I. 6 mo. from Nov. 30, in ext. to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
ALLAN, Ens. H. J. 9th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Feb. 1, in ext. on m.c.
ANDERSON, Lieut. J. C. executive engr. to Nov. 14, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his appt.
ANGUS, Lieut. J. A. 9th N.I. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m.c.
BAINBRIDGE, Ens. F. T. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 8, to Bhaugulpore.
BALDERSTON, Capt. A. fr. Oct. 31 to Nov. 30, 1853, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
BARLOW, Lieut. G. R. P. 50th N.I. Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, 1853, prep. to Eur. on m.c.
BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
BEATSON, Capt. T. F. B. 10th L.C. fr. Nov. 30 to March 15, 1853, in ext. on m.c.
BOWRING, Capt. G. G. 59th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Apr. 15, to pres.
BRISTOW, Capt. D. O. N. art. Oct. 15 to Feb. 12, 1853, Landour, m.c.
BRUERE, Ens. J. R. J. 49th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Mar. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.
CAMPELL, Capt. J. H. art. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Simla and Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
CAUNTER, Ens. J. E. 15th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.
CAULFIELD, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. to Europe, on furl.
CLEGHORN, Ens. G. 43rd L.I. fr. Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, 1853, in ext. to rem. at Simla and the hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
CODRINGTON, Brev. maj. 46th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Madras.
COMBE, Ens. A. 65th N.I. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1853, in ext. to rem. at Simla, m.c.
CUPPAGE, Lieut. H. C. 15th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. on m.c.
CUPPAGE, Lieut. H. C. 15th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.
DANSEY, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, in ext.
DENNIS, Lieut. col. G. G. C.B. inv. est. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to the Plains.
EDGELL, Lieut. R. capt. of police, Jhelum div. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c.
ELWYN, Lieut. and adjt. W. 58th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.
FENWICK, Brev. capt. A. B. 5th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla and hills north of Deyra, on m.c.
FISHER, Brev. maj. S. 15th irr. cav. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 22, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
FORBES, Ens. R. O. H. 21st N.I. 5 mo. fr. July 23, to Goruckpore.
GARDEN, Ens. W. A. 39th N.I. 11 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.
GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, in ext.
HARRINGTON, Brev. maj. T. L. 5th L.C. fr. Nov. 20 to Apr. 1, to Calcutta.
HARRIS, Capt. C. 27th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.
HASSELL, Capt. C. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 7, to Nursingpore.
HASLOCK, Maj. J. C. 39th N.I. 1 year, fr. Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.
HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1 to pres. on m.c.
INGILBY, 2nd Lieut. W. 3rd co. 2nd batt. fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 10, to Simla, on m.c.
KAYE, Brev. maj. E. art. fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 8, to remain at Meerut, on m.c.
KIRBY, Capt. C. F. asst. to the commr. of Mysore, 1 mo.

LLOYD, Maj. F. 19th N.I. 1 year, fr. Nov. 20, in ext. to remain at Simla and hills, north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. adjt. of the Mhairwarra local batt. four mo. fr. Oct. 15, on m.c.
 LOW, Ens. H. J. R. 40th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.
 LUCAS, Lieut. C. P. 47th N.I. fr. Sept. 26th in ext. to remain at Calcutta until his dept. for Europe.
 LYALL, Cornet W. T. 6th L.C. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Almorah, on m.c.
 MACADAM, Brev. maj. J. 33rd N.I. leave canc.
 MACDOUGALL, Brev. maj. A. 73rd N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. M. 58th N.I. fr. Oct. 12 to Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.
 MACLEOD, Maj. A. milly. asst. to the commr. of Mysore, 1 mo.
 MASTER, Capt. W. inv. est. fr. Oct. 20 to March 1, to Futtygurh and Agra.
 METCALFE, Lieut. W. 35th L.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 MONTGOMERY, Lieut. C. L. 65th N.I. Oct. 31 to March 1, 1853, in ext.
 NEWMARCH, Lieut. C. D. engs. fr. Dec. 15, 1852, to March 31, 1853, to Calcutta.
 NICHOLL, Capt. H. 50th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 OAKES, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 1, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m.c.
 OGILVIE, Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta.
 OLDFIELD, Ens. H. T. 9th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 ORMSBY, Brev. maj. W. C. 63rd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay.
 POGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 RAWSTORNE, Ens. E. C. 9th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Dughaia and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 RIPLEY, Maj. J. P. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Oct. 20 to Feb. 10, in ext. to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 RYLEY, Capt. J. T. G. 5th L.C. fr. Oct. 31 to Oct. 15, 1853, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 RYVES, Capt. W. H. 18th irr. cav. fr. Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 SMITH, Lieut. T. P. art. Oct. 21 to Oct. 20, 1853, Simla, on m.c.
 SNOW, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 20, in ext. to remain in Kemaon and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
 SPREAD, Capt. C. H. D. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Delhi.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 78th N.I. fr. Oct. 3 to Nov. 30, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.
 TUCKER, Brev. maj. A. C.B. 9th L.C. to Feb. 10, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 TYTLER, Capt. R. C. 38th L.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 4, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 VOYLE, Capt. F. E. asst. commr. of Hazara, 1 mo. and 10 days.
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. 46th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Landour.
 WILD, Lieut. E. J. 40th N.I. to Europe, on furl.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMESBURY, Asst. surg. fr. 60th to 72nd N.I.
 ANDERSON, Surg. F. on furl. fr. 60th to 72nd N.I.
 ATKINSON, Civ. asst. surg. R. J. to aff. med. aid. to detach. of 27th N.I. at Ghazepore, Nov. 4.
 BAILLIE, Asst. surg. in civ. employ, passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. to do duty with right wing of H.M.'s 29th, in Fort William.
 BRANDER, Surg. J. M. M.D. perm. to ret.
 BROUGHAM, Asst. surg. J. P. Ramgurh loc. batt. to aff. med. aid to a squadron of 11th irr. cav. Oct. 23.
 BRUCE, Surg. H. A. 1st Eur. fus. to offic. as med. store-keeper at Cawnpore.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. M.D. ret. to duty, Oct. 18.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. to per. med. duty of gar. of Govindgurh.
 HENDERSON, Vet. surg. art. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
 HULSE, Vet. surg. C. to be vet. surg. of gov. gen.'s body guard.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to proc. to Shahjehanpore and aff. med. aid to 8th N.I. and 1st brig. H.A.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. D. to rec. med. ch. 15th N.I. fr. H. W. Rumley, and remain with corps until rel. by Asst. surg. H. B. Buckle.
 KIRK, Civ. asst. surg. K. W. to aff. med. aid to stat. staff temp. v. Irving, to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 7th batt. art. 45th N.I. and 3rd irr. cav. v. Keir.
 MATTHIAS, Asst. surg. C. to assume the med. ch. of a detach. of Scindiah's contin. on temp. duty at Kerowlee, Nov. 19.
 MAWE, Asst. surg. T. 52nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th tr. 2nd brig. h. art. and left wing 3rd batt. art. v. Buckle, rem. Oct. 23.
 OWEN, Ass. surg. W. C. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
 PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. serv. pl. at disp. of com.-in-chief, Nov. 15.
 PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. Sirmow batt. temp. pl. at disp. of lieut.-gov. N.W. prov. Nov. 15.
 RANSFORD, Surg. J. fr. 72nd to 60th N.I.
 RUMLEY, Asst.-surg. H. W. to join and do du. with art. at Umballah.

SHILLITO, Surg. W. 51st N.I. to aff. med. aid to brig. staff and civil station at Jullundur, v. Mactier.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. posted to 2nd L.C.
 STAIG, Surg. J. A. 65th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 9th N.I. v. Tucker, on m.c.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. fr. med. ch. 9th N.I. to proc. to Hosheypore, and assu. med. ch. 7th irr. cav. to march to Rawul Pindee, Oct. 23.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. 14th irr. cav. to retain med. ch. of 43rd N.I. and 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. temp. Oct. 23; to make over ch. 43rd N.I. and comp. of art. to Asst. surg. J. C. Corbys, and rejoin 14th irr. cav. Nov. 4.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 58th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 7th irr. cav. v. Lee, on leave.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. 71st, to aff. med. aid to 29th N.I. v. Seely.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE
 DATE SPECIFIED.
 HAYNES, W. Nov. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HEATHCOTE, Asst. surg. T. G. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.
 HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. 18th N.I. Nov. 5 to March 15, 1853, in ext. on m.c. prep. to Europe.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. 7th irr. cav. Oct. 20 to Feb. 20, 1853, to Simla, on m.c.
 ROW, Surg. J. superint. surg. Meerut cir. 2 mo. to sea, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Maj. H. B. Harvey, to be mil. sec. to C.-in-C. of Bombay; Capt. the Hon. F. C. G. Fitz Clarence, 10th hussars, and Lieut. T. Gilley, 7th fus. to be a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. of Bombay; Capt. E. Fellowes, 3rd lt. drags. to be interp. to C.-in-C. of Bombay.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drags.—Capt. Barnes, to com. volunt. fr. 3rd for 9th, 14th, and 15th lt. drags. 9th Lancers.—Capt. A. F. Steele, to com. 1st div. of recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Lieut. W. R. N. Campbell, to Nov. 30. 10th Hussars.—Lieut. Stacey, to Nov. 22, in ext. to Singapore, on m.c. 14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. C. Stewart, to Dec. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m.c.; Lieut. T. E. Gordon, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; Brev. maj. W. Wilmer, to com. recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Cornet G. Ross, to act as qr. mr. to recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Lieut. W. D. Boyd, 3 mo. fr. Oct. 15, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.

INFANTRY.

10th. Lieut. W. H. P. G. Bluet to Feb. 10, in ext. on m.c.; Asst. surg. v. Webb, to March 10, to Calcutta, in ext. and 1 yr. to England, on m.c.; Lieut. M. V. Bull to do duty at conval. depot at Landour, dur. winter season.—18th. Lieut. H. H. Suckling, perm. to retire.—24th. Lieut. C. A. Mount to act as adjt. to recruits, fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.—25th. Lieut. col. J. J. Holles. 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Capt. C. S. Naylor to Feb. 15, in ext. on m.c.—32nd. Capt. W. Bell to Oct. 31, 1853, in ext. to remain at Landour, on m.c.; Ens. C. R. Ricketts to be lieut. fr. Nov. v. Harris, ret.—60th. Capt. W. Butler, to com. 6th div. of recruits, fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.—61st. Lieut. col. W. Jones, c.B. July 1 to Dec. 31; Ens. R. R. Daly to be lieut. fr. Oct. 20, v. Kempe, ret.—64th. Capt. Cumberlege, perm. to reside at Bombay dur. rem. of leave.—75th. Capt. G. Hamilton, Nov. 1 to 30.—78th. Lieut. A. Cassidy, 6 mo. on m.c.—86th. Brev. lieut. col. Lowth, 2 yrs. to England.—90th. Lieut. J. W. Medhurst, to com. 2nd div. of recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.—94th. Lieut. R. D. Knight, passed ex. as interp.—96th. Capt. the Hon. H. B. Pakenham, to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—98th. Capt. C. B. Browne, to com. 7th div. of recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Lieut. R. J. Hughes, to com. 3rd div. of recruits, from Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Lieut. H. T. Richmond, to com. 4th div. of recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Capt. S. H. Edwards, to com. 5th div. of recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.; Asst. surg. B. Swift, to med. ch. of recruits fr. Chinsurah to Upper Prov.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the lady of Dr. 2nd Eur. fus. s. at Fort William, Nov. 11.
 AGABEZ, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 1.
 BALFOUR, Mrs. M. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
 BAPTISTE, wife of R. A. d. at Mymensing, Nov. 16.
 BELLAIRS, wife of F. d. at Cassipore, Nov. 11.
 BERRSFORD, Mrs. G. d. at Delhi, Nov. 16.
 BODRY, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 21.
 BOYD, wife of Lieut. W. D. s. at Allahabad, Nov. 14.
 BRADSHAW, wife of T. s. at Muttra, Nov. 8.
 BROWN, wife of C. G. s. at Burdwan, Nov. 11.
 CAULFIELD, the lady of Capt. J. P. 3rd N.I. s. at Jhelum, Nov. 13.
 CHERRY, wife of Maj. 1st L.C. d. at Bellary, Oct. 18.
 CHURCH, wife of James, d. at Isherah, Nov. 17.

CORNELIUS, Mrs. C. d. nt Debra, Nov. 16.
 CUNNINGHAM, wife of W. C. S. c.s. s. at Futtoghur, Nov. 15.
 DENMAN, wife of W. T. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 18.
 DOUGLAS, wife of Lieut. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. d. at Delhi, Nov. 16.
 DREW, wife of Lieut. C. M. H.M.'s 4th, d. at Agra, Nov. 10.
 EALES, wife of Charles, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 FENWICK, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
 FERGUSSON, wife of Lieut. H. 45th N.I. d. at Secunderabad.
 FILOSE, the lady of Capt. F. s. at Gwalior, Nov. 5.
 FRANCIS, Mrs. C. S. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
 GLEESON, wife of F. G. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
 HARVEY, wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
 HODGKINSON, Mrs. D. R. d. at Umballa, Oct. 14.
 HOUDSEN, wife of Edward, s. at Lahore, Oct. 29.
 LORD, wife of T. H. d. at sea on board the steamer *Precursor*, Nov. 10.
 MAWE, lady of Asst. surg. 52nd N.I. d. Ferozepore, Nov. 8.
 MAXWELL, wife of D. d. at Futtoghur, Nov. 3.
 McDONALD, wife of Lieut. col. J. 61st N.I. d. at Landour, Nov. 7.
 ORE, wife of Capt. Alex. P. s. at Sultanpore, Nov. 6.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, the lady of R. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
 PENNEBROW, wife of D. d. at Dinapore, Nov. 10.
 PEREIRA, Mrs. M. M. F. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
 PHIPPS, Mrs. A. s. at Agra, Nov. 20.
 RABAN, wife of Lieut. H. Sylhet L. I. s. at Cherra Poonjee, Oct. 31.
 RUSSELL, wife of C. D. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
 SCOTT, Mrs. d. at Agra, Nov. 22.
 SCULTHORPE, Mrs. Wm. s. at Agra, Nov. 10.
 SHALLOW, Mrs. Geo. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.
 THOMPSON, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 URAGE, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
 WILLIAMS, wife of J. B. d. at Jubbulpore, Nov. 18.
 WODSEHOW, Mrs. J. s. at Rungpore, Nov. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BOUCHER, Charles, to Rosetta B. d. of Hufford, at Vepery, Oct. 27.
 BRYAN, Charles, to Miss Maria J. Rennick, at Lahore, Nov. 10.
 BURCHELL, E. C. to Mrs. G. A. Troup, widow of the late J. T. Troup, of the *Delhi Gazette*, at Calcutta.
 CHAPMAN, G. C. T. to Harriett D. d. of A. J. Forbes, at Puneah, Nov. 9.
 DAVIDSON, Charles C. S. to Jane H. S. d. of Charles Steer, at Dacca, Nov. 11.
 HAWKES, Lieut. J. B., H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags. to Emily, d. of Maj. R. Angelo, 34th N.I. at Wuzerabad, Nov. 10.
 PATERSON, George W. to Anne W. d. of George Wise, at Dacca, Nov. 15.
 PATON, Maj. J. S. 14th N.I. asst. qr. mr. genl. to Wilhelmina J. d. of Brigadier Sir James Tennant, K.C.B. at Meera Meer, Lahore, Nov. 22.
 STEWART, George W. to Isabella A. d. of the late William Trotter, at St. Andrew's church, Nov. 5.
 TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. to Ellen, d. of the Rev. Richard Pain, at Rawal Pindie, Nov. 18.

DEATHS.

BASON, W. at Calcutta, aged 57, Nov. 5.
 BIGNELL, Capt. W. P. at Dacca, Nov. 17.
 CASTLE, Lieut. and Adj. W. B. 38th N.I. at Dacca.
 CUNNINGHAM, J. A. s. of Capt. A. at Calcutta, aged 14, Nov. 21.
 DOUGLAS, Eva Ellen, d. of J. R. at Calcutta, aged 11, Nov. 14.
 DREBEY, W. G. s. of Rev. C. E. at Barripore, Nov. 7.
 FEENEY, T. at Mooltan, Nov. 4.
 JONES, E. wife of the late J. R. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
 LAMB, Ellen H. d. of Capt. S. B. 10th foot, at Wuzerabad, aged 2 mo. Nov. 7.
 LINDSAY, C. H. at Agra, aged 52, Nov. 2.
 MACQUEEN, Lieut. H.M.'s 60th rifles, on his way to Jullundur.
 MURPHY, Barnaby, asst. com. of ordnance, at Calcutta, aged 68, Nov. 22.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, Francis, inf. s. of R. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
 PADMORE, Mrs. E. at Calcutta, aged 52, Nov. 2.
 RODRIGUES, Catherine, wife of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 55, Nov. 6.
 STALKARTT, Jane, wife of John, at Tirhoot, aged 33, Nov. 1.
 SUARD, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 58, Nov. 4.
 TEMPLETON, W. C. inf. s. of Capt. W. G. at Calcutta, Nov. 9.
 WATSON, John, at Calcutta, aged 51, Nov. 22.
 WELLS, Mary C. d. of W. at Calcutta, aged 2, Nov. 13.
 WOOD, W. G. s. of B. at Assam, Nov. 14.
 YATES, Eliza, wife of Col. W. A. c.s. 51st N.I. at Lucknow, Nov. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8. Steamer *Berenice*, Nisbett, Rangoon; steamer *Phlegethon*, Fryer, Rangoon.—10. *Niobe*, Evans, Hong-Kong; *Tubal Cain*, Boyd, Rangoon; *England*, Garnett, Liverpool.—11. *Graham*, Harrison, Rangoon; *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, Gravesend; *Hydroose*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Hotspur*, Tonybee, Portsmouth; *Mohasser*, Thomson, China and Singapore; *Amazon*, Coote,

Penang; *Roninnais*, Lemettair, Havre; *Roebuck*, Walden, San Francisco; *Amalthea*, Robinson, Liverpool.—12. *Prince Albert*, Sawyers, China and Singapore; *Prince of Orange*, Stephen, Bombay; *Alex. Baring*, Wilson, Amoy; *Soubadhar*, Umfreville, London; *Juliana*, Darham, Rangoon.—13. *Victoria*, Smith, Amoy and Singapore; *Harvest Home*, Dawson, Liverpool; *St. Louis*, Davis, Liverpool.—15. *Teak*, Morgan, Victoria; *Southampton*, Bowen, London; *Honor*, Row, London.—19. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez; *Mayuram Dayaram*, Grady, Mauritius; *John Bibby*, Caw-kitt, Amoy.—*Arab*, Therston, London and Downs; *Fatima*, Lidstone, Liverpool; *John Brightman*, Scott, Amoy, Singapore, and Penang; *India*, Welland, Hamburg and Cadiz.—21. *Catherine Apear*, Fowler, Hong-Kong and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Berenice* (Nov. 8), from RANGOON.—Vet. surg. Hulse.
 Per *Niobe* (Nov. 10), from HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker.
 Per *Tubal Cain* (Nov. 10), from RANGOON.—Messrs Currie and Andrews.
 Per *Graham*.
 Per *Commercie Compagnie* (Nov. 11), from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Fethrington and 2 children; Mrs. Allen; Messrs. Rodgers and Hurry.
 Per *Lord George Bentinck* (Nov. 11), from GRAVESEND.—Lieut. col. Grathan, C.B.; Ensigns Graves, Stickpool, Esmoul, and Austen, 24th foot; asst. surg. Haynes.
 Per *Amazon* (Nov. 11), from PENANG.—Misses Sarah and Alice Connew.
 Per *Hotspur* (Nov. 11), from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Norman; Capt. and Mrs. Nightingale; Capt. and Mrs. Henderson; Mr. and Mrs. Beckett; Mrs. Peel; Mrs. Cartner; 2 Misses Beckett; Miss Peel; Miss Troup; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Griffe and child; Miss Ryan; Mrs. MacGuiness and daughter; Miss Wilson; Miss Peppie; Mrs. Redman; Miss Cothide; Miss McDougal; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Peppie.
 Per *Alexander Baring* (Nov. 12), from AMOY.—W. Brook, Esq.
 Per *Leocady and Anna* (Nov. 12), from BORDEAUX.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lacheurie, and 2 children; Mrs. and Miss Mazaby; Mr. Brandale; Miss Dunbar; Mr. F. Donwell and servant.
 Per *Soubadhar*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Callow; Mrs. and Miss Umfreville; Lieut. G. Hoster; and H. E. Hadwen.
 Per *Mohmoagah*.—Mr. B. Haritage.
 Per *Lafayette*.—Mr. Rouget.
 Per *Teak*.—Maj. and Mrs. McAdam; and Mr. Bagshaw, B. civil service.
 Per *Southampton* (Nov. 15) from LONDON.—Mrs. T. M'Farlane, Mrs. Palin, Mrs. Kelly, Misses Bowen, Phillott, Moule, Haukin, and Mathews; Lieut. M'Farlane, Hon. Mr. Arbutnot, J. Macpherson, — Paton, — Ingles, and — Wells, Esqrs.
 Per steamer *Precursor* (Nov. 19) from SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Forster, Mr. W. Waterfield, Mr. Steers, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, infant, and servant; Mr. W. G. Waterfield, Mr. Watson, Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, infant, and servant; Mrs. G. Tucker, Mrs. Bissell, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Stone, Mr. Woolastan, Mrs. A. Riley, Mr. Remfry, Mr. and Mrs. Dowley, and Mr. and Mrs. Hands. From MALTA.—Mr. Lamidy. From SUZ.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Oliffe, Rev. Mr. Savage, two nuns, and two servants; Mr. St. Cyr Charlus, Capt. Ireland, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Master Stewart, and servant. From GALLE.—Capt. M'Leod and lady, Capt. J. P. Coody and 2 servants, W. Bracken, Hon. H. B. Devereux and servant, and Mr. Inglefield.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8. *Norton*, Bristow, Bombay; *Shaw Allum*, Wadge, Rangoon; steamer *Zenobia*, Rennie, Rangoon; *Torch*, Kains, Penang.—10. *Limehouse*, Chester, Mauritius; *Maria Somes*, Davis, Rangoon; *Sagof*, Lagrin, Mauritius; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Rangoon.—12. *Delhi*, Barnes, Boston; *Futtah Salam*, Townsend, Bombay; *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, London; *Picard*, Rault, Bourbon.—14. *Minstrel*, Potter, Boston; *Mona*, Morris, Mauritius; *Haverling*, Pryce, Rangoon; steamer *Mozuffer*, Hewitt, Rangoon; *Negrals*, Henry, Moulmein; *Sabine*, Libby, Boston; *Wm. Jardine*, Raitts, Demerara.—15. *Malouin*, Dannet, Havre.—16. *Cressy*, Bell, London.—17. *Agincourt*, Pashley, Demerara.—18. Screw steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, Stewart, London via Cape.—19. *Aga Bakur*, Barnett, Rangoon.—21. *Culloden*, Fergusson, Melbourne; *Joseph Manooch*, McKenzie, Rangoon and Moulmein; steamer *Erin*, Singapore and China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Culloden* (Nov. 21), for MELBOURNE and PORT PHILLIP.—Mr. and Mrs. Hammill, four children, and servant; Capt. Denman and lady; Lieut. Hutchinson, Messrs. Alfred Turner, Cumberland, A. F. Shum Bruce, Mrs. and Mrs. Blume and three children; Capt. Barrrell, Messrs. Hoys, W. and A. Holmes, Kobb, Jourdain, J. and E. Randles, Miller, McVitie, Tipping, Dunne, Hefferman, Dempster, Jas. Mathewson, Beardmore, Sturmer, Douglas, A. O'Neil, C. Halliday, Edward Kaeboone, M. Dromey, Thomas Aylwerd, Thomas Peters, and Thomas Barrett.
 Per *Catherine Apear* (Nov. 21), from HONG-KONG.—Lieut.-col. Sewell.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 24, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 0 to	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	do.	3 12 ..	4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	6 5 ..	6 12
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	10 4 ..	10 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	8 4 ..	8 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	585 to 590
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	300 to 305

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. .. 3 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 5 per cent.
On deposit of Metals, &c.	.. 6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10 .. 16 12	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 14 .. 222 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 12 .. 221 8	
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs	20 6 .. 20 8	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AT MADRAS.

The results of the census of the population of the Madras territories, taken by order of Government in 1850-51, have just been given to the world, by a lengthy general statement in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, showing the adult and juvenile population of each several district, both male and female, divided according to creed and occupation. It is a highly interesting and important document, and one that gives a far more promising view of the growing populousness of this presidency, than we were at all prepared to expect. It had long been doubted by some of the ablest and best informed officers of Government, whether the population of certain provinces at any rate, if not actually retrograding, had not at least stood still, but supposing that the late returns speak truth, it is now clear that, with the exception of a single district, the increase of the inhabitants of the presidency has been everywhere more or less considerable within the last thirteen years. The exceptional case is that of Masulipatam.

The grand total of the entire population, is reckoned at 21,308,507, exclusive of that of Kurnool and Madras—the former containing 273,190, and the latter 726,000 souls. Including these, the sum amounts to 22,301,697, in 1850-51, against the return of 13,967,395 in 1839; showing an increase of 8,334,302 souls. This, as we have said, is highly satisfactory information, and we rejoice at its being made public, because it allays very unpleasant apprehensions that were before current. Looking into the tabular details of the statement, which contains such a mass of figures that we cannot well transfer it whole to our pages, without marring their arrangement, we find the following facts:

The total Hindu population numbers 19,673,726, of which the agricultural portion amounts to 13,183,258, and the non-agricultural to 6,485,464.*

The total Mahomedan population, and other not Hindu, is given as 1,634,781: of whom 831,017 are agriculturists, and 803,764 non-agricultural.*

Hindu adults are reckoned at 13,096,364, and Hindu children at 6,575,362; Mahomedan adults at 1,056,998, and Mahomedan children at 577,783, respectively in number. These figures are irrespective of the population of Madras, of which, strange to say, no details seem to exist. Its gross amount, even, is assumed, and not proven by a census. The subjoined general abstract places all the material points of the Tabular Statement in a clear and concise light:—

* Exclusive of Kurnool.

Males	...	...	11,047,139
Females	...	...	10,534,558
Adults	...	...	14,332,259
Children	...	...	7,249,438
Agricultural	...	...	14,192,941
Non-agricultural	...	...	2,368,756
Hindus	...	...	19,001,098
Mahomedans and others	...	...	1,679,699

Madras is here again excluded from the estimate. The area of the Presidency in square miles, is given as 136,872, including the Capital and Kurnool; the largest number of persons to the mile in any Mofussil district being 450, and the smallest 94. Of these figures, the former proportion relates to the small district of Tanjore, comprising only 3,900 square miles, and the latter to the large one of Bellary, which contains 13,056. As it may be interesting to our readers to know the relative population of the several Districts of the Presidency, we append that part of the Tabular Statement:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Number of Persons to each mile.
Ganjam	6,400	173
Vizagapatam	7,650	254
Rajahmundry	6,050	167
Masulipatam	5,000	168
Guntoor	4,960	120
Chingleput	2,993	177
Salem	8,200	167
Madura	10,703	229
Nellore	7,930	118
North Arcot	5,790	257
South Arcot	7,660	219
Tanjore	3,900	450
Trichinopoly	3,242	145
Tinnevely	5,760	227
Bellary	13,056	94
Cuddapah	12,970	114
Coimbatore	8,280	175
Canara	7,720	125
Malabar	6,060	250
Madras	27	27,692
Kurnool	2,643	103

With reference to the increase of district population above alluded to, the largest growth of the past thirteen years has been in Madura, where it amounts to 1,204,314, and the smallest in Bellary, reaching only 94,692. We should like to know what causes occasion such an extraordinary difference in the fecundity of the two districts, and how far emigration from the one, and immigration into the other, may have aided in producing it. Looking at their comparative number of inhabitants when the last return was made, it is altogether inexplicable. Madura had then but 532,477 souls, while Bellary held 1,129,907, and yet the subsequent increase of the former district has been 1,104,622 souls in excess of that of the latter! We wish that the great statistician of our presidency, Dr. Baillou, would take in hand the solution of this puzzling problem. There is, indeed, a good deal in the census statement that would afford exercise, with advantage to the public, for his peculiar talent aided by medical knowledge. Other districts besides Madura show a remarkable disproportion in the ratio of their increase, to that of other districts beside Bellary, as the following figures make appear:—

	As per Return transmitted to Government on the 28th January, 1852.	Increase in 1850-51.
Ganjam	4,36,174	4,88,736
Vizagapatam	10,47,414	2,06,858
Rajahmundry	6,95,016	3,17,020
Musulipatam	5,44,672	"
Guntoor	2,67,426	3,02,657
Chingleput	3,21,921	2,51,641
Salem	8,98,293	2,97,144
Madura	5,32,477	12,04,314
Nellore	3,23,736	6,06,864
North Arcot	5,23,246	9,62,635
South Arcot	4,64,806	5,21,205
Tanjore	11,28,703	5,47,356
Trichinopoly	4,85,242	2,23,954
Tinnevely	8,50,891	4,18,325
Bellary	11,29,907	99,692
Cuddapah	10,81,261	3,70,660
Coimbatore	7,83,392	3,70,470
Canara	7,66,123	2,83,210
Malabar	11,63,791	3,49,118

We confess ourselves wholly at a loss to account for such seeming freaks of nature as are exhibited above; with which

remark we shall quit the subject, at least in the meantime.—*Madras Spectator*, Oct. 8.

[REMARKS BY THE FRIEND OF INDIA.]

Last week we republished from the *Madras Spectator* a synopsis of one of the most important public documents which has appeared for many years,—the result of the census of the population of the Madras territories, taken by order of government in the year 1850-51. From that return we learn that the population, which in 1830 was computed at 13,907,395 souls, is now found to be 22,301,697, shewing an increase of 8,334,302. As the population of these territories is not augmented by immigration it must be self-evident that the increase is entirely imaginary. It is impossible that any population can increase by natural causes at the rate of sixty per cent., in eleven years. An examination of the details of particular districts, moreover, will serve still more to establish this assertion. The district of Madurai, for instance, is said to have contained 5,50,000 souls in 1839, and no fewer than 17,50,000 in 1850-51, showing a clear increase of 218 per cent., in eleven years, which is utterly incredible. The United States, with a current of immigration to which there has hitherto been no parallel in the world, doubles its population only in twenty-seven years; it is therefore absolutely impossible that a district like Madurai, with no accessions from abroad, should more than treble its population in eleven years. Hence, we are driven to the conclusion that the census of 1839 was defective, and altogether untrustworthy.

The two presidencies of which we have any accurate census are the North-West Provinces, and Madras. The census of 1848 gives us for the population of the former, 23,199,668

Of whom the number of Mahomedans, and others not Hindoos, was ... 3,747,022

The population of the Madras territory is now stated at ... 22,301,697

Of whom the number of Mahomedans, and others not Hindoos, was ... 1,070,868

Thus we find that in the provinces which were longest in the occupation of the Mahomedans, the proportion of the professors of that creed to the Hindoos, is twice as great as in the southern provinces, which were among the latest of their conquests.

The proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural population at the two presidencies, is deserving of notice.

Population of the N. W. Provinces, .. 23,199,000

Agriculturists, .. 14,724,000

Population of the Madras Territories, (excluding Madras) .. 21,581,000

Agriculturists .. 14,192,000

The proportion is as nearly as possible the same, that is to say, two-thirds of the population are connected with the cultivation of the soil, and depend for their subsistence on its produce. It is to watch over all the diversified interests of this vast population, that the British Government has appointed revenue boards at each of the presidencies; and we trust the *Examiner*, before he again ventures to compare the functions and duties of our revenue boards with those of the commissioners of stamps or excise in England, will give due consideration to this fact.

The largest number of persons to the mile in any district in the interior of Madras is 450, and the smallest, 94. In the north-west provinces the most thickly populated district which has no populous town, is that of Azimghur, in which there are 521 persons to each square mile. The most sparsely populated district is Hurriana, which exhibits only 68. But the general proportion of population to the square mile is far less in the south than in the north. The account stands thus:—

North-West Provinces.		
Sq. Miles.	Population.	Persons to a sq. mile.
71,985	23,199,000	322
	Madras Territories.	
136,845	21,581,000	166

We have yet to look for a similar census of the lower provinces of Bengal and of the presidency of Bombay. The former cannot be furnished until the revenue surveys are complete, which we can scarcely expect for three or four years to come; but we are inclined to think the Government of Bombay is in possession of sufficient data for the compilation of a census. It appears probable that when the population of the Punjab and of Scinde is brought to account, the number of souls under the immediate government of the British authorities will be found to amount to ninety millions.

A TRIBUTE to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington has been executed in appropriately complimentary terms by a literary correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*. It is interesting for its local references.

MILITARY ON DITS.—The head-quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 25th regt., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Schonawar, marched out of the cantonment (Nov.) *en route* to Cannanore, after having been stationed here nearly three years. Their departure is regretted by every one; for a finer regiment, or one composed of steadier, better behaved men, it would be impossible to find in India. They appear to have left in excellent spirits, the men cheering, and the band playing merrily. The left wing of H.M.'s 9th regt. will march for Bangalore soon after being relieved by the 25th.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. Bend, of H.M.'s 15th Hussars, is about to retire from the service.

Mr. Ross, the Assay-master, has been removed from his appointment by order of the Court of Directors, who have sanctioned the grant of a retiring pension of 2,000*l.* per annum to that gentleman.—*U. S. Gazette*.

THE KHAGUR SAUD has acknowledged receipt of the last official missive addressed to him, and may be trying to gain time until the season for operations in the hills is past, as he says he is afraid to "come in," under present circumstances, with troops threatening him. He professes the greatest desire to do so, but, as usual, there is an obstacle which he cannot overcome.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 17.

THE FATE OF LIEUTENANT WYBURG is again exciting some little attention, and we are told that another attempt is to be made to ascertain, with some little correctness, what has really become of him. A Saud, who has connections with Bokhara, and who is believed to have religious influence in that country, has received an advance of Rs. 1,000 for authentic intelligence, with an official promise of a further reward in case of his returning with Lieutenant Wyburg, or bringing some decisive proofs of his fate.—*Ibid.*

ZUMAN SHAH has fled to the upper part of the valley under the Chelas mountains; it is hoped and believed he will be obliged to come in, and surrender at discretion. A reward of 10,000 Rs. has been offered for his capture. Colonel Mackeson, the commissioner, is still in the neighbourhood, pushing on troops and supplies. The campaign of Khagur may be said to be over without one British soldier, regular or irregular, having been employed, though the 16th Irregular Cavalry, the Khelat-ec-Ghilzies, the guides, and police battalion were prudently and properly kept at hand as comforters, and for employ, if necessary. We have no doubt that if the season were not so far advanced, the Hausas affair, which will be the stand by of some of our friends, might be settled in much the same manner. Since the above was written we learn that Zuman Shah has surrendered to Major Abbott, and thus rendered any further demonstration even unnecessary.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 21.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE, SENIOR, Member of the Board of Administration, has returned to Lahore, after some few weeks' absence.

NEW OFFICE.—The *Athenæum* says it is in contemplation to create a new office, that of Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs at Madras.

SETTLEMENT OF A MISUNDERSTANDING.—Mr. Ross, the deputy-mint master, quarrelled with his immediate superior, Major Smith, and got dismissed for his pains, the hardship being somewhat abridged by the grant of a pension of 200*l.* a year. We believe (*Athenæum*) that in Mr. Ross's case the Court of Directors merely gave sanction to what they thought was the wish of that gentleman.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.—The Madras papers speak of the conversion of the "Tweeddale Folly" into the University of Madras. The Penitentiary was one of the sites recommended by the present Board in their report to Government, for educational head-quarters at this Presidency, and we are glad to hear that Sir Henry Pottinger has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of adapting it to its new employment. Its greater proximity to Black Town must compensate for a less agreeable situation, as compared with the present institution; and the more convenient locality, set off as it will be by the reduction of the present fee for admission, 50 per cent., or from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, will perhaps help the governor and the Madras public to get at the cause of that slender attendance at the High School, which apparently countenances the application of the term "failure" to this solitary experiment of the Madras Government in the way of public instruction.—*Athenæum*.

A SILVER MINE.—The *Spectator* publishes the following interesting extract from a private letter:—"Mr. Decimus Lonsdale has discovered a silver mine at Koedan, in the Tenasserim Provinces, and Messrs. Booth and Maling are supposed to have made a discovery of a similar nature at Henzie." We presume the facts, if correct, have been reported to Government; but the search after the precious metals in India has failed too often to allow any great degree of confidence to be placed in the present rumour.

THE EDITOR of the *Madras Advertiser* has resigned his post, and turned his face to the "diggins."

SERINGAPATAM.—So serious a disturbance took place at Seringapatam, about four or five days ago, as to require the interference of a strong military force from the French Rocks—and it appears that the gallant 25th, who were passing by (*en route* to Cannanore) had something to do in subduing the Moslem mettle—in fact, they did every thing before the natives could arrive from the Rocks, although the latter were smart enough in their movements, for they were at Seringapatam within about four hours after the receipt of the requisition from the civil authority, by the officer commanding. Some of the ringleaders, about five or six, I believe, have been apprehended, and such of them as could travel—some were seriously wounded—having been marched off to Mysore under a strong escort of native infantry. The disturbance was occasioned by the pollution of the mosque in the fort; portions of a slaughtered pig, it is said, were thrown into it. It appears, so a letter from Mysore says, that Captain Clerk, the officiating superintendent of the Astagram division, had a very narrow escape—the sword of a Mussulman was uplifted over him and ready to strike when the assailant was shot dead by a soldier of the 25th K. O. It was lucky, I think, for the town that the Europeans were present. The town is tranquil again—a detachment of the 12th N.I. however still remains there.—*Bangalore Herald*.

PROPOSED NEW BATTALION.—The *Madras Athenæum* has heard that Mr. Strange, the gentleman who was deputed by the Madras Government to inquire in the cause of the Moplah outbreaks, has recommended the formation of a Nair battalion to be stationed in the disturbed districts. As the Nairs are the hereditary foes of the Moplahs, and do not share in the dread of their prowess displayed by the Mussulmans, perhaps such a measure would be advisable. It is said, however, that the oppression of the Nair landlords is one great cause of the Moplah turbulence, and the formation of such a brigade might possibly strengthen their hands beyond what policy would warrant.

CONVERTS.—An interesting ceremony has taken place at the Scotch Church, thirteen native converts having been received at one time into the Christian faith. The conversions were those of grown persons and their families, removed above the suspicion of having been coerced or swayed by interested motives.

Mr. MOREHEAD, one of our Sudder judges, has returned to Madras in greatly improved health. This vacates the acting appointment of Mr. Inglis, and by-and-by, when Mr. Strange returns from his travels, we may hope to see a permanent bench established, to the great benefit of the litigant public.

THE HEALTH OF THE HON. DANIEL ELIOTT is, it is stated, in that shattered state, that his physicians recommend a change of climate as the only chance of recovery. Mr. Elliott, however fortunate as a member of the service, in the enjoyment for many years of some of its richest prizes, has cause (says the *Athenæum*) to complain in the refusal to return the overplus of his subscriptions to the Civil Fund. He has paid more than Rs. 70,000 in excess of the stipulated sum, and the authorities will not give him back a single anna. His unexpected retirement at the close of his term in council will increase the goodly number of valuable appointments in store for the younger members of the Civil Service. A rumour which has been current for some time past in Madras, to the effect that the Hon. Daniel Elliott, on the termination of his five years' service in council, is to be made accountant-general, has crept into the *United Service Gazette*.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ERNEST.—A serious accident had occurred at the Red Hills, from the incautious use of firearms. The Prince Ernest of Saxe Leiningen, who is one of the officers of H.M.S. *Hastings*, was handling a gun in the presence of one of his fellow midshipmen, a son of the Marquis de Lisboa, Brazilian Chargé d' Affaires, when the piece exploded, and the latter received the whole of the contents in the side of his head. It is hoped that the lad will recover, but the sight of one of his eyes is lost, it is supposed, for ever. "We regret to announce," says the *Madras Spectator* of the 22nd Nov. "the death at the Presidency, on Friday night, the 19th instant, of the Marquis de Lisboa, the midshipman of H.M.'s ship *Hastings*. This is the unfortunate young gentleman lately the accident to whom at the Red Hills we recorded. The hopes then entertained of his recovery grew fainter during the week, until wholly extinguished. He was a fine youth and a promising officer, and much beloved by his shipmates. His remains were interred on Saturday evening in Saint George's Cathedral."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FORBES, H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of dist. to A. Wedderburn, Nov. 18.
SUTHERLAND, A. M. to act as add. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Canara, dur. abs. of J. Silver, on m.c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. LUSHINGTON, F. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BERESFORD, Ens. De la P. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
BROCK, Ens. J. S. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BROWN, Lieut. G. P. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CLERK, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshee allowance, Nov. 19.
DREVER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshee allowance, Nov. 19.
ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to do duty with sap. and miners at Jackatalla, dur. temp. abs. of Elphinstone, on m.c.
FRENCH, Lieut. J. 1st N. V. B. to be act. asst. com. of ord. and to be in ch. of arsenal at Cannanore.
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. 1st N. V. B. to be act. dep. com. of ordnance, and continue in ch. of arsenal at Vizagapatam, Nov. 16.
GILLS, Capt. A. A. 1st fus. to proc. to join his corps at Rangoom *via* Calcutta.
HANDS, Ens. W. E. D. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 19.
HARVEY, Lieut. H. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
INNES, Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. to act as pay mr. to Hyderabad subd. force on Capt. Herbert's responsibility, dur. his abs.
KALLENDER, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hind. to rec. moonshee allowance.
MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. for charge of a comp.
MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 1st N. V. batt. in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chittoor, relieved therefrom and app. to the same ch. at Vellore.
MONEY, Capt. W. T. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 19.
PAXTON, Lieut. G. 44th N.I. passed exam. in the Tamil lang. to rec. moonshee allow. Nov. 16.
PAYNE, Ens. G. M. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 19.
PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
RAIKES, Ens. A. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 19.
ROBINSON, Lieut. G. C. art. passed ex. in Hindustani.
SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hind. to rec. moonshee allowance.
SELBY, Lieut. G. art. to be emp. in public works.
SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. passed exam. as interp. Nov. 13.
STAINFORTH, Lieut. C. R. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, Nov. 15.
WARDEN, Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WINSOM, Lieut. G. V. eng. passed ex. in Hind. Nov. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 58th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
BROOME, Lieut. A. A. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
DRURY, Ens. A. 51st N.I. to Nov. 15, in ext.
ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. J. 20th N.I. fr. Oct. 23 to April 30, 1853, to Cannanore, Mangalore, and w. coast.
HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st Madras N.I. 8 mo. to Cape of G. Hope.
HASTIE, Ens. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to April 1, 1853, in ext. to the Neilgherries.
HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. prev. leave cancelled, and to have leave fr. 1st to 20th Dec.
KING, Capt. H. R. C. 6th L.C. to Nov. 6, 1853, Neilgherry hills, m.c.
REILLY, Lieut. J. M. T. 45th N.I. to Eur. m.c.
STUART, Lieut. H. T. 5th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m.c.
WEBB, Capt. E. A. H. 38th N.I. 1 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MAYER, Surg. J. E. to offic. as assay master, Nov. 16.
SELBY, Brev. Capt. G. art. to be emp. in public works.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CASTELLAS, wife of F. D. s. at Royapettah, Nov. 18.
GIBSON, lady of Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Secunderabad, Nov. 7.
GROUBE, lady of Capt. G. R. B. 5th L.C. s. at Musulipatam, Nov. 10.
HOBSON, wife of Capt. B. 7th M.N.I. d. at Jaulnah, Nov. 4.
HOLDEN, wife of D. s. at Palamcottah, Nov. 8.
LETANG, wife of H. P. s. at Black Town, Nov. 14.
MALBY, wife of Edward, c.s. s. at Cuddalore, Nov. 15.
MEPPEN, Mrs. Geo. s. at Waltair, Nov. 5.
NASH, wife of Frederick, s. at Mount Road, Nov. 20.
RADCLIFFE, lady of Capt. G. T. 7th L.C. s. at Saugor, Nov. 21.
RAIKES, wife of Capt. R. W. 1st L.C. s. at Madras, Oct. 30.
ROGERS, wife of Asst. surg. M. s. at Chicacole, Nov. 10.
RUSSELL, wife of George, d. at Hoonsoor, Nov. 10.
SULLIVAN, wife of Augustus Wm. c.s. d. at Vellore, Nov. 19.
WHITE, wife of Capt. Thos. of the barque *Charles Dumergue*, d. at Vizagapatam, Nov. 10.
YALDWYN, lady of Brig. J. W. s. Nov. at Bellary, Nov. 14.

MARRIAGES.

ADSHED, J. E. jun. to Dulcena, d. of Mr. F. Ross, manager, chief engs. office, at Madras, Nov. 17.
 LOWRY, A. T. s. of W. T. to Mary Ann, eldest d. of A. Heasonan, of Cowden, Kent, at Ootacamund, Nov. 15.
 THOMAS, W. to Elizabeth, d. of the late W. Henshall, ordnance dept. at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 4.

DEATHS.

BURGESS, J. at New Town, aged 52, Nov. 4.
 DUNNE, Serj. M. art. at Bangalore, Nov. 10.
 FENEY, T. of the customs dept. at Mooltan, Nov. 4.
 MILNE, Overseer J. commissary, at Secunderabad, Nov. 9.
 ROPE, Capt. E. D. 2nd N.V.B. at Cuddalore, Nov. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13. *Mary Ann*, Darke, Sydney and Coco Isles.—14. *Flew de Lis*, Pender, Sunderland.—15. *Steamer Precursor*, Griffin, Suez.—16. *Gazelle*, Lealie, Sydney.—17. *Cheverell*, Stooke, London.—19. *Governor Higginson*, Anwyl, Mauritius; *steamer Lady Jocelyn*, Stewart, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mary Ann* (Nov. 13), from SYDNEY.—Mrs. Darke and infant, Miss Winn, two Misses Chetty, Dr. Griffiths, B. M. S. (died at sea on the 5th Nov.) and Ess. Hart, M. N. I.
 Per *steamer Precursor* (Nov. 15), from SUZ. From SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hands, Capt. Money, and Lieut. Shuldham. From SUZ.—Mrs. Elliott, child, and servant; Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, and servant; 2 Misses Morehead, Antoni and Joseph, and Capt. Gells, Mr. Deanison, Mr. and Mrs. Mynusen, sister, and child, and Miss Rochusen, Mr. J. B. Alston, and John Nicolas, Mr. Bartholomew, Mrs. Morehead's servant, Maj. Forster, Mr. W. Waterfield, Mr. Stears, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, inf. and servant; Mr. W. G. Waterfield, Mr. Watson, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, infant, and E. servant; Mrs. G. Tucker, Mrs. Blasel, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Galloway, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. Wollastan, Mr. Akler, Mr. Rentry, and Mr. and Mrs. Dowley, Right Rev. Dr. Oliffe, Rev. Mr. Savage, 2 nuns, and servants, Mr. St. Cyr Charlus, Capt. Ireland, Dr. D. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Master Stewart, and servant; Mr. Lamedy, Mahomed Bawa.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.—*Neptune*, Brown, Liverpool.—14. *Jane Green*, Henderson, London; *Paragon*, Mureh, Northern Ports.—15. *Steamer Precursor*, Griffin, Calcutta.—16. *Gazelle*, Lealie, Sydney.—17. *Cheverell*, Stooke, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Steamer Precursor* (Nov. 15), to CALCUTTA.—Capt. MacLeod and lady, Capt J. P. Cooode, and two servants.
 Per *Gazelle* (Nov. 16), to SYDNEY.—J. Tarmay and T. Garramdy.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 22, 1852.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 5 per ct.
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. 5 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 3 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 6 "
 Ditto above 30 days 7 "
 Advances to the public Rs. 27,19,037 10 8
 Circulation and Deposits 25,64,365 14 11
 Specie in the Bank 27,90,963 3 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26 4½ to 5 prem.
 1829-30 4½ to 5 prem.
 1841 7 to 7½ prem.
 4 per cent. .. 1832-33 8 to 9 dis.
 1835-36 } 7 to 8 do.
 1843 }
 5 per cent. transferable } 8 to 9 prem.
 book debt .. }
 Tanjore Bonds .. 7½ to 8 dis.
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 23 to 24 prem.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-4-5 to 5 ea.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.

Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.

Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0½d.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, par.

„ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

Bombay.—Buy, ½ per cent. dis.

„ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 5s. to 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The official documents which are lying mildewed and moth-eaten in the archives of the secretariate and other departments would, if published to the world, afford information respecting India of inestimable value. There are thousands of documents, which have exercised many a bright intellect for weeks and months in producing, carefully preserved under lock and key, and covered with the dust of years. They are guarded with the most jealous vigilance, lest the world should derive any benefit from a single idea paid for with the coin of the Honourable Company. There is perhaps no government in the world which could produce a more splendid collection of records than that of Bombay. There is scarcely a village or a river but what has been described by both the pencil and the pen, and yet the public knows nothing about them except what is to be derived from Holland's Route Book, a valuable work certainly, but, nevertheless, merely a route-book or guide for the march of troops. We have also a Route map, by the same author, compiled with great care and industry from the most authentic sources; but beyond these we are entirely destitute of any authorized official information. Why are not the surveys of Burnes and of Holland in Cutch and in Rajpootana, and those of Delhoste and of Campbell in Guzerat and Scinde made patent to all? Mr. Frere, the Scinde commissioner, has thus denounced this tape and foolscap secrecy, with reference to the want of information experienced by masters of vessels regarding the navigation of the Scinde waters:—"Here, where the most minute surveys and careful sailing directions are peculiarly wanted, none are to be obtained. A very intelligent officer commanding one steamer frequenting the port (of Kurrachee) told me he could never obtain in Bombay chart or sailing directions of any kind, and he had none on board. Another had sent to England for the latest edition of Horsburgh, dated, I think, 1849; but Kurrachee did not appear there at all. Under the head of 'Carotchee' were only the old surveys of Lieut. Careless, taken, I believe, before we first had a force there, and now, owing to alteration of landmarks, and changes in the river mouths, probably more dangerous than if there were none at all. I believe very complete and admirable surveys exist in manuscript, the publication of which would probably repay its expense. At present the surveys in question are viewed as official documents; and the copies in the hands of officers of the Indian navy are guarded with an extreme jealousy, most commendable as long as they are papers intrusted to government servants under the seal of official secrecy."

Mr. Frere is quite right in supposing that the sale of the majority of the documents, if published, especially maps and charts, would meet the expenses of publication; but in most instances it is generally works which are of interest to one or two that are published, and as a matter of course, great expenses are incurred; and the consequence is, that sterling works are left to be consumed by mildew and moths. Personal vanity has a good deal to do with the publishing of documents. Some officers having a weakness in this particular point of their character: they dream of fame, and the ambition of their life is gratified when they see their signatures done on copper by Walker, the Company's geographer. It is no doubt an amiable weakness, but it is an expensive one, and completely obscures unassuming merit. The records of the Bombay Secretariate would afford materials for histories gorgeous as Macaulay's England, and romances startling as those of Scott or James: they are, however, sealed to all, save those who look upon them merely as the productions of section writers.

That Government will—now that the subject has been so prominently brought to their notice by the Scinde commissioner—give orders for having the charts of the sea around the southern coast of Scinde and the mouths of the Indus engraved or lithographed, we feel convinced of; but the good work we are afraid will stop there. There have been, it is true, lately some signs of a more liberal and enlightened policy with regard to official documents, copies of Colonel Campbell's map of Scinde having been sent to Mr. Dunlop's for sale. The military board has also called

upon the survey departments, and also the Quarter-master General, for registers of all the maps, plans, charts, surveys, &c., in their respective offices, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors. That this call has resulted in consequence of Mr. Frere's representation is most probable, and we think, now that India is beginning to excite public attention at home amongst almost all classes of society, the Court will issue such instructions as will cause to be unlocked to the public many of those bureaux of information which hitherto have been so carefully sealed. Professor Green is amongst the first who has been trusted with a sight of the forbidden treasures, and his valuable pamphlet on the Deccan ryots, and their land tenure, shows what the Government have to dread from publicity. Perhaps Indian Governments were never exhibited in a more impartial or favourable light. The imagination colours everything that is secret, and invests harmless tape and foolscap with all the terrors of omnipotent despotism. *The Friend of India* is justly and deservedly praised for the temperate and calm tones of its strictures, while other journals are condemned for their injustice and severity; but were the same privileges accorded to the other portions of the Indian press which the *Friend* enjoys, the majority would maintain as high a character.

The dawn of a new era is, however, breaking over the land, and we venture to predict, that the day is not far distant when the press will be looked upon by the enlightened and liberal members of both services as the coadjutor, and not the antagonist of Government.

It augurs favourably when the highest civil servant of the Bombay presidency is crying out against the insane secrecy, which at present pervades all the departments of our Indian Government.—*Telegraph*, Nov. 10.

RAILWAY TO TANNA.

THE first steam trip along the railway to Tanna took place, as it was stated by us a few days since it would, on Thursday, Nov. 16, when the engineers and directors, with a party of their friends, enjoyed the first opportunity presented them of inspecting the line through nearly the whole of its length. The Great Indian Peninsular Company's own engines are at present only being put together, and will not be fit for use for some weeks to come. The complete opening of the line can hardly take place before the month of February, if so soon. The expedition was got up at the instance of Mr. Faviell, the contractor—the Falkland ballasting engine, which has been at work since February last, being the only locomotive available. The rails have not yet been laid down all the way to Fort George—they stop short opposite the sepoy lines, and the passengers were appointed to meet the train at noon, opposite the Boree bander. A tender had been very neatly fitted up with awnings and curtains for the occasion, and everything was snug and comfortable as any provisional arrangement whatever could be made. A little after twelve o'clock the party started. It consisted of Major Swanson, Captains Crawford, Baynes, Hunt, and Barr, Messrs. Dickinson, Spencer Compton, Le Geyt, Howard, Lumsden, Malet, Scott Berkeley, Verral, Dr. Buist, Jugganath Sumkerrett, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Manackjee Cursetjee Furdowjee, Shapoorjee Dhuwajebhoy, Dadabhoj Manackjee, Vensik Row Jugganathjee, &c. &c. From the Boree bander the railway proceeds by a very dense-peopled district till, skirting along the shore, it passes the lofty precipice of Nowrejee Hill. Here the public road twice crosses it nearly at right angles, where the huge gates were seen to do the double duty of shutting up the railway, or cutting off the public road, according as they were in one position or another. After passing under the Mazagon viaduct, opposite the Sudder Adawlut, which was crowded with people, and which commands an excellent view of the line, and also of the engine and its train on both sides, the railway describes a very graceful double curve of large radius, and then crosses the Boree road near the bishop's house, and passing under the still unfinished viaduct, and across the temporary public road beyond, which not being provided with gates was protected by a strong body of police, it so reached the flats near the race-course. From the curious gravel bank called Phipp's Cart it stretches along the flats to Sion, over a dead uninteresting level for the space of six miles in almost a perfectly straight line. At Sion it passes under the public road and along the base of the hill, on the summit of which is an old Marathi fort and a Portuguese church contiguous. Here it is joined by the branch which goes along to Mahim, at present an unimportant fishing village, but likely to be transformed by the railway into a port of importance. The branch is about ten miles in length, and has just been completed. From this the line sweeps across Sion marsh, the embanking of which at one time threatened to be very troublesome—the material thrown in sinking amongst the mud, which afterwards rose up, forming a little island on each side along the line. Here, immediately adjoining and nearly parallel to the railway, we have the Sion-causeway on one side, and full in view two miles off the magnificent work of the like kind constructed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and first opened in 1844. The railway now bends con-

siderably to the right, and passing through a long line of salt pans, it enters Salsette, and encounters the only formidable obstruction on the line; a beautifully wooded ridge traversed by an open cutting about half-a-mile in length, and about 120 feet across where it is widest, and about fifty feet in depth. Here the fire-stopped stopped, and took a vast quaff from the cellar close by. The nine miles had been performed in eighteen minutes; the speed at one time being above fifty miles an hour, and the average thirty. From this, for the next fourteen miles, the line is perfectly level, the rails being laid along the surface of the ground, with merely so much embanking as to save them from the risk of flooding during the rains. The country for a considerable distance is open on both sides, and the view extremely beautiful. To the left are the low rocky wooded ridges of Salsette,—woodlands and richly cultivated fields, hamlets and cottages, filling up the intervening space. On the right, parallel to, and close beside, the railway, for about eight miles, is the salt water creek called the Tanna river, and just beyond are the magnificent ghauts. The railway, on approaching Tanna, becomes embowered under magnificent trees. On entering the village, it turns rather quickly round towards the viaduct, by which it crosses the river, which is here divided into two by a long and rocky island. The channel on the Tanna side is shallow, and the arches here are of moderate span. On the mainland side, the channel is deep and narrow, and an iron bridge, somewhat on the tubular plan, eighty-six feet in span, permits the shipping to pass under it. The whole viaduct from shore to shore, including the part over the river, is about 1,000 feet in length, the ferry way about forty above the high water mark. From this the line runs along the base of the hill, at a distance of about three miles, right on to the projecting spur of Parick Point, which it penetrates by a tunnel, which is about a hundred yards in length. On the other side, the traveller finds himself passing for about a mile along the margin of Callian river, surrounded by some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, when a second tunnel is encountered, and no further difficulty presents itself till the village of Callian is attained. Here the line stops for the present. It will be remembered that the first sod was turned on the 31st October, 1859, and very little was done for the next eight months, till Messrs. Faviell and Fowler at one end, and Mr. Jackson at the other, took matters in hand. Since then, matters have proceeded with great celerity, and a work which took the India House and the Court of Directors eight years to talk about, will have been begun and finished in about twenty months. Such is the difference between saying and doing, when the sayers are high-salaried public men, paid by the year—the doers, private individuals paid by the piece, and who are remunerated as they work. The line at first was meant to have been a double one; it was afterwards resolved to be a single line, with a double embankment; ultimately the original idea was fallen back upon, of having a double-line to Tanna and a single line from thenceforward on. One line is now laid down complete to Tanna, and the second is in rapid progress. The viaduct will still require six months for its completion. Here the engine stopped, and the party proceeded on foot to the other side, where they were taken up in covered tracks drawn by horses to the tunnel, which is not yet quite complete to be traversable on foot. The upper drift is open, but the rock requires to be cleared away for about seventy feet. A splendid tiffin was laid out under the further end of the tunnel, where about sixty gentlemen (European and native) sat down. The whole affair was got up and the party given by the contractors, Messrs. Faviell and Jackson (the former has the line from Boree Bunder to Tanna village, and the latter the very difficult continuation across the river, including the viaduct and the two tunnels), both of whom have given the very highest satisfaction to their employers.—*Bombay Times*.

THE INDORE RESIDENCY AND IDOLATRY.

We have much cause of thankfulness in the fact that government connection with idolatry in this country has greatly diminished of late years. Public feeling in England—public feeling even in India, is greatly opposed to it; and the Court of Directors seem really anxious to uproot the abominations by which Englishmen in India once so much dishonoured their God and disgraced their country. The evil seems waning to extinction at Nagpore, where it was but a few years ago unhappily prominent. Will our correspondents kindly tell us how matters now stand at Baroda?

But unless report does great injustice to the residency at Indore, things there are in a very bad state. Mr. Hamilton, the resident, we sincerely respect as a man who has abundantly proved himself an active and enlightened friend of native improvement; and it is with considerable pain that we couple his name with the grave errors to which we now call public attention.

It would appear, that on the recurrence of the heathen festival of the Dussera, the British residency at Indore is the scene of the utmost festivity. Guests are invited from all quarters; dinner parties and other entertainments are given daily, and visits of ceremony are exchanged between the residency and the raja's palace. One day towards the end of the festival, the resident, accompanied by a large party of guests, left the residency and proceeded to a garden in the suburbs belonging to the raja, where they partook of tiffin. They then mounted their elephants and joined the raja, accompanying him about two miles into the country to a spot

where his highness engaged in certain acts of idolatrous worship, after which the whole party returned. On their way back to the city the cavalcade halted to witness the slaughter of a buffalo, which was performed in the following manner:—A child (probably the son of one of the principal men in the city) was led up to the animal, and went through the form of giving the first blow, on which a number of men fell upon it sword in hand, and began to cut and hack at its hind quarters, and slice the flesh from its flanks, until the wretched animal was seen crawling about with its entrails protruding through its wounds.... What might have been nothing wonderful in Jeswant Rao Holkar some fifty years ago, cannot be pardoned in Tukaji Holkar of 1852. His highness must be told that he cannot enact two characters,—he must either be a civilised man or a barbarian; and if the matter be rightly set before him, we cannot doubt what part he will prefer.

But what of the resident's share in this pitiable and disgusting spectacle? By what wretched sophism, or what "mighty magic," can a person of Mr. Hamilton's character have been led to countenance a ceremony so afflicting to the heart of a Christian—so revolting to the feelings of a man.—*Guardian*, Nov. 12.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 25 arrived at Bombay Nov. 24, per *Victoria*. The London mail of Nov. 9 arrived at Aden Nov. 27, en route to Bombay.

THE RESTRICTION ON LEAVE to officers in the Bombay army, consequent on the war in Burmah, has been removed. A reference was made to the Supreme Government, and the reply intimated that the restriction did not extend to the Bombay presidency.

COL. OUTRAM.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* informs us, that the Gaikowar having failed to crush Col. Outram, has had recourse to "enchanted," which he hopes will result in the death of the gallant officer. He has already advanced ten thousand rupees to Brahmans from the north-west, and has promised them twenty thousand rupees more if they succeed in effecting the desired object. The Brahmans, it is said, perform their incantations dressed in robes dipped in buffalo's blood, and will probably protract so profitable an amusement as long as possible.

THE REV. DR. STEVENSON has been elected president of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in room of Sir Erskine Perry, resigned, on his return to Europe.

CAPT. P. W. CLARKE.—We are sorry to observe that Capt. P. W. Clarke, 2nd Bo. Grdars. who formerly held the appointment of 2nd in command of the Kolapore Local Infantry, has been removed from the service by order of the Court of Directors, on a pension of the half-pay of his rank.

22ND N.I.—The ship *Duke of Argyll* arrived on Monday from Kurrachee with the 22nd N.I. on board; the regiment is under the command of Col. St. John, and consists of five European and fourteen native officers, one European staff sergeant, and 658 rank and file. The corps is on its way to Malligaum.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR returned to the presidency on the morning of Dec. 1, after an absence of eight months in the Deccan and on the Mahabuleswar Hills.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.—The *Bombay Times* publishes an interesting note from Dr. Riddell, containing the result of some experiments upon the juice of the madar (*asclepias gigantea*), a plant which grows on every roadside in Bengal. The juice of this plant, when exposed to solar evaporation in a flat dish, hardens and settles into a substance which appears to possess all the properties of gutta percha. The demand for the latter article is extending in Europe and America so rapidly, that the production must hereafter cease to keep pace with it, and any substitute possessing the same properties will become a valuable article of export.

MR. JACKSON, Advocate-General at Calcutta, is, it is said, likely to succeed to the Puisse Judgeship of Bombay.

MR. JOHN WARDEN is appointed by Government president of the Board of Education in room of Sir E. Perry, and a better appointment could not have been made. Mr. Metcalf Larken, of the Sudder Adawlut, fills up the vacancy in the Board.

THE REV. MR. FRASER, late of the Free Church, Bombay, has been appointed by the Board of Education, professor of English literature in the Sanscrit College, Poona, in the room of Professor Green, lately placed at the head of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy educational establishments.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 24, 1852.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Frederick FitzClarence, G.C.H., appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to be Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the oaths, and his seat as second in Council of Bombay, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Bombay do obey Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Frederick FitzClarence, G.C.H., and that all returns be made to him as Commander-in-Chief accordingly.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY AGAINST CAPT. T. STOCK, ASSIST. ADJ. GENERAL.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 20, 1852.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to publish to the army the following extract from the proceedings of a court of inquiry recently assembled at Belgaum, and of which Lieut. Col. R. W. Honner, 4th N.I. (rifles), was president, to investigate and report upon an accusation of cruel treatment made against Capt. T. Stock, assist. adj. gen., by the late gunner Duncan M'Inness, of the artillery, in an address to the troops assembled to witness his execution for murder on the 4th October last.

The accusation was made in the following terms:—"Captain Stock: I forgive you for the cruel treatment I received when in confinement." The words of a dying man are generally received as true; and when uttered against the character or conduct of any individual, are calculated to inflict much injury. Captain Stock, although conscious that he had acted in a kind and considerate manner towards the late gunner Duncan M'Inness during the time he was in confinement, was too keenly alive to the unfavourable impression the words of the dying criminal would, in all probability, produce, to permit his remaining passive, and therefore requested that his conduct, with reference to his treatment of the late gunner Duncan M'Inness, might be submitted to public investigation. The publication of the opinion of the court of inquiry, in which the Commander of the Forces fully concurs, the major-general considers will render it impossible that Captain Stock's character should sustain the slightest injury from the late gunner M'Inness' malignant slander.

Extract.—"From a review of the evidence recorded in this case, the Court is of opinion that the late felon, Gunner Duncan M'Inness, had much cause for gratitude and thankfulness for all the kindness and indulgence he received at the hands of the many good men, including Captain Stock, who administered to him in his last extremity, and none whatever for the malevolent and untrue assertion he gave utterance to on the scaffold towards Capt. Stock, who treated him, in common with all others whose duty brought them around him, with every reasonable and mild consideration, consistent with the rules of the service and his situation.

(Signed) "R. W. HONNER."

H. HAWCOCK, Lieut. col., Adj. gen. of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- BLANE, G. J. Mdy. acct. resumed ch. of his office fr. E. E. Elliot, Nov. 13.
- BULKELY, H. passed exam. in Guzerattee, Nov. 17.
- CUMMING, A. to be supernumerary asst. supt. in the Nev. survey dep.
- DUNLOP, W. H. G. to have ch. as superint. of police, dur. abs. of Capt. Baynes, Nov. 24.
- HUTCHINSON, F. to be a memb. of, and sec. to Forest Land Commission, Nov. 15; rec. ch. as superint. of stationery, Nov. 15; ass. ch. of his duties as coll. of Bombay, Nov. 15.
- KARR, G. B. S. Sub. coll. of Tannah, to proceed into the districts, Nov. 17.
- LECKEY, E. Clerk in mil. board office, att. high profic. in Guzerattee, Nov. 15.
- MANSON, C. J. to be asst. to the Imam commr. Nov. 12.
- Ogilvy, T. delivered over ch. of the office of commr. at Satara to Mr. Coxon, Oct. 30.
- OLIVER, N. to act as 3rd mag. of pol. at Bombay, dur. abs. of Thornton.
- RAB, H. to be supernumerary asst. supt. in the Nev. survey dep. Nov. 17.
- ROBERTSON, F. P. att. high profic. in Guzerattee, Nov. 15.
- ROGERS, A. 1st asst. coll. in charge, Ahmedabad, to proc. in districts, on du. Nov. 8.
- SPOONER, R. act. coll. of customs, rec. ch. fr. A. D. Robertson.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

FORBES, C. Nov. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- RAVENSCROFT, E. W. to pres. for Sarat, to appear before ex. committee in Jan.
- ROBERTSON, J. W. 1 year to remain in Australia, m. c.
- WATKINS, E. C. 1 month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HUGHES, Rev. J. H. 1 month.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. com. Sawant Warree loc. corps, resu. ch. of du. Nov. 4.
 BELL, Capt. S. R. inv. est. to reside and draw his pay at any station under this pres. in the Deccan and Coucan, Nov. 27.
 BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. v. Harding, proc. to Europe, Nov. 26.
 BOLTON, Ens. D. to do duty with 14th N.I. at pres. to join.
 CHAMPION, Lieut. of pol. Hyderabad, made over off. to Lieut. Price, and rec. ch. of Kurrachee pol.
 CLARKE, Capt. P. W. 2nd N.I. perm. to retire on pension fr. Nov. 18.
 COWPER, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. qual. as interp. in Canarese, Nov. 26.
 ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd N.I. to be asst. Inam commr.
 FORBES, Ens. J. P. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 FULLER, Capt. C. B. to be commr. of ordnance, southern div. of the army, v. Hutt, Nov. 20.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. T. att. high profic. in Hindustani, Nov. 17.
 GREEN, Lieut. M. S. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 HAMILTON, Capt. J. to be commr. of ordnance, Poona div. of the army, v. Farquharson, Nov. 20.
 HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Asseerghur, on dept. of 16th N.I. fr. that station.
 HAVELOCK, Lieut. T. 6th N.I. att. high profic. in Mahratta.
 HEMMINGS, 2nd Lieut. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 7 lt. field batt. fr. Vet. surg. Battersbee.
 HOGG, Capt. 1st Eur. fus. to act as dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. Poona div. until the arrival of Capt. Ponsooby.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. to be line adjt. at Hyderabad, on dept. of 28th N.I. from that station.
 KING, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Mules on leave, Nov. 26.
 LAURENT, Ens. A. to do duty with 24th N.I. at Sattara, Nov. 20.
 LAURIE, Ens. R. 15th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Nov. 26.
 MARSTON, Capt. E. C. capt. of pol. in Scinde, made over ch. to Lieut. Arthur, Nov. 3.
 MILFORD, Lieut. S. C. 6th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing dur. abs. of James, on leave, Nov. 26.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.
 POPE, Ens. G. S. to do duty with 8th N.I. to join on expiration of leave.
 PRICE, Capt. A. 4th N.I. returned to duty.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. att. high profic. in Guzerattee.
 SHORT, Ens. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 7th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Robinson, on m.c.
 SHORTT, Lieut. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. to join, Nov. 22.
 SOPPITT, Ens. A. 19th N.I. acq. colloq. profic. in vernac. language; passed colloq. exam. Nov. 24.
 STEWART, Lieut. 13th N.I. dep. coll. of Kurrachee, passed exam. in colloq. Scinde lang. Nov. 24.
 WATKINS, Brev. maj. H. S. 15th N.I. ret. to duty.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd L.I. att. high profic. in Mahratta, Nov. 17; to be supernumerary asst. supt. in the Nev. survey dept.
 WRENCH, Lieut. E. T. art. att. high profic. in Hindustani, Nov. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Capt. W. W. 1st L.C. Dec. 1 to Feb. 14, 1853, in ext.
 BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. 3 years to Europe on m.c.
 BAYNES, Capt. E. superint. of pol. 1 mo. to Deccan.
 BENNETT, Lieut. E. L. 29th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 20, to Bombay.
 BINGHAM, Lieut. R. supernumerary asst. supt. Nev. survey, to Nov. 30, in ext.; 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 BOLTON, Ens. C. F. 24th N.I. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, 1853, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 CHECKLEY, Ens. E. J. 19th N.I. Dec. 1 to Jan. 25, 1853, to be exam. in Mahratta.
 COMBE, Capt. J. J. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 7, to Bombay, on m.c.
 DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. M. 28th N.I. Nov. 11 to Dec. 31, on m.c.
 FERGUSON, Ens. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Virginia and the sea coast, on m.c.
 GRANT, Lieut. G. 9th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 23, to Bombay.
 HAMILTON, Capt. J. art. fr. Nov. 22 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 HOARE, Capt. J. L. inv. estab. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Neilgherries.
 HOBART, Ens. the Hon. W. A. 26th N.I. to Nov. 8, in ext.
 INNIS, Ens. G. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 17, to Bombay, on m.c.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. to Nov. 9, in ext.
 KIRKLAND, Ens. N. 29th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 20, to Bombay.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. W. J. 2nd Belooch batt. fr. Nov. 22 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MARRIOTT, Capt. sec. to the Mil. Board, 1 mo. to Scinde.
 MARSTON, Capt. E. C. capt. of pol. in Scinde, 2 years to Neilgherry hills, on m.c.
 POPE, Ens. G. S. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to rem. at Poona.
 PARTRIDGE, Maj. S. H. 18th N.I. to March 1, in ext. to sea and Malabar coast, on m.c.
 STANLEY, Lieut. H. lieut. of pol. in Scinde, to Dec. 15, in ext. on m.c.

ST. GEORGE, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. fr. Nov. 21 to Jan. 1, in ext.
 WILKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. St. T. engs. to Europe on furl. on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUCKLE, Surg. M.D. 14th N.I. to proc. to Scinde in med. ch. of 6th N.I. Nov. 20.
 BENTLEY, Asst. surg. to ass. med. ch. of detach. 2nd N.I. at Mandavie, Nov. 20.
 BLOXHAM, Asst. surg. C. R. O. to be surg. fr. Nov. 11, v. Gray, dec.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of N. V. batt. to join, Nov. 20.
 GILLANDERS, Asst. surg. W. P. res. app. as civ. surg. at Ahmedabad, and serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.; to med. ch. 3rd N.I. v. Nicholson, Nov. 24.
 HAMILTON, Surg. marine batt. to aff. med. aid to the 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Arbuckle, Nov. 20.
 HOBKEN, Asst. surg. R. civ. surg. at Rajcote, assu. ch. Oct. 30.
 KAYE, Asst. surg. rec. arr. attached to 2nd L.I. at Belgaum, to join, Nov. 26.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 1st Belooch batt. and No. 8 lt. field batt. fr. Asst. surg. Murray, and of staff and left wing of 28th N.I. on dept. of Surg. Craig.
 NAYLOR, Asst. surg. rec. arr. att. to 1st batt. art. Ahmednuggur, to join, Nov. 26.
 NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. 6th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. to act as garrison surg. at Surat until further orders, v. Surg. Leggett, to offic. as supg. surg. of the northern div.
 SHORALD, Asst. surg. to proc. to Bombay and rep. himself to sec. to med. board, Nov. 26.
 SROCKS, Asst. surg. J. E. conserv. of forests, to be an asst. mag. in Tanna and Rutuagherry collectorate.
 STRATTON, Asst. surg. rec. arr. att. to 2nd L.I. at Belgaum, to join, Nov. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTON, Vet. surg. C. E. 2nd L.C. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 BROUGHTON, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Kolhapoor, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 18, to presidency.
 DOWNES, Surg. E. T. assay master, leave canc.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BERTHON, Lieut. arr. fr. Aden, to join the *Hastings*, Nov. 24.
 McDONALD, Com. A. leave canc. fr. Nov. 2.
 QUAINBOROUGH, Lieut. inval. est. 2 yrs. fr. March 11, 1853, to New South Wales.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, Mrs. J. s. at Kurrachee, Nov. 5.
 BENNETT, wife of Ens. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Poona, Nov. 11.
 BOYD, wife of Capt. D. 11th N.I. s. at Malligaum, Nov. 11.
 GRAY, wife of G. s. at Colaba, Nov. 22.
 JAMSETJEE, the lady of C. Esq. s. at Rampart Row, Nov. 29.
 RICHARDS, wife of Capt. R. 3rd N.I. d. at Poona, Nov. 15.
 SOUTHEY, wife of E. Esq. d. at Kurrachee, Nov. 15.
 VEALS, Mrs. d. at Bombay, Nov. 28.

MARRIAGES.

LOWRY, A. T. to Miss M. A. Heasman, Nov. 15.
 MULES, W. M. adj. 1st fus. to Ellen, d. of Capt. S. B. Haines, pol. agent, Aden, Nov. 16.
 WARD, A. V. Esq. Bombay med. serv. youngest s. of the late Capt. T. Bengal army, to Elizabeth Annie, youngest d. of the late A. Smelt, Esq. Bengal C.S.

DEATHS.

BROMLEY, Clara, inf. d. of Thomas, at Nesbit-lane Fort, Nov. 18.
 RUSSELL, inf. s. of Serj. maj. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum, Nov. 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. Steamer *Bombay*, Haslewood, Kurrachee; *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, Withycombe, Liverpool.—18. *Julia*, Row, Calcutta and Allepee.—19. Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clarke, Tankaria; *Chik*, Titeombe, Boston.—20. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Hong-Kong; *Marchmont*, White, Liverpool; *Rangoon*, Roche, Tuticorin.—21. Steamer *Lowjee Family*, Sison, Cambay.—22. *Duke of Argyle*, Hopkins, Kurrachee; *Mavathon*, Wilson, Newcastle.—23. *Futlay Moombarack*, Day, China; *Countess of Loudon*, Cornforth, Liverpool.—24. *Euterpe*, Morton, China; *Eden*, Murdock, Batavia; steamer *Victoria*, Manners, Suez; *Conqueror*, McAulay, Liverpool; *James Hall*, Harris, Madras, Negapatam, and Tuticorin.—25. *Constance*, McDonald, Cochin.—26. *Mor*, Alston, China and Singapore; *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Tankaria and Surat.—27. *Fohuk Sadan*, Allee Meeah, Calcutta; *Jane Clark*, Clark, Antwerp; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Cannanore.—28. *Colinda*, Edwards, London and Table Bay.—29. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Dasgaum.—30. *William*, Milton, Simon's Bay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Julia* (Nov. 18), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Row and two children.

Per *Chili* (Nov. 19), from BOSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Billington and four children.

Per *Futlay Moombareck* (Nov. 23), from CHINA.—Mr. N. Smith.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Capt. J. J. Comb, 17th N.I. Lieut. Johnson, 20th N.I.

Per *James Hall*, from MADRAS, NEGAPATAM, TUTICORIN, QUILON, ALLEPEE, CALCUT, CANNANORE, and MANGALORE.—Mrs. Stevens, three children, and five servants; Capt. Stevens.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VINGORLA, and RUTNAGHERRY.—Mrs. Remington, Mrs. Hoclen, Mrs. Grant; A. Remington, Esq.; D. H. Smith, Esq.; Maj. Birdwood; Lieut. Grant and Lieut. Stewart, 9th N.I.; Ens. Inness, Lieut. Ledwith.

Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—J. R. Hadow, Esq.

Per *Colinda* (Nov. 28), from LONDON.—Mrs. Somerset, and three Misses Somerset; Gen. and Ens. Somerset; Mr. Rogers.

Per steamer *Victoria*, Nov. 24, from SUEZ.—Lord F. Fitzclarence, Lady Fitzclarence, the Hon. Miss Fitzclarence, and servants; Mrs. Harvey and servant; Maj. Harvey, mil. sec.; Capt. Gilley, a.-d.-c.; Mrs. Cairfield, Mrs. Cracklow, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Muter, Mrs. Palliser, and 2 children; Misses Hogg, Rose, Robinson, Boulger; Col. Cracklow, Bomb. 5th N.I.; Maj. Owen, Bomb. Lancers; Capt. Stack, Bomb. 24th N.I.; Capt. Muter; Capt. Whitelock, Bomb. 11th N.I.; Asst. surg. Stratton, Bomb. army; Asst. surg. Kaye, do.; Asst. surg. Nayler, do.; Lieut. Newman, Beng. N.I.; Rev. A. Burn, Mr. Sellon, Bomb. eng.; Mr. A. Rose, Bomb. army; Mr. Murphy, Mr. Knox, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Palliser.

Government Passengers.—Lieut. C. H. Berthon, I.N.; Lieut. W. M. Bengelley, I.N.

Per *William*, Nov. 30, from SIMON'S BAY.—Brig. gen. James, E. Lodwick, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Steamer *Auckland*, Gardner, Aden; *Hope*, Smith, Liverpool.—17. Steamer *Ganges*, Purchase, Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Cannanore.—18. *Richard Battersby*, Thompson, Liverpool; *Jubet*, Teulon, Clyde.—23. *Cassibellanus*, Armstrong, London.—24. *Adam Carr*, White, Glasgow.—27. *Charles*, Campbell, Liverpool.—28. *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—30. Steamer *Victoria*, Manners, Kurrachee.—Dec. 3. Steamer *Achar*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Punjab* (Nov. 28), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Stanistreet and child.

Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Capt. Sanlex and Lieut. Leather.

Per steamer *Achar* (Dec. 3), to SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Arnold, infant, and servant; and Lieut. Hastings, 78th Highl.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1852.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114½	p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 111½	do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 111½	do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 107½	p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 97½	p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 93½	p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 93½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	19½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250	50 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500	do. 12 p. ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank	500 each	500	do. 25½ p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000	do. 24½ p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each	12,000	do. 22,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000	do. 6,400 new share
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each	10,000	do. 6,800
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400	do. 65 p. ct. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.		12 Rs. prem.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10.4½
Bank of England Notes, per £	10.3
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6	2-1-3, 16d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½

On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight, 100 dls. 224	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, £3. 10s. and Liverpool, £3. 7s. 6d. to £3. 10s.; to China, per candy, Rs. 10.

CEYLON.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ADMIRAL AUSTEN.—*Trincomalie*, Oct. 28.—On the 26th instant, I had barely time to inform you that the *Rattler* war steamer had arrived here, bringing the remains of the late Admiral Austen, who died near Prome on the 8th instant,—for interment in this place;—I now shall endeavour to give you some further details in connection with the melancholy event. It will be remembered that the late naval commander-in-chief left Trincomalie in the *Hastings*, accompanied by the war steamer *Rattler*, for Rangoon, on the 26th August last, leaving his much-respected family, comprising his lady and three daughters, at the former place. The *Hastings* arrived off the Rangoon river on the 2nd September, but owing to want of sufficient depth of water, she did not reach the Rangoon anchorage till the 6th September. The late admiral, having shifted his flag to the *Phulo* steamer, proceeded, accompanied by his personal staff, in her, on the 15th of that month, towards Prome. When close to that city, his Excellency was seized by an attack of cholera, on the 6th of Oct., at 10 a.m., of the effects of which he died on the following day, at 4 p.m., aged seventy-three. To all who had the privilege of the slightest acquaintance with the late distinguished officer, it would be superfluous to add that his death was resigned and happy. His remains having been placed in a leaden coffin, were immediately transferred to the *Rattler* steamer, and accompanied by Capt. Austin, his Excy's nephew and son-in-law, Mr. G. P. Martin, sec., Flag-lieut. Burdon, and the Rev. W. Onslow, chaplain of the *Hastings*, arrived here, as already stated, on the 26th inst. The agonizing distress of the ladies of his Excy's family, at this dreadful blow, may be conceived, but cannot be described. Yesterday evening, the 27th Oct., the mortal remains of the late naval commander-in-chief were interred in St. Stephen's burial-ground, Trincomallee. The procession consisted of—

A company of the Ceylon rifles, commanded by Lieut. Annesley.

A company of the 15th light infantry, commanded by Lieut. Hague. The whole commanded by Major Wingfield.

The Revs. Messrs. Onslow and Glenie.

The coffin on a gun-carriage covered with a flag, and having the admiral's flag floating over it.

Supported, as pall-bearers, by Col. Cochrane, Capt. Higgs, R.N., and Master-Attendant H. Warrington, Esq., N.S.; G. Pett, Esq., O. S. H. O'Grady, Esq., and Lieut. Dorville, R.N.

Chief Mourners.—Captain Austen, G. P. Martin, Esq., secretary; and Lieutenant Burdon, flag-lieutenant (bearing several orders and medals, bestowed on the late admiral, on a black velvet cushion).

Then followed a party of sailors; and the procession was brought up by every gentleman, civil and military, at the station.

The affecting service over the grave was rendered more than usually impressive by the attendance of the late admiral's three daughters.

The late Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B., entered the navy in 1790; was promoted to lieutenant, 1797; commander, 1804; captain, 1810; rear-admiral, 9th Nov., 1846; was midshipman on board the *Unicorn* at the capture of the French frigate *Tribune*, in 1796, and of the *Endymion*, in the attack upon the Dutch 74-gun ship *Brutus*, and two brigs, in 1797; lieutenant of the *Scorpion*, at the capture of the Dutch brig of war *Courier*, and commanded the *Bellerophon* at the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre, in 1840, when he received his C.B.

By a singular coincidence, Commodore Lambert had hoisted his first-class broad pendant only the day before the admiral's death. The advantages accruing to that gallant officer by this circumstance are very great, now that he is Acting Naval Commander-in-Chief; and, as one of the first, we are glad to learn that he had promoted Commander Tarleton,—whose services since the first commencement of operations at Rangoon have been of so dashing and gallant a character,—to be his (the Commander's) flag-captain, and Lieut. Rowley Lambert, 1st lieutenant of the *Sphinx*, to be commander.

The *Rattler*, it is understood, will leave this place for Madras on the 30th inst., where she will leave Mr. Martin, the late admiral's secretary, who will proceed to England by the next mail with the despatches. The steamer will then return to the scene of action at Rangoon. She has sustained some damage by having been frequently aground in the river, and will have to be docked so soon as she can be spared long enough for the purpose Yours, &c.—*Ceylon Times*, Nov. 12.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

GRAAFF-REINET.—LOCUSTS.—As yet the town of Graaff-Reinet has escaped this scourge, although the young locusts are within twelve miles. We have been informed that they are lying several inches deep in the streets of Colesberg, and the destruction of every green thing along the road is most complete. The farmers in this neighbourhood are continually occupied in keeping them off the cultivated lands with flags and fires; but it seems quite probable that at least one-fourth of the crops of the district will fall a sacrifice to their voracity. In the Somerset district they are beginning to fly, and their course is said to be towards Colesberg.—*Graaff-Reinet Herald*, Nov. 10.

The *Styx*, which came round from Simon's Bay on Thursday last, will leave for Algoa Bay on Wednesday next, whither she is to convey the wives of the soldiers who were left in the barracks here when the men embarked for the frontier. The 73rd regt., which has been in the field since the commencement of the war, may, it is said, be expected here shortly. — *Zuid Afrikaan*, Nov. 15.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, December 30, 1852.

LONG flourish Patriotism and Philanthropy—especially when there is anything to be got by them. No subject connected with India has furnished more food for pathetic declamation than what is called the **Salt Monopoly**. Here was a case, as represented, of a Government enriching its treasury to an enormous extent by depriving the greater part of its people of a due supply of one of the prime necessities of life—rioting in the privations and sufferings of the masses—fattening on disease and death, consequent, as these were said to be, on the aforesaid monopoly. What speeches have been delivered on this theme! What pamphlets circulated! The want of salt was the great bane of India; the withholding it the great sin of its rulers. Only let British salt come in, and all would be well. It is true that this would benefit those who manufacture such salt, and those who export it. But of course the beneficent persons who bawled so loudly against the salt monopoly, cared nothing for these things. Pure sympathy with the oppressed people of India, pure hatred of tyranny and oppression—these were their only motives. But whatever their motives, they succeeded in their object, and salt was allowed to be imported into India at a fixed duty. This system has now been tried for some years, and, according to an article in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, has failed of producing the slightest advantage to the people of India. It is said, indeed, to have operated injuriously for them. The importation is immense; but salt is no cheaper, while those previously engaged in its manufacture are ruined. Their expenditure of the fruits of their earnings has of course ceased, and those who profited by this expenditure have suffered greatly by its withdrawal. Much of the salt imported is said to be of foreign origin; and thus the *Cheshire-men* have been too cunning for themselves. Their *Liverpool coadjutors* have done better. Wherever the salt

may come from, they will secure a share of the trade; or, indeed, of any other trade. They enriched themselves by the slave-trade, so long as it was legal; and even now it is broadly hinted that they have some millions invested in the traffic, felony though it be to engage in it. So, in the salt affair, they have no doubt managed to get the lion's share of the benefit, while the poor people of India get no share whatever.

EMIGRATION, which has thinned the numbers of the people of Great Britain to such an extent that it is said the population is actually on the decrease, while in Ireland it has half depopulated the country, is at work in India, and in a part reputed to be not much given to movement. It appears, however, to be confined to the class which partake of both European and native blood—a class not apparently marked out by nature for the purpose, as for the most part it is by no means distinguished by adventurous energy; but as men who in Ireland wasted their time and powers in idleness and want, have in America become industrious and thrifty, it is possible that a change of locality and circumstances may effect a like revolution in the habits of the Euracians. One cargo only has as yet been despatched; probably more will follow. The emigrants, before their departure, were entertained at dinner by Sir William Burton, and most of the distinguished personages of Madras (the Governor included) came to see them eat. Some squabbling on the subject has taken place in the local papers; but looking at what has been done as a mere experiment, it appears in this light worth a trial. Those who head the movement are stated to have guarded those whom they patronize against vain notions of leading an easy life at their new home. They are not to expect to live by driving the quill; for which occupation, however, if attainable, we should have thought they were best fitted. We presume not many of them will appear at the *diggins*. They may, perhaps, supply the places of some of those tempted to abandon their ordinary avocations and sojourn for a while in the country "paved with gold." All the emigrants sign a declaration, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—"I, the abovenamed —, do acknowledge that the privilege of a passage to Sydney, granted me by the East-India Emigration Society, is allowed on the faith that the above statement is true, and that I am of good character, and that I really go to the colony intending to work for wages, and that I am ready and willing to engage in the above capacity, or in any other for which I am qualified, for reasonable wages in the opinion of the Government agent at Sydney." It may be suspected that the value of this declaration is not great. Suppose on arriving at Sydney the subscriber should repudiate it. Will the emigrant directors forcibly seize the man and carry him back to Madras, or what will be their course? We ask this, not to discourage the attempt, but to point out the uselessness of requiring foolish declarations which a man will adhere to or not as best may suit his purpose.

Few facts in medical statistics are more extraordinary or more appalling than the extension of the visitations of small-pox which late years have witnessed. Half a century ago we flattered ourselves that this mighty enemy of the human race had been vanquished, or speedily would be vanquished, by the discovery of the preventive powers of vaccination.

But even in countries where the practice is resorted to, if not universally, at least all but universally, the foe has reappeared, sacrificing his victims as of old. The matter may be beyond the power of man to explain; but medical research could scarcely be better directed than towards this fearful subject, with a view, if possible, to diminish the amount of human suffering therefrom. While in Europe the ravages of small-pox are not slight, there are parts of the world in which they are actually frightful. According to a correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, Malabar is one of those ill-fated localities. It is stated, that within that collectorate there have occurred, since January last, upwards of 8,000 cases of small-pox, of which no less than 4,000 proved fatal! We mean not to impugn the arrangements made for vaccination in Malabar—we know not what they are; but surely such facts as these above mentioned call for inquiry; and if the result of inquiry should be to indicate deficiency in the means of safety, the adoption of prompt and energetic measures for extending them should follow.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of the East-India Company was held on Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1852, at their House in Leadenhall-street.

Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart. (Chairman), in the chair.

The minutes of the last Court were read.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that the following papers had been laid on the table:—

An account of the superannuations granted since the last Quarterly Court.

Also a Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the East-India Company's Charter, and a copy of the evidence.

Also copy of a Report of the Commission appointed to investigate certain charges against Ali Moorad, Ameer of Kyrpoore, in Upper Scinde.

The *Chairman* then announced that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividend would be ready for delivery on Thursday the 6th January next.

THE COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

Captain McGregor reminded the Court that on the 24th March last, he moved for and obtained certain papers relating to the Military College at Addiscombe. He then explained that his object was to furnish grounds of submitting a case why the cost of education at Addiscombe should be reduced in favour of the sons of Indian officers, and that a graduated scale of charge, according to the rank and means of the father, might be established in substitution for the present uniform rate. It appears that, calculated on the average of the last four years, the cost to the Company for each cadet is 149*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* of which he has to pay 123*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* so that the excess expenditure per cadet borne on the public accounts averages the sum of 25*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The amount of this excess is not objected to, seeing the great public purpose in view, though it may be thought that it might be less, or that more should be got for it in return, but it is desired to confine attention to the amount shown to be paid by the family of the cadet to the Company. That amount, large as it is, when compared with the means of many of those who have to meet it, is still considerably under the actual charge which they incur. It represents merely the requirements of nine months of the year. The expenses of the lad during holidays, his travelling to and from college, his plain clothing, &c. must swell the amount to an average of 160*l.* a-year. How is this to be met by the widow receiving for her son perhaps no more than 40*l.* and that to cease on his completing his sixteenth year, when, in most cases, he would still be at Addiscombe? How is this to be met by the retired officer on his pension, or by the regimental officer, except in the higher ranks, unless they have besides private means, or personal friends to assist them? It cannot be done without debt or difficulty to themselves, and possibly to the cadet, which may be a burden to them all for years. In March last, two instances were mentioned; one where a debt of 250*l.* was incurred, and the other where a lad, promising well for the Engineers, was obliged

to leave Addiscombe, solely from the charges there being in excess of the means of his family. These circumstances bring me almost naturally to the consideration of the very different treatment these lads would have experienced at Sandhurst and at Woolwich. At Sandhurst, the following classes and rates of payment prevail. 1st. Sons of all officers in the army under field-officers, including surgeons and paymasters, and all orphans of officers of whatever rank, who have died in the service, and are found to have left families in pecuniary distress, 40*l.* a-year. 2nd. Sons of regimental field-officers, 50*l.* a-year; sons of colonels and lieutenants, colonels having corps, 70*l.* a-year; sons of all general officers, 80*l.* a-year. 3rd. Sons of private gentlemen, 125*l.* a-year. And, as regards Woolwich, the scale of payments to be made by the friends of cadets is still more liberal, inasmuch as for the sons of officers who have died in the service, and whose families are proved to be left in pecuniary distress, only 20*l.* a-year is charged, and there being also connected with the Woolwich academy a training school, under the sanction and control of the Master-General of the Ordnance, where nearly the same financial arrangements obtain as at Woolwich. It may be stated, that for boys of the best class in the Woolwich scale, that class which corresponds most with the circumstances of those whose cause is now advocated, their education, from the age of eleven years upwards, may be conducted at the rate above mentioned, of 20*l.* a-year. Allowing for extras not included in the above rate, it would appear that the expense at Woolwich may not be more than one-fourth of what it must be at Addiscombe. It was answered on the former occasion, that the Directors had the power, and frequently exercised it, of giving direct appointments in cases of necessity. The existence of such a power is well known, and it is very creditable to exercise it as alleged; but while it is a mitigation, it is also an admission of the evil complained of. But the hardship remains as before as regards those in whose favour it is not, indeed, for want of means cannot be exercised, who are obliged to take an Addiscombe appointment because they cannot get any other. And even as to those who are relieved, there is nothing new or peculiar in the benefit. It exists elsewhere. In the royal army, when the privileged classes at Sandhurst, those on the reduced scale, are full, and applications for admission exceed probable vacancies, the sons of old officers may, and often do, get esignicacies at once, or without going to the military college at all. Their immediate commission is equivalent to the Company's direct appointment. It was also urged that the allowances received by the Company's officers in India were on a much more liberal scale, and therefore, they were much better able to pay for their sons than officers in H.M.'s service. But in that part of the royal army serving in India, the regimental officers receive precisely the same local allowance, and therefore, have just the same means of meeting the cost of education of their sons as the Company's officers. Generally speaking, too, the superiority of Indian allowances is only the measure of and compensation for the disadvantages inseparable from Indian service, as occasioned by the necessities of climate and the established social scale and style of living, the increased risk of health, and long exile from Europe. Subalterns are not better off in India than elsewhere. Married captains cannot afford 160*l.* a year for a son at home; still less can their widows. But these ranks, after allowing for staff absentees, comprise more than one-half of the service, and they also furnish more than one-half of the widows. From another remark which followed from the same quarter it seems, however, that the subject had not escaped the notice of the Directors, that it has been several times under consideration; but after weighing the advantages and objections of such an alteration at Addiscombe, it was determined that the objections to it were more weighty than the benefits to be derived from it. It was not mentioned what were the objections, and therefore, they could only be conjectured. But it were useless to waste time by anticipating objections which may never be made, or combatting apprehensions which may not be entertained. It has always been your boast, and certainly a most laudable one, where true, that you are more liberal to your own army than other states are to theirs. You are not now asked to be more liberal to your own officers; but to be at least as considerate to them as you find that, in that respect, others are to theirs. The cost may be reimbursed by your adoption of the rules and rates which exist at Woolwich and at Sandhurst, for the sons of private gentlemen, namely, that you should require from this class the same payment at Addiscombe to which they are subjected at the two other places named—viz., 125*l.* a year for the future, instead of 100*l.* as heretofore. If that increased rate be applied to this class at Addiscombe, and if it be supposed that this class constitute only one-half of the 150 cadets—in June, 1851, the proportion appears to have been more—namely, as 89 to 57; and in December, 1851, as 80 to 69; you would then have 75 paying 125*l.* a year, and 75 paying only 75*l.* a year, without

entailing any additional expense on yourselves, and with a great relief to the latter class. Nay, more, as there must always be a considerable proportion of the effective class of your Indian servants, whose sons are cadets at Addiscombe, who can, from their still serving in or having the privilege of returning to India, in the higher ranks, well afford to pay the present rate, as the number of these well circumstanced may without any severity be increased by retired civilians, and, in some cases, by retired officers of other branches, as also there will be instances where the widows or families of deceased civilians and others may still be sufficiently well off to meet the present charges, you may continue those charges in those cases, in order that you may be able still further to reduce the cost to those on whom even 75*l.* a year, with the heavy unavoidable extras, will be a severe tax. If you agree to act thus, it is believed that you will be able without any augmentation of the public charge to make the *maximum* cost for the sons of your less fortunate officers only 50*l.* a year; and doing so, you would thus have at Addiscombe four classes of payments; viz., of 125*l.*, 100*l.*, 75*l.*, and 50*l.* a year. These progressive payments might easily be regulated according to a graduated scale of ranks. In nineteen cases out of twenty the incomes of Indian officers, whether effective or retired, at home or in India, are already ascertained; no arbitrary or inquisitorial research is necessary for the purpose. The like general knowledge of the means of widows exists, so that in their cases also no objectionable test need be applied. It will be sufficient that as an auxiliary regulation, the Directors should have the power, where they see fit, of instituting an inquiry into the means of a service candidate, which may be such as to disentitle him on the compassionate grounds, by which it is sought to recommend the change for adoption, from being placed in the class which the mere rank of his father might indicate. If necessary, he should be placed at the present highest rate of payment, or at any intermediate one deemed to be more suitable; but the cases where any such preliminary inquiry would be required must be very rare, and as to the mode of inquiry, the simple affirmation of the parent or guardian, as to the extent of means available for the maintenance and education of the lad, should be accepted as sufficient for the purpose. Where deception should be practised, it would not, improbably, be discovered sooner or later, and penalties might then attach to such misconduct as would prevent its recurrence in similar subsequent cases. It will be observed that the increase of 25*l.* per annum for the sons of private gentlemen merely raises the rate for that class to what prevails at both the Royal Military Colleges, and which the sons of officers of the Indian Army pay there equally with all others. But it is not sought to apply against the sons of officers of H. M.'s Service the principle of regarding them as the sons of private gentlemen, and thus subjecting them to the *maximum* charge. It is submitted that there should be no difference of treatment whatever between the two services, not even a restriction of the benefit of the reduced scale of payments to those officers who are actually serving in India. The more liberal course can be no loss, if the main point be attended to of seeing that at least a moiety of the Addiscombe cadets belong to the class which can afford to pay the highest rate. The subject may be dismissed with a remark of some consequence derived from a comparison of the payments made by parents into the Company's treasury for sons at Haileybury and at Addiscombe respectively. The fact is one with which the Directors are probably familiar, but to the proprietors at large, it will probably come as new and unexpected, namely, that while the receipts for the cadet are shown to average the yearly sum of 123*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, those for the young writer are 118*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, for the year ending at Midsummer last, showing an excess from the former of 5*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Items are included in the cadet's payments which are not provided for the writer, but the circumstance is of much importance, seeing that the excess of expense to the Company for such cadet beyond his payments is on the average only 25*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, while for each writer it is not less than 157*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* a year. The honourable proprietor concluded with the following motion:—

"That, in accordance with a principle which obtains at the Royal Military Colleges of Woolwich and Sandhurst, it be recommended to the Honourable the Court of Directors to establish at Addiscombe a graduated scale of payments for Cadets, reducing the charge for the sons of Indian officers proportionably to the ascertained means of parents, provided that the same can be effected without increased charge to the East-India Company."

Colonel Dickenson seconded the motion, and referred to Marlborough College, and also to Eton, as illustrations in point.

The Chairman.—I beg to assure the honourable and gallant proprietor that the proposition which he has submitted to the Court has received, and will receive, due consideration from the Court of Directors. I am quite sure that the motives which have induced the honourable proprietor to make this suggestion to the Court are very creditable to himself; but however creditable the

motive, or however plausible the principle which the honourable proprietor has announced, I declare, after listening to the honourable proprietor's statement, I came to the conclusion that he himself felt utterly bewildered and incapable of working it out in detail. There is no institution I should feel more pleasure in having prominently brought before the public than the institution at Addiscombe. I feel obliged to any honourable member who affords me the opportunity of speaking of that institution, because I believe that if there is any institution in this country that has pre-eminently answered its purposes, that institution is Addiscombe. It is within my own knowledge, that the heads of the departments at Woolwich and at Sandhurst, who favour that institution twice a year with their presence, invariably express their admiration at the manner in which it is conducted. Now I do beg the honourable member to bear in mind that however anxious he may be to support the claims of the Indian officers, it will not do for him, or for the Court of Directors, with regard to an institution maintained to a considerable extent by the public funds, to attempt to make that institution in its appearance exclusively an Indian institution. Anxious as we are to consult the interests of the Indian officers, we must not lose sight of the claims of the public at large. The Indian empire was not established for the exclusive benefit of those who conquered, or of those who govern it. The government of India was entrusted to the East-India Company because their management was considered to work well for the public good; and while great liberality has been shown, and I hope will continue to be shown, to the Indian public services, civil and military, I hope we shall never forget that the public at large have a claim to participate in the patronage of India. If we were to attempt to establish a contrary principle, the voice of public opinion would be justly raised against us, not only in this country, but throughout all India. The institution has always engaged the anxious consideration of the Court of Directors, and some such scale of expenses as has been suggested—a scale proportioned to the means of the parents of the cadet—has repeatedly been under the consideration of the Court. It has been viewed in every possible light in which it could be placed, and a member of the Court, entertaining a strong feeling on the subject at one time, made a motion in the same direction as that of the honourable proprietor, but after repeated discussion and consideration, the plan was abandoned as surrounded with difficulties, and more than this, as open to the objection of being injurious to the public service. Now, the foundation of the scheme of the honourable proprietor is this, that you should proportion the sum to be paid for each cadet according to the means and competency of the parents. I really do say that would be not merely difficult, but absolutely impracticable. By the adoption of such a plan, you would be establishing a scrutiny into the means of individuals that would not be submitted to. It is not a plan that proposes that a subaltern, an ensign, a captain, or a major, should pay so much, and those of a superior grade should pay so much; but the plan is that the amount of payment shall depend upon the competency of the parent. Now look at the working of such a plan. It may be that an improvident colonel may be so encumbered with debt and difficulty, as to be unable to pay the *modicum* required for his son's education; whereas, a prudent captain or a subaltern, who has taken care for those whom he has been instrumental in bringing into the world, may be able to provide for them; so that you would in fact be establishing a sort of premium for the improvident and the reckless. The hon. gentleman does not appear to attach any great importance to what I say. It will be for the Court to say, whether what I urge, practically is or is not the case. You would have to inquire in each individual case, whether the party was or was not able to pay the sum required. But the hon. proprietor appears to forget that the child must be educated somewhere; if not at Addiscombe, he must be educated somewhere else. If the hon. gentleman has two sons, and sends one to a private institution and the other to Addiscombe, he would know what the expenses were at each; and if the private institution was of that character to which a gentleman would send his son to be prepared to pass the required tests, my opinion is that he would find the expenses approximate very nearly to those at Addiscombe. The costs of Addiscombe, it should be remembered, are not covered by the contributions of the cadets. Supposing the Court of Directors should to a considerable extent give appointments to Addiscombe to persons in a subordinate grade in the service, or entitled to claim the proposed remission, what would be the result? It would be this, that you would place it in the power of those who had patronage to throw the expenses at Addiscombe almost exclusively upon the state; if the 150 youths educated there were of the grade that paid the least amount, you would convert the institution into a class institution, where the sons of Indian officers would be educated chiefly at the public expense. The hon. gentleman has made a comparison between the treatment of the officers of the Indian army and

that experienced by the officers in her Majesty's service. It is not judicious to make any such comparisons. I would ask him, does he wish that the condition and allowances to the officers of the Indian army should be assimilated generally to the condition and allowances to the officers in the Queen's service? I hope that argument is not to be pushed so far; and if it be not, let me impress upon him and upon the friends of the Indian army not to bring forward comparisons tending to show that the Indian officer is placed in a worse position than the Queen's officer. With respect to the allowances at Woolwich and at Sandhurst, and the observations of the hon. proprietor upon that subject, I reply, that if any officer has the misfortune to fall in the field, or is compelled to resign, surely, I need not tell him that there is not a branch of the service that has not a liberal institution for the support of the widows, and for granting allowances to children. And those institutions are not entirely supported by the contributions from the services themselves; the support given by the state is very large. I do conscientiously believe that there is no Indian officer of moderate prudence who is not in a condition to support a son at Addiscombe, and who would not be most thankful to have the opportunity of doing so. Let me assure the hon. proprietor that he will never get the public to concur with him. They will tell him that he ought not to draw upon the public purse to make up for the want of prudence on the part of the Indian officer, who might be in a condition of independence if he had exercised it. The seconder of the motion adverted to other institutions; but those are institutions established by the will of the founders. If the hon. proprietor should found an institution, he can annex to it his own conditions. He can say it shall be for the benefit of some particular class, or persons coming from some particular country, as he may choose. But with regard to Addiscombe, the case is different. Addiscombe was not founded for the benefit of the Indian army, but for the benefit of India itself—to supply fit and proper persons for the public service in that great portion of the British empire. I love the Indian army too well to leave its interests undefended, and I do not wish Addiscombe to be placed in a false position before the public. What would be said if they were to send the sons of Indian officers to Addiscombe, at a reduced charge, while they at the same time required the sons of professional men in civil life, whose widows might be left with very moderate means, to pay a large one? The hon. gentleman believes that the Court of Directors, in their distribution of patronage, do take into consideration the circumstances of those to whom they give Addiscombe appointments, and that they are only given to those who can afford to bear the expenses. Does he not see how his plan would tend to destroy that salutary system. It would take away the caution and consideration now exercised altogether. The Directors would have the power of causing the sons of the Indian officers to be educated at the public expense—a power which, if they possessed it, I hope would never be abused, but a power which it would not be wise to place in the hands of any body of men, because it would be most liable to be abused. I repeat my assurance to the hon. proprietor, that this subject has been as fully considered as any subject could be, not once or twice, but repeatedly, and considered with the desire of making the institution answer the purpose for which it was originally established, always bearing in mind the just and fair claims of the Indian service. I am sorry the hon. proprietor should have instituted a comparison between Addiscombe and Hayleybury; I am the more sorry because, after making it, he seemed to be satisfied that there was no reason for it. When the hon. proprietor should have a son at Addiscombe and another at Hayleybury, he would be able to form an estimate of the two establishments. I am happy to say that there are no institutions in England where there are, in reference to the number, so many men of eminence and distinction. I hope the hon. proprietor will feel satisfied with having discharged his duty, and with the assurance that every consideration will be given to his suggestion.

Mr. Lewin spoke briefly, and thought it unnecessary to keep up peculiar institutions for education, though he had not the smallest doubt that, as far as Addiscombe was concerned, the pupils did receive a first-rate education.

Mr. Grant, after the discussion which had taken place, deemed it quite clear that a difficulty existed in carrying out the proposition of the hon. proprietor, which, moreover, he thought uncalled for: as he supposed that not more than one-third of the cadets went through Addiscombe. Making that establishment a class institution, as proposed, would, in his opinion, be equivalent to destroying it altogether.

Mr. Doveton wished to be informed whether the salaries paid at Addiscombe were included in the returns laid before Parliament, or not.

The Chairman.—They are.

Mr. Doveton expressed his satisfaction.

Captain M'Gregor, in reply, said he regretted he had not the same facility of expressing his sentiments as the hon. chairman possessed. But with regard to what had fallen from him, he (*Captain M'Gregor*) did not conceive that it was at all close to the question. Four-fifths of the arguments used amounted generally to this, that Sandhurst and Woolwich, where a system had been for years in successful operation, were bad institutions, and did not produce the same results as the Addiscombe institution did. (No! no!)

The Chairman.—I never made such a statement as that; and I trust it will not go to the public that I did. I appeal to all of you whether anything like it was said by me. (No! no!)

Captain M'Gregor would put it in another way. The hon. chairman said he thought the introduction of a change would be prejudicial to Addiscombe and to the Indian service, and to the whole of India. Now, if this would be the effect of the introduction at Addiscombe of the same system as was adopted at Woolwich and Sandhurst, would it not be admitted as an inference that an imputation was in a degree cast upon that system? (No, no.) If they adopted an increased scale upon the sons of private gentlemen, they would save the sum proposed to be reduced. It was objected to, that it involved, what had been expressly disclaimed, an inquisitorial inquiry into the circumstances of families. That would not be at all necessary with regard to the sons of private gentlemen; and with regard to the other parties, their circumstances would be pretty well known already. The hon. proprietor concluded by requesting that he might be furnished with a statement of the items constituting the salaries and wages at Addiscombe.

The Chairman said the hon. proprietor must confine himself entirely to the motion before the Court. He had just introduced altogether new matter without notice.

Captain M'Gregor said he would bow to the chair.

The Chairman.—Does the hon. proprietor withdraw his motion?

Captain M'Gregor.—I leave it entirely with the Court.

Mr. Weeding.—I think the motion should not be withdrawn, but should be put and negatived.

The motion was put and negatived.

ALI MOORAD, AMEER OF KHYRPORE.

Col. Dickenson rose to move, in pursuance of notice—

"That copies of the Report of the Commission which was appointed, in 1850-51, by the Governor-General of India, to investigate certain charges against Ali Moorad, Ameer of Khyrpoor, in Upper Scinde, and of the Minutes thereon by the Indian Government, also of the Report on Scinde by Sir George Clerk, late Governor of Bombay, be laid before the Court of Proprietors."

The Chairman.—I beg to inform the hon. proprietor that all the papers for which he is about to move have already been rendered to the House of Commons, and are now before the Court of Proprietors.

Col. Dickenson was proceeding to state his reasons for bringing forward the motion, when

Mr. Ayrton rose to order, and submitted that as the papers now asked for were on the table, the object of the motion was answered.

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor (*Col. Dickenson*) must be aware of the usages and forms of that assembly, which we endeavour in our proceedings to follow; and that when any member of the House of Commons is informed that the papers for which he is about to move will be granted, it is not usual for such member to address any observations to the House. If the object of the mover is to discuss the contents, then it is usual to have that discussion at a subsequent period. All the papers included in the hon. proprietor's motion have been laid before the proprietors, with one exception. It is my duty to state that exception. The exception is the report on Scinde by Sir George Clerk, late Governor of Bombay. Ministers having thought fit to refuse the production of that report at present, I am quite sure the hon. proprietor will not urge the Court of Directors to produce it. It is not usual for the Court of Proprietors to require the production of a document which her Majesty's minister has felt it his duty to refuse to Parliament.

Col. Dickenson said, when he gave notice of his motion the papers were not before the public—many had not yet seen them, and few would read them; he therefore thought it hard to be prevented stating his reasons for moving for these papers.

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor will allow me to state again that every single document, with the exception of Sir G. Clerk's report, is before the proprietors. It is our duty to lay before this Court all papers which have been laid before parliament. Those were the only papers laid before parliament a week ago. He is quite correct in stating that when he gave notice of his motion the papers were not before parliament.

Col. Dickenson suggested that the very document omitted might be a necessary link in the chain of evidence.

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee implored the hon. mover not to inflict a speech on the Court.

Col. Sykes.—The hon. proprietor has moved for papers. The chairman informs him that they are upon the table, and it is perfectly competent for him to notice them next court. All the papers are granted with the exception of Sir G. Clerk's report on Scinde. I have read that paper, and I see nothing in it to prevent the Government granting it to Parliament at the proper time. But it would not be courteous at the present moment for the proprietors to compel the Court of Directors to produce that document.

Mr. Lewin and Mr. Sullivan objected to the decision of the chairman.

The Chairman.—What I stated was that the minute of Sir G. Clerk had been refused to the House of Commons by the ministry of the day, and I therefore thought it inexpedient and imprudent that its production should be urged by this Court. This Court has the power and privilege of calling for all papers in possession of the Court of Directors. It is a valuable power, and a valuable privilege, and one which I hope will always be maintained; and it is because I know its value I wish it to be exercised with discretion, so as not to endanger its existence.

Mr. Sullivan again pressed for the production of the paper withheld from Parliament.

Col. Dickenson thought the course taken by the hon. chairman calculated to raise suspicions in the mind that there were statements in the document withheld which ought not to see the light. He considered that the proceedings on the part of the chairman would give a great shock to the independence of the Court.

The Chairman.—I assure this Court that while I have the honour of presiding in this chair, I shall endeavour to do my duty to the East-India Company, whose chairman I have the honour of being, as well as that of my colleagues in the direction. I may also say that when a gentleman gets up to make a motion for papers, the production of which has already been made, I should be ashamed of myself if I gave that gentleman the trouble of making, or the proprietors the trouble of listening to a long speech, in requesting that that might be done which has been done a week before. If that is a breach of duty I plead guilty. It is quite competent for the hon. proprietor to move for the paper withheld from Parliament if he please; but I told him that the paper had been moved for in the House of Commons, and that the minister of the Crown had stated that, in his opinion, it ought not to be produced. And, unless under extreme circumstances, I do not consider it my duty to state that that is right to be done, which the minister of the day, upon full consideration, and in accordance with the opinion of the Cabinet, has stated ought not to be done. To call for the paper withheld from the House of Commons it would be putting this Court into a state of conflict with the ministers—a conflict from which I shall never shrink when circumstances may make it necessary, but one which I shall never advise the Court unnecessarily to provoke.

After some observations from *Mr. Sullivan*,

The Chairman said the hon. and gallant colonel will make his motion or withdraw it, whichever he pleases.

Col. Dickenson entered, in considerable detail, into the events in Scinde to which his motion related, and concluded by moving for the production of the Report of Sir George Clerk, in addition to the other evidence already produced.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion.

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee hoped that the motion would be withdrawn; if not, that it would be rejected by a large majority.

After a few words from a proprietor,

Mr. Ayrton defended the conduct of the chairman, and recommended that the motion should not be suffered to be withdrawn, but be decidedly rejected.

Mr. Grant inquired whether the document was kept back permanently or only temporarily?

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor has asked me a question. Now it must be obvious that I cannot explain here what may be passing elsewhere. One who presides at public meetings has quite enough to do who makes his mind up as to what is passing in the present, without being required to speak of what may happen in the future. The question now before the Court is, whether the report of Sir G. Clerk is now to be produced or not. I cannot take upon myself to answer as to what determination may be arrived at by the authorities, either at the West-end or here, at a future time.

Mr. Lewin made a few remarks in favour of the motion, and

Mr. John Cook against it.

In answer to a question from *Mr. Sullivan*,

The Chairman said the paper was not in the secret department. The motion was then put and negatived.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Colonel Dickenson said he had given notice of moving the following resolution:—

"That some improved organisation of the survey department in India, and of the mapping office in this country, is urgently called for, for making expedient to the public, in a more convenient form, and with greater expedition than heretofore, the stores of statistical data and geographical delineations with which, there is reason to believe, the records of Government have been long enriched; also for securing to the public, by means of more systematic and timely publication, the advantages of the surveys still in progress, and of those which may be hereafter undertaken in our own territories, as well as in those of our allies."

But he had since seen the maps of *Mr. Walker* and of the *Surveyor-General*, and the hon. proprietor was understood to say the inspection of them had given him satisfaction.

The Chairman.—I believe those two maps will realize everything the hon. proprietor can wish; and I think the hon. proprietor will see that he has been anticipated, and that everything he can ask has been done. I think he will see that the map prepared by *Mr. Walker* combines clearness with a fulness of detail. The hon. proprietor has also seen the map prepared by the *Surveyor-General*, and I am glad to hear from him that both maps have afforded him satisfaction.

The motion was then withdrawn.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Lewin then rose to move the following resolution:—

"That this Court is of opinion that the privilege of election of Directors of the East-India Company should be extended to parties holding Stock of the Government of India."

The hon. proprietor said that he had lost his papers, and should therefore not detain the Court at any length. It is known to most of the proprietors that there are proprietors of stock in India as well as in England, and his reason for wishing to extend the privilege of voting at the elections of directors to those parties is simply this,—that those persons, being resident in India, are better acquainted with India, and have a greater interest in the welfare of India, than the proprietors of stock in this country. Formerly, when it took a year to communicate with India, there might be some reason why those parties should be excluded; but now, when they could get at votes within five or six weeks from thence, there existed no reason why they should be excluded, while there was every other reason in favour of receiving them.

Colonel Dickenson seconded the motion.

Mr. Ayrton said, it was this notice which drew him to the court for the first time. Of all persons in the world the proprietors were the very last who should raise such a discussion as this; let not any proprietor propose to give up the charter. He would ask the hon. proprietor to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee saw this preliminary objection to the proposal, that the parties to be admitted must necessarily vote by proxy. Some great houses would manage to get all the proxies, and the present constituency would be swamped. Unless proxies could be got rid of, nothing should induce me to support the motion.

Mr. Arbutnot was inclined to concur in the request that the motion should be withdrawn, as there was no probability of the motion being carried by the Court of Proprietors, nor was it the most suitable place in which to bring it forward.

Mr. Sullivan concurred with *Mr. Arbutnot*.

The Chairman.—May I add my request to the hon. proprietor to withdraw his motion? I should be very sorry that a proposal should be made in this Court, and recommended by them, which would have the direct tendency of swamping the whole of the proprietors in this country. If such a proposal is to be adopted, let it come from some superior authority. Do not let the proprietors themselves propose such a suicidal motion as that of extending the franchise to all the holders of stock in India. Besides, it would not be becoming of the Court of Proprietors to make such a proposal. It would be almost contrary to parliamentary authority that you should be annihilated as a body, even with your own consent, which would unquestionably be the case, if the proposal were carried out. Give votes to all the natives of India possessing stock! Why, what would become of the mere handful of proprietors here? You would cease to exist, to any practical purpose. The House of Commons would be more considerate for your interests than to assent to any such measure. If you read the evidence already given before the committee, you will find there is one dominant opinion prevailing, that if such a proposal as this were adopted, you would completely swamp the East-India proprietors. Not only would a system of proxies be introduced, but the proposed extension would entirely put an end to what hitherto, rightly or wrongly, has been considered the privileges of those proprietors. But, after all, the question is one which properly belongs to Parliament. If this discussion is to take place, I think it is better that it should take place there. I

hope the hon. proprietor will withdraw his motion, and not let it go forth to the world that it has been deliberately debated in this court, whether they should continue to be a constituent body of the Government of India, or whether that power should be brought entirely to an end.

Mr. Lewin admitted that the system of proxies was a point which did not suggest itself to his mind; but he did not understand why proxies in India should be worse than in this country. The extension of the principle of representation would be most valuable to India.

The Chairman.—Do you withdraw your motion?

Mr. Lewin.—Oh! no, certainly not.

The question was then put, and negatived.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT—DISCUSSION OF THE CHARTER.

Mr. Lewin rose to submit the following motion:—

"That this Court is of opinion that an opportunity should be afforded to the natives of India of being heard by their representatives in the discussion about to take place in Parliament relative to the renewal of the Charter of the East-India Company."

Mr. Lewin alleged, that although the most able men had been brought to support the Charter as it exists, the witnesses had no practical experience. In noticing Indian affairs since 1813, he complained of the monopoly which lasted till the last Charter Act, of the want of an appeal by the people of India, of the former restrictions on the press, of the bad accommodation on board steam-vessels, of the neglect of education at Madras, of the incompetence of the persons sent out to India as governors, and of the tobacco monopoly,—urging, on those grounds, the absolute necessity of the people of India having some representatives in Parliament to watch over and advocate their interests.

Mr. M'Gregor seconded the motion, observing, however, that he did not go along with all the observations made by the hon. proprietor. He thought there were abuses in India which required correction, but the general result is satisfactory.

Mr. Weeding said that he had come to this conclusion, that the best representative of the people of India is the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. They have ever been ready to advocate the interests of the people of India, and he hoped this Court will consider that they are the only proper persons to be intrusted with that power.

Mr. Ayrton thought that the hon. gentleman who spoke last had suggested the men who should be considered the representatives of India.

The *Chairman* condemned the language held by the mover towards individuals holding high situations, with which he himself was once connected, and he could not allow it to be stated that scarcely anybody had been examined before the committee of the House of Commons who had any practical experience in India. It was exactly the reverse. [The *Chairman* here read the names of several gentlemen who had been examined before the committee.] Then as to the motion itself. The hon. gentleman who spoke last has stated some of the prominent difficulties as to who were to call themselves the representatives of the people of India. The committee are willing to receive all information relative to the subject-matter referred to them which may be tendered by competent persons, and it would be scarcely decent in us to dictate to the House of Commons the course they should adopt.

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee thought the motion a proper one, and that it had been brought forward at a proper time. He did hope that, as the Court had negatived all the motions yet brought forward to-day, they would at least support the present one.

Col. Sykes wished to suggest a practical difficulty in the solution of this question. What is the present question? It is an abstract proposition that the people of India should make their case known through the medium of their representatives. If you negative this proposition, and thereby declare that the people should not be heard by their representatives, you place every well-wisher of India in a false position; and if you come to an affirmative vote, who are to be the representatives? Certainly not European delegates. Those are not the parties who are competent to represent the feelings, habits, prejudices, hopes, and expectations of the people of India. Then who are to come? Not the educated man, 'Young India,' who had been taught to spout Shakspeare and smatter the languages. Those persons do not represent the people of India. There are some young men in Bombay who meet together secretly to eat beefsteaks and drink strong liquors; and these are the very parties who would be likely to come here. Is it upon them you would rely? Would it not be much better, then, to leave the matter to the committee of the House of Commons, and let them call upon anybody they like. They may call upon European residents, or upon this 'Young India,' but if they look to the real benefit of India, they must go elsewhere.

On this occasion, the previous question will furnish a proper mode of disposing of this motion.

The Chairman.—I shall feel it my duty to move the previous question.

Mr. Sullivan, while favourable to the motion, did not think it at this moment advisable to bring it before the Court, but would rather wait till the whole subject of India was further in advance.

Mr. Arbutnot was prepared to vote for the motion.

Mr. Lewin having replied,

The Chairman inquired if he withdrew his motion?

Mr. Lewin.—I do not withdraw it.

The Chairman.—Then to avoid the inconvenience which has been pointed out by my hon. colleagues (Col. Sykes), I shall feel it my duty to move the previous question. Unless I do so I am afraid we shall not see our way out of the difficulty before we shall see our way out of the Charter; for our Charter expires within fourteen months. I repeat that if any gentleman wished to be heard before the committee on behalf of the natives of India, I do not believe that the committee would refuse to hear him; but I think it would be injudicious for this Court to prescribe any course which the committee ought to pursue. I now beg leave to move the previous question.

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee suggested that this was out of order.

The Chairman.—I concluded my speech by expressing my hope that the hon. gentleman would withdraw his motion, and I could not move the previous question until I had ascertained whether he would do so or not.

The previous question was then put, and the result being fatal to the original motion, it was not put from the chair.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Mr. Serjt. Gazelee inquired whether *Mr. Prinsep* had been appointed Advocate-General of India?

The Chairman.—He has.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Lewin gave notice of the following motion for next court-day:—"That the practice of advertising a list of names by the Court of Directors of persons whom they recommend for election, on the occasion of a certain number retiring by rotation from the direction, be discontinued."

The Court then adjourned.

THE NEW INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL SERVICE.

(From *The Times*.)

Southampton, Monday, Dec. 27.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship *Eurine*, Capt. F. Meehan, took her departure this afternoon for Malta and Marseilles, between which ports she is, in conjunction with the steamer *Sultan*, about to take up her station in conveying the mails under terms of the new contract concluded between the Admiralty and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which comes into operation next month.

The general features of the new scheme have already been made known to the public through the columns of this journal. The difference between the new and the old arrangements consists mainly in the acceleration of speed that is to be introduced into the whole of the operations of the company, as well as that a double instead of a single trunk line of steam communication, semi-monthly in place of monthly, is to be maintained between Southampton, India, and China, and a branch packet, in correspondence with the main line, is to run every two months between Singapore and Australia, thus affording, *via* Singapore, six communications each way yearly between England and the Australian colonies. Besides this, the Malta and Marseilles portion of the mail service, heretofore performed by Government steamers, will be accomplished by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

The details connected with the extended service, which have recently been published, are very voluminous. According to the arrangements therein made, the India and China mails are to be despatched from Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month, but there will be no outward mail on the 4th of January, the scheme only taking effect from the 20th proximo inclusive. The first homeward India and China mail, under the new contract, will be due at Southampton on the 20th February. The schedules of routes and distances published by the Peninsular and Oriental Company subdivide the intended operations into four distinct lines and one branch line, *viz.* :—

- No. 1. Southampton to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.
2. Suez to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.
3. Bombay to Ceylon and China, *via* Singapore.
4. Singapore to Sydney.

The branch line is from Marseilles to Malta.

The first mail for England, under the new contract, will leave Hong-Kong on the 28th of December, and Calcutta on the 6th of January. The time to be occupied to the various ports from the date of departure from Southampton, including all stoppages, is

estimated as follows:—Gibraltar, 5 days; Malta, 10; Alexandria, 14; Suez, 17; Aden, 22; Ceylon, 34; Madras, 38; Calcutta, 42; Penang, 40; Singapore, 42; Hong-Kong, 50; Batavia, 46; King George's Sound, 58; Adelaide, 64; Port Phillip, 67; and Sydney, 70 days.

There will be no alteration in regard to the dates of despatch of the Marseilles portion of the mails from London, but by the mail of the 8th of every month there will be a direct communication with Calcutta, and also with the Straits and China, thus affording, by way of Marseilles, a fortnightly postal service between England and the whole of the ports embraced in the scheme, in place of a monthly one.

The first mail under this contract for the Australian ports, viz.—King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, will be despatched from Southampton on the 4th of March (from London *via* Marseilles on the 8th), and will be forwarded from Singapore by a steamer leaving that port on the 16th of April. The subsequent mails for Australia, by means of this company's steamers, will be despatched on the 4th of every alternate month thereafter, and as the departures of the Royal Australian Mail steamers *via* the Cape are arranged for the intervening months, there will be, by the agency of the joint services, a monthly steam communication to and from England and the several Australian ports. The first homeward contract mail will leave Sydney on the 20th of January, to catch the China steamer at Singapore, the mails by which will be due at Southampton on the 6th of April next.

Besides these widely-extended operations of the contract mail service, the company proposes to establish immediately a line of steamers between Calcutta and China for commercial purposes, and not under contract for the conveyance of mails. These vessels, after arriving at Hong-Kong, will proceed to Shanghai and the northern ports of China, making two trips between Hong-Kong and those ports every month.

In combination with the large increase of the proposed operations of this enterprising company, and the increased facilities for travelling by the overland route, we understand that a considerable reduction is to be made in the tariffs of freight and passage-money, commencing with the ensuing year, the passage money hereafter being fixed as follows:—To Aden, 70*l.*; Bombay, 95*l.*; Ceylon, 95*l.*; Madras, 100*l.*; Calcutta, 105*l.*; Penang, 105*l.*; Singapore, 110*l.*; Batavia, 120*l.*; Hong-Kong, 130*l.*

The new service will be opened on the 20th of January by the departure of the *Indus* (which vessel has been greatly accelerated in speed), to be followed on the 4th of February by the new screw steam-ship *Bengal*, of 2,400 tons and 600-horse power, and by the *Ripon* on the 20th of February. The *Euxine* and the *Sultan* are to occupy the Marseilles and Malta branch till two very powerful paddle-wheel steamers, the *Vectis* and *Valetta*, of 900 tons and 400-horse power, now building especially for this service, are completed.

The company for the performance of their additional duties in the Eastern Seas have recently reinforced their fleet by despatching to India the steam-ships *Bentinet*, the *Madras*, the *Bombay*, the *Chusan*, the *Shanghai*, and the *Formosa*, for the Bombay and China and Singapore and Australian services. These vessels will, it is expected, be on the spot in time to commence at the appointed dates; so that there is every reason to believe that the admirable and efficient arrangements made by the company will cause this vast and comprehensive network of steam communication to go into prompt and punctual operation precisely at the stipulated time and date at all the several ports.

The practical monopoly of the overland communication with India and China is now unreservedly in the hands of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It is no less for the benefit of the company than for the benefit of the public service that the greatest pains should be constantly devoted to improving, cheapening, and accelerating the route wherever practicable ameliorations present themselves. The late energy of the company in constructing a fleet of new ships, and improving the old ones at vast expense, is an earnest that no future efforts will be spared to maintain this important and gigantic chain of communication in the highest state of efficiency, regularity, and general usefulness.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.—Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., has been appointed president of the Board, and R. Lowe, Esq., M.P., and A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P., joint secretaries.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 21. *Hannibal*, Walker, Shanghai; *Tartar*, Guthrie, Whampoa; *Sir Robert Peel*, Dickson, Calingapatam; *Gilana*, Paterson, Mauritius; *Lady Flora*, Pentreath, Port Phillip.—22. *Parland*, Smith, Mauritius.—24. *Emma Colvin*, Leyland, Akyab; *Ruben*, Whelan, Bombay; *Harbinger* (steamer), Lane, Calcutta and Cape.—27. *Marco Polo*, Forbes, Port Phillip (in seventy-six days); *Moslem*, French, Maulmain.—29. *Cresswell*, Williams, New Zealand.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer *Harbinger* (at SOUTHAMPTON), DEC. 24.—Capt. Curtis, R.N.: Mr. W. Monro, Mr. H. A. Evatt, Mr. R. Miller, Master Miller, M. De Letellier, Hon. J. W. Mills, Mr. Gotobed, Mr. Kempshall, Master Murray, Capt. Atten.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—DEC. 21. *Chieftain*, Jolliffe, Bombay; *Lismoyne*, Logan, Calcutta.—22. *Halifax*, Page, Madras; *Sea Queen*, Robertson, Hong-Kong; *Columbia*, Ramsay, Cape; *Wilson*, Akyab; *Anne*, Mason, St. Helena; *Sarah Swan*, Scott, Cardiff and Singapore; *Ganges*, Langley (from Hartlepool), Madras.

From LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 20. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Rorison, Calcutta.—23. *John Hamilton*, Sellars, Bombay; *Ashmore*, Martin, Shanghai.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—DEC. 20. *Madras* (steamer), Evans, Calcutta.

From BRISTOL.—DEC. 18. *Nile*, Leighton, Calcutta.

From CARDIFF.—DEC. 17. *Sarnia*, Bayles, St. Helena.

From PLYMOUTH.—DEC. 18. *Bosphorus* (steamer), Benson, Cape and Calcutta.

From SHIELDS.—DEC. 24. *Canute*, Barber; and *Bengal*, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BORRADAILE, Mrs. John, d. at sea, on board the *Agin-court*, Sept. 24.

CARNEGIE, the Lady Catherine, d. at Kinnaird Castle, N.B. Dec. 16.

CROFTS, Mrs. Charles, s. at Caythorpe Rectory, Dec. 21.

KIRBY, the wife of the Rev. H. T. M. d. at Mayfield Vicarage, Sussex, Dec. 22.

LORD, the wife of T. H. of Mirzapore, d. on board the steamer *Precursor*, at sea, Nov. 11.

LUXFORD, the wife of John O. d. at Nairnside, Inverness, Dec. 25.

MIDDLETON, the wife of Joseph, s. at Grove House, near Leeds, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGES.

BREMNER, Bruce A. M.D. of Bombay, to Isabella, d. of the late George Leton, at Potterhill, Perth, Dec. 7.

GRANT, W. C. P. R.N. to Fanny, d. of Maj. W. F. Steer, Bengal army, at Southsea, Dec. 21.

HECTOR, Cornthwaite, to Ann, d. of the late William Hayward, at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Dec. 28.

MADAN, Frederick, of Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, London, to Catherine, d. of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, at the Chapel, Cally Gatehouse, N.B. Dec. 21.

SCOTT, Beresford, paymaster of H.M.'s steam sloop *Hydra*, to Heloise C. C. d. of C. W. F. Beständig, at Simon's Town, Nov. 16.

WILD, W. Stuart, of the Middle Temple, to Jane, d. of Alexander Brown, at Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, Dec. 21.

DEATHS.

BATTEN, Rev. Charles H. s. of the late Rev. Joseph H. formerly principal of Haileybury College, at Kingston, Jamaica, aged 26, Nov. 4.

CALDWELL, Catherine H. relict of the late William, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 77, Nov. 7.

DUDMAN, Robert, second officer of the Royal West-India Mail Company's ship *Great Western*, and s. of Capt. Robert, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, on board the above ship, Nov. 15.

FRASER, Mrs. M. M. d. of the late Lieut. gen. Mackenzie Fraser, at Hayes-grove, Kent, Dec. 21.

REID, Henry T. late capt. Bengal estab. at Darlington, Canada West, Nov. 28.

RIMINGTON, Emma, wife of Michael, of Bombay, and d. of Edward Thornhill, of Upper Clapton, at Alexandria, on her route to Bombay, aged 28, Dec. 6.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

December 22d, 1852.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Swetenham, retired.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Forbes, 1st cav.

Madras Estab.—Major T. K. Whistler, artillery.
Capt. J. Cadenhead, 14th N.I.
Capt. C. R. Hobart, 16th N.I.
Lieut. col. J. A. Howden, 42nd N.I.
Capt. W. Johnstone, 51st N.I.
Assist. surg. H. J. Penny.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Harding, 2nd N.I.
Capt. John Field, 6th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. S. Logan, 33rd N.I., 6 months.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander Harvy Hall, Indian Navy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 15th December, 1852.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 19th January, 1853, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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